London Tradesman.

BEINGA

COMPENDIOUS VIEW

OF

All the TRADES, PROFESSIONS, ARTS, both Liberal and Mechanic, now practifed in the Cities of London and Westminster.

CALCULATED

For the Information of PARENTS, and Instruction of YOUTH in their Choice of Business.

CONTAINING,

I. Advice to Parents, how to fludy and improve the Natural Genius of their Children, before they bind them Apprentice.

II. An Historical Account of the several Arts and Professions in this

great Metropolis.

III. The particular Genius and Qualifications necessary to make a Figure in the several Branches, viz. the Degree of Strength and Age, the Measure of Knowledge and Learning necessary to qualify them to enter as an Apprentice, and the Temper and Disposition of Mind that is likely to succeed in each particular Trade.

IV. The Wages of a Journeyman,

and the Profits of a Master in each Profession.

V. The Company and Corporations, and General Laws of the feveral Societies into which Tradesmen are divided in the City of London.

VI. Advice to the young Apprentice how to behave during his Apprenticeship; Rules to be observed in acquiring the perfect Knowledge of his Business, and obtaining and preserving the Good-Will of his Master, and laying the Foundation of a comfortable Settlement when out of his Time.

Laftly, Directions how to avoid the many Temptations to which Youth are liable in this great City.

THE WHOLE

Delivered in an Easy, Familiar STYLE, suitable to the meanest Capacity, and containing RULES worthy the Knowledge and Observation of Persons of ALL RANKS, who are Entrusted with the Settlement of YOUTH.

To which is added,

An APPENDIX, containing many Useful PARTICULARS relative to the foregoing.

By R. CAMPBELL, Esq;

LONDON:

Printed by T. GARDNER, at Cowley's-Head in the Strand.

MDCCXLVII. [Price 3s. bound.]



By Authority!

Whoever Pirates this Book will be Profecuted.



Juft Publifhed by T. GARDNER.

The FEMALE SPECTATOR, Compleat, In Four Volumes Octavo, Price 11.45. bound.

ALSO

A PRESENT for a SERVANT MAID.

CONTAINING

A great Variety of Useful Instructions, both as to her Behaviour, and also for Buying and Dressing any common Dish of Fish, Flesh, and Fowl. Price 15.

TOTHE

RIGHT HONOURABLE

THE

LORD-MAYOR

the Guardinas and larman Touch as might enabletters, from a general Enowledge of the

COURT OF ALDERMEN

Of the City of LONDON.

that think my Time in compoling the

My LORD, and GENTLEMEN,

we any ching to to good a Del

d.

at,

D.

ner

m

figned for the Information of such as are entrusted with the Care and Settlement of Youth, in a Point of the utmost Importance to Society in general, and the City of London in particular, I take the Liberty to place them under Your Protection, as being (in Your Capacity of Magistrates) the most interested in the Subjects treated of, and the properest Judges how far I have executed the Design with Judgment.

I AM sensible that amidst such an infinite Variety of Matter, there must a Number A 2

DEDICATION:

of Errors occur; for which I hope I mas plead some Excuse, considering that the Pla is entirely new, and very few Helps to be met with in many Cases I have been obliged to treat of; but though I may be mistaken in some Circumstances relating to particular Trades, yet I hope the general Principles I have laid down are fufficient to answer the End proposed, viz. to afford such Helps to the Guardians and Parents of Youth as might enable them, from a general Knowledge of the Trades of London, and the particular Genius of their Child, to chuse an Employment suitable to his Strength and Judgment, and their own Circumstances. If I have succeeded so far as to contribute any thing to fo good a Defign. I shall think my Time in composing these Sheets well employed, and flatter myfelf to have, in that Case, the Approbation of Your LORDSHIP and the Lionourable the COURT OF ALBERMEN; which is the highest Ambition of

My LORD, and GENTLEMEN,

Serdement of rown, in a Point of the utmo?

Your Most Humble

and the property tropes how

I am femble that amidit faci

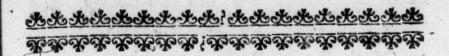
berty to place them und r Yoc. Lieb

London, Sept. 28.

And Obedient Servant,

R. CAMPBELL.

CONTENTS



Contents of the Chapters.

CHAP. I.

A DVICE to Parents, to study and improve the Genius, Temper, and Disposition of their Children, before they bind them Apprentices.

Page 21.

2. Of Divinity.		24
3 Of the Physician.		37
4 Of the Surgeon.		47
5 Of the Chymist.		57
6 Of the Druggist.		62
		63
7 Of the Apothecary.		66
8 Of the Law in General.		
9 Of the Attorney.	- 3	69
10 Of the Sergeant at Law.		.73
11 S Of the Councellor. Of the Sollicitor in Chancery		ibid.
		77
12 Of the Money Scrivener.		79
13 Of the Doctor of the Civil-Law,	2	80
and Proctor.	S	
14 Of the Notary-Publick:		82
15 Of Musick.		89
16 Of Painting in General.		94
17 Of the Drapery-Painter.		IOI
18 Of the Herald, House and Coach-Paint	er.	102
19 Of Golour-Men.		105
20 Of Gilding in Wood.		107
ar all the training or	Of	En-

CONTENTS.

Снар.	Page
21 Of Engraving, Die, and Seal-Cutting.	109
22 Of the Copper-Plate Engraver, and Prin-	
ter.	111
23 Of the Pattern-Drawer.	115
24 Of the Callico-Printer, Paper-hanging	Particular Control of the Control of
Printer, and Card-Maker.	116
25 Of Letter-Printing and Printer.	120
26 Of the Paper-Maker, and Stationer.	124
27 Of the Bookfeller, Book-Binder, Pamphlet	
and Print-Seller.	128
28 Of the Sculpture and Statuary, with their	- ^
Dependants.	136
Sect. 1. A Definition of Sculpture.	Const
2 Of Figures in Metal.	7414
3 - in Clay.	
4 in Plaister of Paris.	
5 - in Wax.	
6 Stucco-Workers.	
29 Sect. 1. Of the Goldsmith, and his Depen	
dants.	141
2. Of the Jeweller.	* 1 0 -
3 Of the Snuff-Box, Tweefer and Tweefer	
Case-Maker, and Silver-Turner.	
4 Of the Burnisher, and Metal-Gilder.	45 10 13
5 Of the Chafer.	
6 Of the Refiner.	9 3 1 1
7 Of the Gold-Finder.	
30 Sect. 1. Of the Gold and Silver Lace	
Man, and bis Dependants.	140
2. Of the Wire-Drawer.	
3 Of the Flatter and Flatting-Mill.	
4 Of the Silver and Gold Thread Spinner	•
5 Of the Orrice-Weaver.	
6 Of the Bone Lace-Maker.	
7 Silver and Gold Button-Maker.	Pinne
8 Of the Spangle, Beugle, and Button	maring a
Maker.	1000
of Fringe, Frog, and Taffel-Maker.	of Em

CHAP.	Page
10 Of the Embroiderer.	4.1
II Livery Lace-Weaver.	
31 Sect. 1. Of Architecture, and its De-	
pendants.	355
2. The Architect.	
3 Stone-Mason.	
4 Brick-Layer.	
5 Carpenter.	
6 Joiner.	
7 Plaisterer.	
8 Glazier.	
9 House Carver.	
10 Gate and Pallisado Smith.	
II Lock-Smith.	
12 Timber-Merchant.	
13 Paviour.	
14 Brick-Maker.	
32. Sect. 1. Of the Upholder and those he	
employs.	160
2 Cabinet-Maker.	
3 Chair-Carver,	ASI
4 Glass-Grinder.	
5 Glass-Frame-Maker.	
6 - Carver.	
7 Appraiser.	14. 14
8 Screen-Maker.	
9 Buckram-Maker.	
10 Spring Curtain-Maker, Bell-Hanger,	10.0
and Narrow-Weaver.	
33 Of the Brazier and Ironmongers Shop.	177
Sect. 1. Of the Furniture of their Shops.	-11
2 Of the Founder's Business.	
3 fack-Smith.	
4 Anville-Maker.	
5 File-Maker.	W to the
6 Screw and Saw-Maker;	130 Ost
7 Printer's Smith.	2.8
8 Stove Grate-Maker.	Dal IA
A STATE OF THE STA	24 OF
	34 4

no.

Снар.	Pagi
34 Of the Tin-Man.	183
35 Sect. 1. Of the Potter.	184
2 Of the Enameller.	
3 Earthen-Ware-Shop.	
4 Of the Grocers Shop.	9 0
36 Of the Plumber.	189
37 Sect. 1. Of the Taylor, and Trades C	
cerned in furnishing Apparel.	190
2 Of the Woollen-Draper.	
3 Of the Mercer.	•
4 Of the Haberdasher.	
5 Of the Fine-Drawer.	
6 Wool Stapler.	
7 Wool Comber.	
8 Worsted Men.	
9 Wool-Card-Maker	
10 Clothier.	
11 Fuller, Scourer and Setter.	
12 Hot-Presser.	
13 Packer.	
14 Piece-Broker.	Constitution of the Consti
15 Sales-Man.	
16 Rope-Maker.	
38 Sect. 1. Of the Barber and Perriwig-Me	aker 202
	44671403
2. Of the Hair-Merchant.	
3 Of the Caul-Maker.	206
39 Sect. 1. Of the Milliner.	1
2 Of the Tyre-Woman.	
3 Comb-Maker.	
4 Cap-Maker.	
5 Fan-Maker.	
6 Fan-Painter.	
7 Hoop-Petticoat-Maker. 8 Quilter.	
8 Quitter.	
9 Of the Thread-Man.	074
40 Sect. 1. Of the Stocking-Weaver.	214
2. Of the Hosier's-Shop.	sure of the
41 Sect. 1. Of the Tanner, and Worke	rs in
Leather,	210
•	2. Of

	P. P. Commission of the Commis	Page
	2 Of the Leather-Seller.	
	3 Of the Leather-Cutter.	
	4. Of the L.A, and Heel-Maker,	0
	5 Of the Shoe-Maker.	
	6 Buckle-Maker.	
	7 Button-Mould-Maker.	
	8 Button-Maker.	
	9 Patten, and Clog-Makor.	
	42 Sect. 1. Of the Hatter and Felt-Maker.	221
	2. Of the Hat-Band-Maker.	1 O.V
	3 Fell-Monger.	
	5 Furrier and Skinner.	
4	6 Girdler	223
	43 Of the Glover.	224
ı	44 Of the Stay-Maker.	9.02
ı	Sect. 1. Materials and Process of making	
	a Fair of Stays.	225
	2. Stay-Stichers.	
	3 Whalebone-Dressers, and the Manner of	
	preparing it.	
ı	4 Bodice and Child's Coat-Maker.	
	45 Of the Mantua-Maker.	227
	46 Of the Goach-Maker, and those he employs	
	S. R. a. O. A. C. a. L. Carrer	229
	Sect. 2. Of the Coach-Carver.	
	3 — Wheeler.	
	4 — Founder.	
7.	5 Leather-Currier.	
	6 — Tyre-Smith. 7 — Buckle-Maker.	
	8 — Harness-Maker.	
2	12 Soft . Of the Sailer and the amplesed	
	47 Sect. 1. Of the Sadler, and those employed	222
	by him. 2. Tree-Maker,	235
	3 Rivetter.	
	4 Bit, and Stirrup-Maker.	J
	5 Sadler's Founder.	4 54
	6 Bridle-Cutter.	
		lolster

3 4

9

06

114 216 Of

CHAP.	
7 Holfter-Cafe-Maker.	
- 8 Whip and Thong-Moter.	
o Farrier. A sale don't be sale sale to	
10 Girth-Weaver.	
48 Sect. 1. Of the Cutler, and all concerned	1
in making and vending Edged-Tools.	228
2 Sword-Cutler.	13.
3 Chirurgical Instrument - Maker.	
A Workmen's Edge-Tool-Maker.	301
49 Sect. 1. Of the Armourer and those em-	A
ployed in Implements of War.	241
2 Of Bowyers or Bow Makers.	
3 Long Bow-String-Makers.	
Gun-Smith.	8.4
50 Sect. 1. Turners in Wood, Ivory, and	
Silver, and other Trades depending on	
the Turner's-Shop.	243
2. Of the Cooper.	41% 15 cm
3 Of the Bafket-Maker.	8
4 Bellows-Maker.	
5 Bird-Cage-Maker.	
Horner.	, 2 A
7 Floor-Clath-Painter.	
8 Carpet-Maker and Weaver.	
9 Tapestry-Weaver.	0
51 Of the Cart-Wheeler, and Collar-Maker.	246
52 Of the Pump-Maker.	247
53 Of the Engineer.	248
54 Sect. 1. Of the Watch-Maker, and thase	77
he employs.	250
2 Movement-Maker.	-3-
3 Spring and Chain-Maker.	
4 Cap, Stud, and Cafe-Maker	
5 Finisher.	****
6 Clock, and Orrery-Maker.	2
55 Of the Mathematical, and Optical Instru-	0.50
ment-Maker.	253
Street St	The
	0 0 1 20 3

6

64 65 68

	56 Of Trunk, we define-	Page
	Maker.	255
	57 Of the Needle and Pin-Maker.	256
	58 Of the Cork-Cutter.	ibid
.0	59 Of the Brush-Maker.	257
38	Sect. 2. Of the Broom-Maker.	
	3 Of the Mop-Maker.	
	4 Of the Rag-Man.	0
304	59 Of Weavers in General.	258
	Sect. 1. Of Narrow-Weavers, viz. Rib-	
141	bon, Livery-Lace, and Incle-Weavers.	
	2. Of the several Tribes of Broad-Weavers.	OI
	3 Silk-Weavers. 4 Silk-Man.	14
	5 Silk-Throwster.	
	60 Sect. 1. Of Dyers of all Sorts.	261
243	2. Of Calenders.	
2	3 Of Dry-Salters	
9	4 Starch-Makers	
	5 Blue-Makers.	4
A	61 Of the Soap-Boyler.	
6.8	63 Of the Brewer, and Distiller.	
2040	Sect. 1. Of the Brewer,	
	2 The Copper-Smith.	
016	3 The Back-Maker.	
246	4 The Iron Cooper.	
247 248	5 Distilling in General, 6 Of the Malt-Distiller.	
250	7. Compound-Distiller. 8. Distiller of Molasses-Spirits	
	9 Of the Malster.	
8 52	64 The Wine-Cooper, and Vintner.	268
	65 The Tallow, and Wax-Chandler.	271
	66 The Sugar-Baker.	272
3	67 The Tobacco and Snuff-Man.	272
1	68 The Gardener.	274
253 The	Sect. 2. The Fruiterer.	
J 4126	3 Seed-Shop, and Nursery-Man.	
		and-

CONTL

CHAP.	4 42
4 Land Surveyor.	0 6
69 Of the Victualling Trades.	27
Sect. 1. Of the Baker.	() to
2 The Cook.	0 8
3 The Pastry-Cook.	الدر ل
4 Confectioner.	1.2
5 Poulterer.	10
6 Fish-Monger, Fisher-Man, Fish-Hoo	4,
and Net-Maker,	0 0
7 Vinegar-Maker.	
8 Chandler's Shop.	
9 Chocolate-Maker.	1
10 Coffee-Man.	0
II Butcher	
12 Cheefe-Monger.	
13 Oil-Shope To the Carlo St. The	2 0
70 The Linen-Draper, and various Retail	1-
Shops.	282
71 Sect. 1. Of the Merchant.	284
2. The Banker.	
Insurer and Underwriter.	(1)
Exchange-Broker.	626
Pawn-Broker.	20
The Ship-Builder, and those he employs	298
sect. I. The Ship-Builder	
2. The Ship-Carpenter.	
3 Bolt and Anchor-Smith.	
4 Of Sundry other Trades.	00
5 The Rope-Maker.	
6 Sail-Cloth-Maker.	
7 Sail-Maker.	00
8 Block-Maker.	177 10
9 Slop-Shop.	130 - 11
73 Of the Constitution of the City of Lond	on.
74 Appendix,	
75 A General Table of all the Trades, with t	he Sums
given with an Apprentice, what is necessar	ry to fet
him up as Master, the Hours of Working	10. &c.
min up as requirer , and and a series of	0,



A

Compendious View, &c.

CHAP. I.

Advice to Parents in what manner to discover and improve the Natural Genius of their Children, before they put them out Apprentices to any particular Trade, Mistery, or Profession.



282

284

&c.

F we were to consider, with pro-The Imperper Attention, how much the In-tance of a terest of Society in general, the conscien-Peace, Happiness, and Satisfaction tious Disof particular Families, and the charge of Welfare of Individuals, depend our Duty upon our Conduct in the Educa-in this Ar-

have

other Persons to whose Care Youth are entrusted, make greater Conscience of the Discharge of that mportant Duty than they commonly do. It must be lamented, that Parents, for the most part, are mided in the Management of their Offspring by Set of Notions in no measure conducive to promote the great Ends of Life, the Happiness of ociety, or the Prosperity of those to whom they

have given a wretched Being: Pride, Avarice or Whim are the chief Counsellors of most Fa thers, when they are deliberating the most feri ous Concern in Life, the Settlement of their Chil dren in the World.

The com-

The Genius, the Natural Talents, nor fo much mon Foibles as the Confitution of Youth are feldom or never of Parents, consulted; but a Trade is picked out for him by the fame Means that a Name was given him a Baptism, not that he has any Inclination to that particular Profession more than any other, or has discovered any Genius or Abilities that prognosticate his making any Proficiency in this chosen Trade, but merely because it administer to the Pride, is subservient to some covetous Notion, or gratifies the Caprice of his fond Mother or doating Father: For these Reasons (and gene rally speaking no better) the Child is bound, that is, chained to a Trade, to which Nature never

C

n

e

n

ai

quences to the Children.

designed him, and for which he has no one neces The unhap- fary Qualification; the Youth lingers out a tedious py Confe- Seven Years Slavery, in one continued Series of Uneafiness and Discontent; the more he advance in Years the more sensible he becomes of his Mifery; and all the Knowledge he has acquired, when he he comes out of his Time, amounts only to this M that he has been for fo long perverting the Orde he of Nature, endeavouring to Jearn what it is impossible he should comprehend, and that he ha ferved seven Years to become in the end an ex perienced Bungler.

It is owing to this Folly, this prevailing Foible f of Parents, that almost all Men seem in Masque has rade; they are acting Parts upon the Stage of Life he which have no Connection with their real natural to

Its Effects Characters: It is that which furnishes the Pulpi I won the with Coblers instead of Divines, makes Mechanicks Publick. nicks Poets, and Poets Mechanicks, fills our Stand nate

rice

Fa

feri-

Chil

nuc

nate

nates with Fox-hunters and Plough-men, our Army with Petite Maitres, and our Navy with pruce Mercers, when perhaps the Royal-Exchange, Smithfield, and Horn-Fair abound with Statesmen, good Generals, and honest Admirals. Thus Nature is inverted in every Corner of this Metronever polis, and most Men act a Part in the Farce of
m by Life in a Character which Nature had no Hand in
m at forming. It is the Creature of Choice, of Whim,
or the Result of our Mother's natural Longing: It
is she has marked us with some preternatural
that Fancy of her own, and fixed a Habit upon us for
this Life, that must render us not only ridiculous but
nister miserable. nisten miserable.

I have fixed upon Pride, as the first as well as Pride the he most general Source of this predominant Evil; first Source gene Pride and Ambition were the primary Vices that of this ook possession of the Breasts of our first Parents, Evil. and contained in them the Roots and Seeds of all other Evils. Without Pride, Mankind had still een happy; had enjoyed Felicity without bounds, and Life without end: But since that Fiend obtained an Empire in the Heart, Human Nature as degenerated; Evils have multiplied faster than he Species, and the small Number of the Days of to this standard on the succession of Woe and Misery. Those will be constant Succession of Woe and Misery. Those will be many and various; our constitutional Missortan examples are numerous; yet those that attend us by

an extunes are numerous; yet those that attend us by ur own Folly, or that of those who have the Care of Foible of conducting us into Life, are more in Number han all the rest; and the greatest, if not all of hem, are owing to the Pride or Folly of Parents natural the Article of their Children's Education.

But in order to trace this Missortune to its Mechanism ource, let us examine the Process of its acting the Mind; since the Disease being once disconnate.

vered, we may hope with greater Success to apply An Affec a Remedy. The lesser Gentry, or more substantion to a tial Tradesmen, think it a Dishonour to put their genteel Children to any Branch of Business, that is not frade the termed a genteel Trade, or that has not some first Fruits thing in it suitable to their Notions of Granof Parendeur: They never study, if or not, their Child tal Pride. has the Qualifications necessary for this gentee Business; but are resolved to cram a Trade down his Throat, where he must starve in a gentlemanlike Manner.

This Species of Pride runs through all Ranks of Life, affects the Mechanic as well as the Gentleman, and renders their Offspring equally miferable: The meanest Tradesman has a Notion of this genteel Distinction, and affects to raise his Family ly out of its original Obscurity, by fixing his Chil dren some Degrees higher than the vulgar Occupation in which he has lived himself. This Am bition of working ourselves out of the Dross Mankind, under proper Restriction, is truly laud able; but when all other wife Confiderations ar obliged to submit to this Pride of Spirit, this Ite of being great, it is then productive of the mo mischievous Consequences; and instead of raising our Children a Degree higher in the World, Parents fondly defign, it often finks them low than the most fordid Profession, loads them wit Trouble and Poverty, and entails an endless Train of Miseries upon their innocent Posterity.

G

2

tl

1

T

tl

h

fo

to

W

91

The Conse- PRUDIMIA was Daughter of a wealthy Me quences of chant in this City, and married an emine this Species Woolen-Draper; who in a short time acquired of Pride, sufficient Sum to purchase an Estate in the Coulilustrated try. Shopkeeping was now become burthenson in the Story to the Lady, who never left off teasing the home of Prudicitizen till she prevailed on him, to quit her Chil-

aren.

eel Name of a Tradesman, for the more modish Appellation of a 'Squire or Country Justice; for which last he was as little qualified by natural or equired Parts as to command an Army, or prefide n'a Senate: But the good Man must submit to be Chile ridiculous to please his Wise, and thought it hap-ented by, that she had not chosen for him a Part in a down more exalted or more conspicuous Farce. Had the Lady's Pride, of distinguishing her Family out of their original Obscurity, confined itself to

She was Mother of three Sons, and these none The Manors of the most hopeful; but they were her own Off-ner of eduty laud spring, and consequently she could discern no cating her
failings, no Want of Genius, or natural Imper-three Sons.
his ltd sections of Mind or Body: She had made them
all serve an Apprentiship to the Dead Languages,
and by the Help of a severe Tutor, and Birchenorld, a Rod, had stuffed their Heads full of Heathenish
or lower Greek and Latin, without the least Tincture of
Knowledge in any thing more than mere Sound
and the dead Letter. The Eldest, now about Is Train and the dead Letter. The Eldest, now about Eighteen, was returned from the University, and

the two Youngest from Westminster School, when this fond Mother bethought herself, that it was The Choice Time to fix their Studies to what would be a Set- of Business them of them in the World. It never entered for them. The Head to consult what young Masters were fit for; they must be brought up to a Business suitable to the Dignity of the 'Squire's Sons, something that would gratify her Pride, no matter how they were qualified. This weighty Affair was not half so qualified. This weighty Affair was not half fo

is not ome-Gran-

apply

ftan-

their

long a deliberating upon as the Choice of a new Mantua would have been. The Eldest, as he had been at the University, must be dedicated to the Church; whereof the expected foon to fee him a Mytered Member, as her Mother's Coufin was a Bishop. An Argument of much the same Weight determined her to procure the King's Letter for her second Son, to go as Midshipman aboard a Man of War. The Third was destined for the Law, and bound a Clerk for feven Years to a noted Attorney. Thus were her three hopeful Babes disposed of; and the Mother, in her own Imagination, fancied each of them already the greatest Men in their Way : But how short-fighted is human Forethought? She lived to fee the Folly of her Choice; to be convinced, that her Pride had ruined her Children, and that in feeking to establish their Grandeur, she had made Shipwreck of their Peace, Reputation, and Happiness.

The Fate of the Clergyman.

The Would-be Parson is soon admitted into Orders, though a mere Dunce, into whose Head it was impossible to drive the least Portion of Knowledge; but though his Intellects were bad, and his Head weak, yet his Passions and Appetites were frong and ungovernable; he was fullen and furly in his Disposition, quarrelsome in his Temper, obstinate in his Opinions, a Slave to Women and Wine, and regardless to all kind of Decency, either as a Gentleman or a Clergyman. He got by his Father's Interest a small Living, at which he never refided: Which, confidering the Immoralty of his Conversation, was no Loss to his Parishoners. Upon his Father's Death he spent in Riot and Luxury the new-bought Estate; and, in a few Years became an Inhabitant of the Fleet, where he earned a wretched Subfistance by proftituting, in the most scandalous Manner, the most facred Institution of Marriage. This

This was the End of the Parson. The Would-The Fate be Admiral had scarce a better Fate: He was of a of the weakly Constitution and of a Sedentary Disposi-Sailor. tion; naturally a Lover of Books, though he had no great Genius for abstracted Science; but an utter Enemy to Action, Noise, and Gunpowder: He was naturally timorous, was frighted at his own Shadow, and could not hear the Report of a Pistol without a Palpitation of the Heart. With flined this Disposition he was put on board the Fleet and Years recommended to the Care of C-n, fince Vice-Admiral of the B-e. As his Disposition was mild and naturally obliging, the Times peaceable, and Powder used in our Fleet only upon Festival Days, the young Gentleman became a Folly Favourite of the Captain's, and his Want of Cou-Pride ing to rage remained an entire Secret. Sometimes on Board, but for the most part on Shore with the wreck Captain, he passed the fix Years ordained by the to Or. Rules of the Navy for qualifying a Person for a Commission: That, he soon obtained, by the Inead it terest of the Captain, now promoted to a Flag. Cnow-, and He had not been a Lieutenant above a Year or s were two, when a Ship was procured him by the same d furly Interest. Hitherto the Times had been peaceable, but a War breaking out between us and Spain, emper, en and our young Captain found himself quite out of his cy, ei. Depth; and his Want of Courage as well as Exgot by perience in his new Command, rendered him the universal Ridicule of the Fleet: It was his Lot to morali- be in an Engagement under Admiral Bembo, and Parish- was one of the four Captains who were shot for in Riot Cowardice and Treachery.

This was the End of our learning soin.

Fleet, fee what became of the Attorney: He was a of the Youth as clumfy in his Genius as his Person; na- Attorney. turally honest and good-natured, and did not want for Application, if his Talents, such as he was pos-

B 4

This

new

e had

o the

him Coufu

fame

Ling's

pman

opeful

rown y the

ighted

fessed of, had been properly employed; but the Distinctions in Law puzzled his Brain, and the many low Arts and Chicanry used in the Profesfion shocked his Honesty. For the first Year of his Time he was the Jest of his Fellow Clerks; his awkward Simplicity proved an inexaustible Fund for their Mirth and Railery: Their Behaviour gave him the first Distaste to the Business, and as he grew up in Years he discovered his own Inability, as well as the little Share of Honesty that is to be met with amongst the most eminent Professors, all which wrought up his conceived Dislike to an utter Aversion, and at last determined him to leave it at any rate. His Friends were not proper to be confulted on the Occasion, and his own Prudence could suggest no better Way of getting rid of his present Uneasiness, than that of entering into the Army: This Thought no fooner occured than it was put in execution; he entered himself a Volunteer in a Marching Regiment, which was just embarking for Flanders in the last War, and found his Death and a Grave amongst many brave Men at the Siege of Namur, which was undertaken the first Summer after he went over.

d

This Naphied.

The fatal Catastrophe of these three young rative ap. Men, can be attributed to nothing else but the Misapplication of their Talents, by the filly Pride of the Mother: Had she consulted their several Genius's, and adapted their Professions to their different Talents, the Memory of the Father might still have existed, she herself might have seen a third and fourth Generation enjoying Happiness from her Prudence, as well as looking up to her as the Source and Fountain of their Being; but, on the contrary, by yielding to the Dictates of her Pride and Fancy, she only lived to see the Fullness of the Misery of her Offspring; and went

it the

d the

rofesar of

; his

Fund

viour

nd as

nabihat is

Pro-

Dif-

nined

were

and

ay of

lat of

oner tered

vhich

War,

many

was

oung

t the

Pride

r dif-

night

en a

oiness

o her

but,

es of

e the

and went

ver.

ent down to the Grave more loaded with the consciousness of being the Instrument of the Ruin f her House than with Old Age.

Had the Attorney been brought up a Country Farmer, or a grave plodding Shopkeeper, he night have made a Figure upon Ludgate-Hill, or Cheap-Side; and perhaps honoured the 'Squire's Family with a Golden Chain or Magisterial Purple: Something like this Nature designed him for, and furnished him with Parts capable of nothing more sublime: Had Nature been lest to itself, the Youth would have stumbled upon the Road with very little Help; but when we attempt to pervert her Ways, instead of observing her Laws and Dictates, we can expect nothing but monstrous Productions from Art combating with Reason and Common Sense.

Had the Youth fent to Sea been made a Parfon, his Want of Courage had neither been fatal to himself nor dangerous to the Commonwealth; and had the Parson been made a Soldier or a Sailor, the Irregularity of his Passions or the Dullness of his Parts had not been so conspicuous.

This is but one Instance among many, of the Fondness dreadful Effects of Pride, the first and grand and Par-Temptation to overlook the Natural Genius of tiality anothose who are entrusted to our Care. There are ther Source many other Motives to this Error: A partial of this fadoating Fondness for our Issue is one of those tal Error. Rocks which sew Parents can steer clear of; we are apt to be deceived in the Parts and Qualifications of those to whom we have given Being; we sancy in them all that we could wish they were possessed of; and Self-Love makes us view their Faults, Failings, and Foibles through the same deceitful Glasses with which we discern our own: It is painful to us to enter into a strict Scrutiny of their Abilities, lest we should be obliged to find

be

A

th

le

hi

fta

m

N

W

P

ir

V

tì C

f

V fi

t

and acknowledge some Imperfections which we have flattered ourselves they were free from : Such a Discovery would alarm our Pride and mortify our Self-Love; therefore we carefully avoid the Search, and draw in our own Minds fuch a Picture of our Children's Capacity as Vanity or Self-Flattery fuggefts, without giving ourselves the Trouble to examine, if there is any Truth in our Imaginations, or if any of those Qualifications really exist in the Child or not. When we proceed on fuch false Premises, is there any Wonder that the Consequences we draw from them should be erroneous? Or that the Superstructure, built upon fuch a deceitful Bottom, should end in Ruin and Desolation? It is impossible it should be otherwise, till Parents divest themselves of this partial Prejudice, and Mothers examine the Faults and Failings of their darling Son, with the same strict Severity they use towards the Reputations of their absent Neighbours.

Want of of Erroy.

Another Cause of the Misfortunes of Youth in Judgment this grand Concern of Life, may be Want of Cain the Pa-pacity, and due Consideration of those who have the Direction of them: The Parents may be free ther Cause from Pride, free from Partiality in favour of their Son, but may not be capable of diffinguishing the proper Qualifications of the Youth, nor how to apply them when discovered. This is but too often the Case with Parents of low Rank, and fometimes with those of a more exalted Station: This is their Misfortune and not their Fault; they are only blame-worthy in relying upon their own Judgment in a Matter of fo great Importance to the Peace and Happiness of their Offspring: They ought, in that Case, to consult the most Judicious of their Friends and Acquaintance, and take fome Time before they come to a Resolution in so weighty an Affair. A Parent who acts to the beft

Such

rtify

the

Flat-

uble

cina-

exist

fuch

the

er-

pon

vife,

eju-Fail-

Se-

heir

h in

Ca-

nave

free

heir

the

v to

too

and

on:

hey

nwc

e to

hey

ious

ome

fo

the

best

Disposition.

best of his own Judgment, and sollows the best Advice he can procure, discharges his Duty, let the Consequence be what it will; but if he neglects any Opportunity in his Power of informing his Judgment with relation to his Capacity, he stands accountable for the Consequences; and must charge himself as accessary to all the suture Misery which a Mistake of this sort brings along with it.

Avarice is another Source of this Error. The Avarice Parent perhaps may have an Opportunity of bind-another ing his Son to some one certain Trade with little Source of Money: If he is covetous, he greedily snatches this Error. the Offer, without consulting either the Youth's Capacity or Inclination to that particular Business; who is fold, for the Lucre of faving this Money, for seven Years to a Trade which he can never learn. This is a mean low Motive. What signifies a trifling Sum, when compared with the suffer Felicity of a Child? It is base and sordid to barter their Happiness for some Pounds, and it is the Height of Cruelty to entail Misery upon them and their Posterity to gratify a covetous

These are some of the Sources and Motives of this satal Error of Parents with regard to their Children: An Error productive of the greatest Mischiess to Society and particular Persons. The Case of Prudimia's Children is a lively Example of the dreadful Essects of this Folly. But thosevery Neglect of adapting a Profession to a Child's Genius, may not prove so tragical as to that unhappy Family, yet some Degree of Mischies is its constant Attendant: If the Youth is not totally ruined and deprived of Happiness, yet it mixes a large Allay in the little Satisfaction he reaps

from his Industry and painful Application: The

Knowledge he acquires in that Buliness, to which

Parents

th

Parents and not Nature has bound him, is obtained by mere Dint of Labour and close Application, which not one Boy in ten is capable of giving, How little Proficiency must be then make in his Seven Years Service? How dreadful must the Time appear when to come? And what a Blank is it in Life when past? It is morally impossible that a Youth can attain to any Degree of Perfection in that Branch of Business to which his Genius has not a natural Bent, to which his Mind has not conceived an Affection, and to which his natural Talents are not adapted. Some incoherent general Rules; some low Notions may be hammered into his Brain; and he may go on in a formal mechanic beaten Tract like a blind Horse in a Mill, but he is a Stranger to any thing that requires Ingenuity or Contrivance in his Bufines; he works by Memory and not by Judgment; is at best but a laborious Bungler, a mere Drudge, and has as little Pleasure in what he does, as there are Signs of a Workman's Hand in his Performance.

Suppose there are some few, who, notwithstanding a rooted Aversion and a Want of Genius to a certain Trade, have turned out good Workmen in that very Profession: Some such Instances may be given; but not half so many as are necessary to justify an indifcriminate Choice of Bufiness for Youth. There are some Genius's so happy as to have an univerfal Turn; to be capable of any thing to which they apply: In these the Loss of not confulting the Youth's Talents is not fo conspicuous, nor of such bad Consequence; but there is this to be observed, that some of these Jacks of all Trades, or Jacks capable of all Trades, have so much Mercury in their Disposition, that they feldom fettle to one Thing long, but run from Branch to Branch till they have just fatisfied their Curiofity, and at last turn out but indifferent Workmen

tain-

tion,

ving.

n his

the

Blank

ffible

rfec-

Ge-

Mind

h his

ohe-

y be

in a

dorse

that

nets;

is at

and

e are

ce.

vith-

Ge-

good

luch

y as

ce of

able

: the

not

but

hefe

des,

that

run

fied

rent nen Workmen in any. There is a second Sort of these universal Capacities, that may be fixed to some one Study; though it is morally impossible but their Minds must have some Bent one Way more than another. If that Branch is chosen to which they seem to have the most liking, though they might become good Workmen in almost any other, yet they can only excel in this; and sure that in which it is most probable they will excel, is to be preferred to every other Consideration.

As to the first Sort, those who seem like Bees Youth who willing to range from Flower to Flower, it is pof- discover an fible to fix their Attention, in some measure, universal to some particular Study, only by chusing such a Genius Branch of Business as has most Variety in it. There ought to are some Trades so extensive that they can em-be put to ploy the most universal Genius, find Matter to Branches gratify the most boundless Curiosity, and settle the that bave most wandering Spirit; such Branches are only riety. fit for fuch general Talents: Your heavy ploding Workman is loft in the Labyrinth of their various Parts; as his Mind can only take in one Object at a Time, he can never arrive at Perfection. In the like Manner, the Mercurial Workman, who is pleased and delighted with Variety, and can regularly conceive the just Dependance that every separate Branch has upon the whole, grows stupid when confined to one Study; he is cloyed with the dull Repetition, and his Mind and Fancy fickens for want of his loved Variety. In this Manner has Nature ordered a Difference in our Tempers, Dispositions, and Talents, that are as diffinguishable as the Features of our Faces; wifely deligning, that this Difference in Men and 1 empers should constitute that Beauty and Harmony in Society that chiefly promotes our Happinels. Let us but class ourselves in the Order which Nature has feverally allotted us, and we shall find

find this Machine of the Universe will move uniformly without Rubbs; and every Individual, in his Sphere, act a real and natural Character Whereas at present we behave like Children a Play; every Man acts the Part of his Neighbour. and neglects his own.

The Mewoiding thefe Mifakes.

I have briefly taken a Survey of the Source of thod of a- this fatal and general Error in the placing Youth out to Business for which they are not qualified by Nature; it remains now that I point out the the best Method of avoiding these Mistakes, in a few Rules addressed to such who are not too wife to learn, and are defirous of making Conscience of their Duty to such Youth as are under their Direction and Management, in the important Article of their Settlement in the World.

In the first place, it is the Duty of every such Per-

To weigh Truft.

the Import. fon to weigh within themselves the Importance of ance of the the Trust; that they are not only obliged out of Duty to their Children to chuse for them such Trades as they are most likely to prosper in; but that the Publick, the Society in general, are deeply concerned in the Wisdom of their Choice. The Strength of the Commonwealth does not fo much confift in the Number of its Subjects, as in the Number of People properly employed. Millions of Souls bred up in Idleness, or which is much the fame Thing, Millions employed in Occupations for which Nature has not fitted them with proper Talents, instead of being an Advantage or Strength to the Society under which they live, are truly burthensome, generally become Beggars, and live upon the Labour and Industry of the more judiciously employed Part of the Inhabitants. The bungling clumfy Workman, as he is generally a Person whose Talents are misapplied, brings Difrespect upon the Fabrick or Manufacture uni-

al, in

cter:

en al

bour,

ce of

outh

alified

ut the

in a

wife

cience

their

t Ar-

h Per-

nce of

out of

fuch

: but

deeply

much

in the

illions

much

cupa-

with

age or

live,

ggars,

of the

itants.

gene-

nufac-

ture

The

ture in which he is engaged, ruins the general Sale at Foreign Markets, and gives our Rivals in Trade an Opportunity of being preferred by our National Customers.

Secondly, Parents should consider, that if their To consider Children have not a Talent for that Branch of that missuffiness for which they (the Parents) have a par-applied Taticular Liking, yet they may have a Genius suited lents proto some other, wherein they might become emi-duces Begnent; whereas in that they would chuse for them gars and (if their Mind is not naturally turned to it) they Bunglers. can expect to be but Bunglers, must rank with the lowest of that Class, and earn a Subsistance with greater Difficulty and less Certainty than in that for which Nature has endowed them with suitable Qualifications.

Thirdly, They ought to divest themselves of To divest all paternal Partiality, of all affectionate Preju-themselves dices in their Favour, in order to be capable of of paternal making an Estimate of their real Abilities: They Prejudices. should consider, that Providence has not allotted the same Gifts to all, nor in the same Degree; and that it is no just Resection upon them that their Children are not all endowed with the Qualifications of Statesmen and Philosophers: They are only accountable for the Application of such Talents as they have; and, by perverting those, attempt arrogantly to change the Order of Nature, and counter-act the wise Determinations of Pro-

Fourthly, When they have maturely weighed To begin these Considerations, they are early to set them-early to obselves to discover the Child's Genius and Temper. Serve the They are not to leave this important Task till the Child's Instant they are about to bind him Apprentice; Genius, it requires Time and Deliberation, a diligent and laborious Search, and the Observations of some Years. We should watch the first Dawnings of

Reason,

Reason, and mark the Growth and Progress of the Understanding; observe its early Affection and Antipathies, discoverable even it its childin Joys: In these often may be traced the latent Seeds of its future Trade, and the natural Bent of the Mind to some Branch of Business, while it can hardly lifp its Wants. It is a general Remark, that most Men who have made any considerable Figure in the World, have in their Child. hood, in their earliest Infancy, discovered strong Marks of that particular Study in which they have afterward been eminent. Their childish Amusements, their Turn of Mind, have always expressed a near Analogy to their future Profession: Then have been blazing Genius's, whose Souls have been so full of the Inclination, that it would be impossible for the Parents either not to discern or stiffe it; though others Talents may be less conspicuous, yet most Children, if properly attended to, discover sufficient to the wise Parent, to in-There struct them in their particular Talents. are some Professions that all Mankind are agreed must be born with Men: Thus, the Poet and Painter must be born, not made; that is, every Man who is to make a Figure in these Arts must have the natural Talents of a Poet or Painter; and, in the fame manner, not only the Ta'ents of a Poet and Painter must be born with them, but we may extend the Saying to every other Profession: A Man must be born a Carpenter before he can be supposed to excel in that Branch; and he differs only from the Poet and Painter in this, that he does not require fo many natural Talents, fuch a sublime or universal Genius, as these do; but still he must be born with a certain Turn of Mind, with some peculiar Talents adapted to the Profession, or he will make just such a Figure in his Business as those do, who are not born Poets and

is of

tion

ildif

aten

ent of

ile il

Re-

confi-

Child-

frong

have

muse-

reffed

This

or Painters, but attempt to supply their Want of Genius in these Sciences by Dint of Labour, Conceit, and Impudence. - These Bunglers in the Liberal Arts may arrive at the Degree of Sonnet-Writers and Sign-post Daubers, but must never purchase Fame or Fortune by their unnatural Conceptions: In like manner, the illegitimate Carpenter may drive a Nail and patch a broken Chair, as a wretched Journeyman; but he must remain such to the Day of his Death, and never expect to be employed while another Hand can be had.

The Parent ought then to watch carefully There these first Openings of the Genius, and when there there there there there there is have fully discovered, take proper Measures to fix, impulse to rove, and cultivate it. Man, in all respects, is ern or like a Plant, and requires both in Mind and so consider the control of the fame Culture and tender Care that is necessary for a mere Vegetable: The skillful Garten to intended the fame Culture and tender Care that is necessary for a mere Vegetable: The skillful Garten to intended the fame Culture and tender Care that is necessary for a mere Vegetable: The skillful Garten to intended the fame of the proper to nourish it, the Diseases and Casual-lies to which it is liable; watches its several changes, forwards its Growth, or checks its Luxuriancy, as Discretion directs him: In the ame manner, the wise and tender Parent endeadunter; ours to discover the Disposition of his Child, enourages the Growth of every Virtue that distance is tifelf in its Insant Mind, stiffes the Growth of Error, Obstinacy, and Self-Will, checks the respective to the country of the country of the Care of Fancy, and gently dides the Understanding to Objects proper for in this Enlargement. When the Parent has observed Talents, he Mind take a Bent to any particular Study, ese do cought to be careful to observe if it is the naturally minister every Thing they see, and are and of imitating every Thing new that occurs:

C This have fully discovered, take proper Measures to fix, imThis by some is injudiciously mistaken for a natural Inclination to that which for the Time employs their Faculties; as for Example, the Child observes a Company of Soldiers exercised, sees the Colours displayed, Guns fired, Drums beating, and all the other Apparatus of a peaceable War: This Sight, when new, affects his docile Imagination; he acts the military Farce in miniature, and, with his young Companions, forms Sieges, fights Battles, and performs all the other Feats of a Hyde-Park Review. This the fond Mother takes for a Display of his Infant Military Talent, and fancies to herself that she discovers his Martial Genius in weilding the Poker instead of a Truncheon, and furling her Apron instead of a Standard; though it is more than ten to one if this Notion has any thing in Nature: The Pleasure the Child takes is owing to Chance and the Novelty of the Thing; a Circumstance which engage Old as well as Young. As the Soldier may be mimicked without any Natural Genius, fo may any other Branch of Trade; if the Taylor, the Shoemaker, the Carpenter, or Cooper, come to the House and work by Turns at their several Branches, they are successively mimicked by Young Master, and his little innocent Diversion always partakes of what he fees doing about him: But if he is narrowly watched, when tired with the Novelty these afford him, his little Amuse ments will probably take the natural Turn; he throws away in a few Days all the Implements of these new Trades, and betakes himself to imitate that which has taken deepest Root in his young Mind, was born with him, and grew up with hi Years. When by this String the Parent has found out the Natural Bent of the Mind, and thus distinguished it from the wanton Sallies of the Infant Imagination, or accidental Impressions, they are

na-

em-

Child

fees

ting,

War:

ginature,

ieges,

Feats

other

alent,

Lartial

Trun-

Stan-

if this

ire the

nay be

o may

or, the

feveral

ced by

iversion

ut him:

ed with

then to cultivate its Growth, check all Weeds that may stifle it, and guard against all Casualties that may retard its Perfection. They are by no means to endeavour to divert it, but improve it to the best Advantages; and in its Education study every Thing that may improve it: Nature and Art thus co-operating, the Production must be perfect and arrive at due Maturity.

Fifthly, Where a Genius of the Child admits To confider of a Choice of two, three, or more Trades, as it the Youth's frequently happens on account of the Agreement, Constituor near Likeness, of several Branches, they are tion. to chuse of those, that which will be most suitable to the Youth's natural Constitution of Body; for this goes as great a length almost as the Mind:

Thus, some Boys may have naturally a Cast of Mind fuitable to some particular Handicraft, but ovelty want the Strength of Body that is absolutely neengage reffary to go through the Fatigue of such a Branch. n this Case, the Parent must endeavour to fix pon some Trade that has the nearest Resemlance to that, but requires less Strength in the ome to Execution. This is so natural, that it must occur o every one of common Sense, and so needs no

arther Illustration. Sixthly, There are some Parts of Education Some Parts hat are useful and necessary in almost all Trades, of Educas well as some that are adapted to particular Pro-tion that arn; he fions: I have observed in the Fourth Article, are unihat the Parent ought not to neglect that, or any verfally ments of art of Education that will forward or improve u)eful. imitate le Natural Genius: The sooner these Helps are with his ill have; and though the Child might acquire em in the Course of his Apprenticeship, yet it is thus di ore adviseable to let him learn the Rudiments of

the Infant em before he enters: By this Means, he is father they are itated in learning his Trade, and acquires it

with greater Ease, as he has these previous Helps. I would in this Place recommend those Branches of Education that are necessary in every Profession. Reading and Writing are so useful, that we need not, it is presumed, use many Arguments to recommend Children being well founded in these before they are bound: A tolerable Notion in Figures is absolutely necessary to most Arts, both Liberal and Mechanic. If it is not necessary in learning some of them, yet it is of great Use in the Management of the future Concerns of Life; and those Branches wherein it is not necessary to the Apprentice to know Figures, it is feldom that he can find Time to acquire it till he is out of his Time; when he is far from being capable of making any Proficiency, or at least of attaining that Degree of Knowledge which he might have done had he been taught Figures in his early Years. For this Reason I would advise all Parents to let their Children be taught at least common Arithmetic, before they are bound. Drawing, or Defigning, is another Branch of Education that ought to be acquired early, and is of general Use in the lowest mechanic Arts. This is but little practifed in England; and I take this Neglect to be the chief, if not the only Reason, why English Workmen are so much inferior to Foreigners, especially the French. This is the best Reason can be affigned why English Men are better at improving than finding out new Inventions. The French King is so sensible of the great Advantage of Drawing, that he has, at the public Expence, erected Academies for teaching it in a the great Cities in his Dominions; where the Youth are not only taught gratis, but the Parent are obliged by the Magistrates to send their Chil dren to these Schools, and Præmiums are bestow ed on such of the Youth as excel in any particular

ps.

hes

on. eed

rehele

a in

both

y in

1 the

and

the

at he

of his

le of

aining

t have

early

arents

mmon

ing, or

n that

general

As I intended to incullar Species of Drawing. cate the Usefulness of this Part of Education, as necessary in every Branch, so I shall forbear to enlarge in this Place, fince I defign to illustrate its Utility as I go through the several Arts; and shall only add, that the fooner the Child is put to this Study, the greater and easier will be his Proficiency: If he is put to a laborious Trade, his Fingers will become too clumfy, and his Nerves too much affected to learn Defigning; though if he has had the first Rudiments before he has been bound, no Accident can deprive him of the Use of it, or give him a mean Opinion of the Advantage arifing from it. By being learned to draw, I would not be understood, that it is necessary for every Tradesman to be a Painter or Connoisieur in Defigning; no, but I think it absolutely necesfary, that every Tradesman should have so much Knowledge of that Art as to draw the Profile of most common Things; especially to be able to delineate on Paper a Plan of every Piece of Work he intends to execute: This much the meerest Dunce in Nature can acquire, much is but fooner than he can learn to write; and I dare is Neg-promise to make it appear, in the Course of this

why work, that it is as much impossible for any Man to Foto be a compleat Workman without some Knowthe best ledge in Designing, as it is to conduct the common Affairs of Life without Writing.

Seventhly, The next Care the Parents are to To be eautake, after they have discovered the Genius of tious in the take, after they have discovered the Genius of tious in the their Child, fixed upon a Trade adapted to that, Choice of a and given him the Education necessary, is to Master.

There the chuse from among the several Masters in that the Parent Branch, one properly qualified to teach their Son his Business. Being a good Workman is not the And the possible of the complete of

com- qualified. C 3

fte

for

to

Do

wh

M

Co

M

the

Bu

she

Th

Dr

are

fte

of i

ren

oug

the

tio

led

in

the

the

Mi

tha

Ch

be

at 1

pre

Ti

Ide

No

nat

Sta

out

Of

tarder and

If he is not an honest Man, the communicative. Boy's Morals are certainly debauched: He may learn his Trade, but forget his Religion; and his Mafter may instil with the Mysteries of his Profession all the Seeds of Vice and Profaneness. If he is furly, ill-natured, and morose, he frightens the Youth from his Business, and sooner or later gives him a Distaste to his Profession. If he is not communicative, the Youth may ferve his Seven Years, and in fpight of Diligence and Application may come out of his Time as ignorant of every Thing relating to his Trade (except the mere Drudgery) as he went in to it. As I am on this Subject I cannot help exclaiming against the Villany of some Masters in this Particular: It is but too common, that they think they have their Apprentices for mere Slaves, and are under no Obligation to spend any of their Time in compleating them in their Business. They take as much out of them as they possibly can, and judge every Moment spent in their Instruction as so much Time stolen from their Families. Some conceal the Secrets of the Business designedly, to keep the Apprentice in dependance on them; and others, out of mere Sullenness and Ill-nature. A Parent therefore ought to avoid fuch Wretches, and chuse one of a contrary Disposition. The chief Hopes of the Youth's Success depends upon the Master: If he has not Judgment to study his Apprentice's Disposition, and find out that Method by which Knowledge is easiest conveyed, he may spoil the best Genius on Earth. The Temper of his Wife is to be considered, upon more Considerations than one: If Domestic Harmony is not to be met with in the Family, the Youth has but a poor Chance of profpering; and if the Woman rules her Husband, it is generally remarked, the Master is incapable to teach his Apprentice; or if the Apprentice does act to bite

steal his Business from him, the Boy lives a tiresome Life, and must have the Patience of a 70b to be capable to spin out seven Years under the Dominion of a Female Tyrant. Such a Woman, who has got the better of her Husband, in the Management of her Domestic Concerns, must of Course rule his Apprentice; the Youth must be Madam's Slave, must fetch and carry, and do all the Drudgery of her House, without regard to his Bufiness, in which he is never employed but when the has nothing for him to do in the Kitchen. This is not learning a Trade, but acting the Drudge; yet it is the Fate of those whose Masters are under Petticoat Government: And fuch Masters Parents ought to guard against in the Choice of a Master for their Children.

e

es

1-

s,

ay

ng

y) I

ne

n,

re

ny

fi-

ey

in

m

he

le-

ul-

ght

n-

h's

not

on,

e is

On

nfi-

If

the

rof-

nd,

able

loes

teal

To fum up all in few Words; The tender Pa- The Sumrent, the conscientious Guardian, the true Friend, mary and ought to begin early to make an Inquisition into Conclusion the Youth's Capacity, Disposition, and Constitu- of the Adtion: When they have obtained a perfect Know- vice to Paledge of his Genius, they ought to be governed rents. in their Choice of a Trade for him by that only; they ought to cultivate his Understanding by all the Helps of Education, suitable to that Bent of Mind which they have discovered in him, and that in his most early Years. The Minds of Children are then as pliant as their Limbs, may be moulded almost into any Form, and are capable at that Time of the strongest and most lasting Impressions, either of Good or Evil: Then is the Time to store their young Minds with useful Ideas, and the Seeds of lasting Knowledge; the Notions they imbibe at this early Period become natural to the Soul, may be traced through all the Stages of Life, and observed to give a Biass to our Actions at the utmost Verge of Old Age.

Of what Consequence is it then to a Youth, that

C4

We.

hat

ber

Vic

we

and

the

the

holo

facr

wer

on .

eval

mix

Wil

luja

B

he

Cha

o v

Clai prof

Cou

and it.

T

1

these Infant Years should be profitably employed? And how void of Understanding, or natural Assection, must that Parent be, who has it in his Power, and yet neglects to improve those critical Minutes, upon which the Happiness of his Child as an Individual, his Usefulness to Society, and the Prosperity of his Offspring to latest Ages, so intimately depends?

The Order Here I shall conclude my Advice to Parents, observed in and now proceed to take a short Survey of the setreating of veral Branches that employ the busy thinking the Arts World: I shall but just touch upon the Liberal and Scient-Arts and Sciences, that I may be the suller upon the Mechanic Trades, wherein I apprehend the

Bulk of Mankind to be more deeply interested, especially that Class of Readers for whose Use

these Sheets are chiefly calculated.

I shall begin with the Liberal Sciences, then visit the Liberal Arts, and take a View of the several Mechanic Trades, in the Order which their Dependence on, or Connexion with one another shall direct me.

CHAP. II.

Of the first Learned Science, Divinity.

The Nature DIVINITY is no less than the Knowledge the and Defi- Dof the TRUE God: It comprehends all the the Inition of Precepts, Doctrines, and Advantages of Natural Eccl Divinity. and Revealed Religion; and takes in the Whole sine of our Duty to God, our Neighbour, and out Lay selves. It is our Guide, our Comfort, and Divinity of Divinity. It is our Guide, and Temptations of this subschild the Landmark, by which

we steer free from the Rocks and Quicksands hat every way environ the Soul, while encumpered with this earthly Fabric: By it we discern Vice and Folly in their natural Deformity; by it we are taught to feek Happiness and shun Misery; and by a perfect Knowledge of this Divine Science, the Soul of Man anticipates Immortality, mounts he highest Heavens, and even in the Flesh beholds the Beatific Vision.

al 4

be fo

V ts,

e-

ng

ral QB

the

ed.

Jie

hen

fe-

neir

which We

This is what is meant by true Divinity; whose facred Truths in the earliest Ages of the World were known to all Men: Its Rules were written on their Hearts; its Doctrines innate, and coeval with their Beings: It was then pure and unmixed; it was the universal Voice of Nature, the Wildom of the Creator, and the constant Hale-

lujahs of all the Hoft of Created Beings.

But this is only antient, primitive Divinity; he modern Science, which gives Title to this Chapter, has nothing fimular to it but the Name, cher to which it has no Title but from the different Claims of its Professors the Clergy: Divinity, as professed and practised by the Priess of some Nations, is at best but the Shadow, the Mimic or Counterfeit of what I have just now discribed; and their Business here on Earth is only to teach t.

Their Divinity is a Science, an Art, or Trick, by which the Priests assume the Direction of A Desired the Purses and Consciences of the Laity: It is nition of the Fountain of Spiritual Pride, the Support of modern coclesiastical Power and Grandeur: It is the En-Divinity. The price of Spiritual Tyranny, and the real Source of Lay Slavery. Or, to be more particular, this kind Direction of Divinity implys the Knowledge of a particular system, or Set of Notions, which the Priest, the Church, the State, or some designing Politician, which

rutl

nly

OD.

eir

eace

h G

affio

eace

ear I

s Po

wor

is, a

ur So

v the

nder

ibdu

one

eren

Vorl

leffe

Fro

hara

D COL

ortan

at it

n Im

is H

ons f

Supp

e Ex

tiona

on a

con

ne, b

us

has fixed upon for the People to believe, as me conducive to their present or future Designs up their Purses and Persons. This the crafty Pro jector, and his Tools the Priests, deck and adon with all the pompous Epithets of true Religion and damn the People unless they fall down an worship the Golden Image, and follow this Wi o'the Wisp, as their true Guide to Heaven an

Happiness.

If there was not more of this in it than an thing elfe, how is it possible for us to believe that the Knowledge of the TRUE God, the Wa of worshiping him, the Means of obtaining Eter nal Life, should be wrapt up in Science, should be an Art, a Mystery, an Arcanum, a mere Rid dle, capable of being explained a thousand diffe rent Ways, and in the end proved utterly unin telligible to any but the Learned; and that should have so little Influence on these, that the are very often the most profligate of Mankind How can we reconcile these Absurdities any other way, than by supposing, that these Priests, for In terest, have made a Trade of Religion, and burie her in Darkness to preserve their own Power an I sadw support their Pride.

As I have given two Definitions of Divinity, shall beg the Reader to suppose, that when I speal of Divinity for the future, I mean the true, the antient Divinity: For confidering the Picture have drawn of the second, I believe few will be fond of breeding up their Children to the Profel fion of the latter Sort; and I hope in this Man

there are few Priests of that Order.

The Profession of Divinity, according to the atura The Cha- first Definition, is certainly the most honourable racter of a and the most useful Profession on Earth : The Life Clergy, if they are truly possessed of these Sacre in conscien. tious Cler-Truths gyman.

Off

an

1

an

Tu

an

ruths, which are comprehended in that Heanly Science, are the Priests of the most High on. Their Business here, and the Design of eir Institution, is, to make us happy here, and us for Happiness hereafter: They teach us eace and Concord in this Life, and how to reh Glory in the next: They help us to subdue our affions, and curb our Appetites: They preach eace to us in our Misfortunes, and teach us to ear Evil with Patience, and meet Death in all s Pomp of Terror with Christian Fortitude. In eve word, by their Doctrines they teach us to want Va is, and enjoy more on this fide of Time; and fill ter ir Souls with Hope of a happy Immortality: And out their Practice and Example encourage us to Rid ndertake and persevere in the arduous Task of iffe bduing our selves; since we see, that by that nin one the conscientious Priest enjoys a constant the World, that is little short of the State of the the

From a ferious Confideration of this amiable

From a serious Consideration of this amiable haracter, it is easily concluded, that it requires a common Genius to qualify a Man for this important Charge: And it is equally demonstrative, at it is the height of Wickedness, bordering upportant Impiety, for a Parent to thrust his Child into is Holy Office without the necessary Qualifications for so weighty a Trust.

Supposing then a Parent is capable of defraying a Expense of a Liberal Education, and has a tional Prospect of settling his Son in a Living as on as he has received Orders, it is his Duty to convinced, that the Youth has a Genius and The Gental Convinced at the Character of a Dinius of a statural Talents suitable to the Character of a Dinius of a statural Talents suitable suit ruths in his Infancy; but he must be grown up al-the Church.

most

most to adult Age before a certain Judgment of be formed of him. The Parent, before he ded cates his Son to the Altar, must discern in him folid diffinguishing Judgment, a clear and diffin Apprehention, and a tenacious rational Memory an inviolable Love and Attachment to Truth, inquisitive prying Disposition, and an unweare Itch after real and useful Knowledge: He mu discover in him, Openness and Singleness Heart, a communicative Disposition, and a So overflowing with univerfal Love, Benevolence and Charity. Thefe, with a facred Regard God and Religion, may comprehend most of h positive Natural Qualifications. These Virtue or their visible Seeds, must absolutely be found the young Student of Divinity, or the Incense h offers to the Almighty must be unhallowed; an he may expect the Fate of Corab and his Brethre for approaching the Holy of Holies with unclea Hands.

But though these amiable Virtues may qualif

not be de- for the Priesthood, yet their Counterfeits, or Excelled exercised by tremes, lay us under invincible Inabilities: The rain tenter- a flashy Wit must not pass for Judgment; no structure a metaphysical Head, stuffed with the unmeaning oductions.

Distinctions of School-Divinity, for Wisdom; vest confused Huddle of unconnected Ideas pass for Condistinct Apprehension, or the quick Repetition of pruseless Words and Phrases, for a tenacious ration ofto Memory: Conceit and Obstinacy must not usual the Place of the Love of Truth; or a vain Curio at he fity, after Butterslies and Trisses, pass for Low he of useful Knowledge and Philosophy. We must her not mistake Dissimulation and Hypocrify for Rustrank Disposition; a babbling Tongue for Com A I municativeness; nor a soft Milkiness of Blood so in true Benevolence of Temper: But above all, wan would not be deceived with Bigotry or Enthusian nive

ve Dif o I ifor er A ciet

r re

th

fed tion

If

is

rtai

If t rion enit reli ous

has

m, peE

r real Religion, nor allow Opinions founded upthe mere Prejudices of Education to be imsed upon us for the Dictates of a Conscience

tionally informed.

If a Youth has a melancholly Turn of Mind, Melancholy is by no means fit for the Priesthood: He will no Mark of rtainly turn out a Bigot or Enthusiast; and these Priestbood. ve always proved a Scandal to their Profession, Dishonour to Religion, and the Pests of Society. o Men of this Complexion we owe all the isorders in the Church, the Schisms among r Members, and the Wars and Broils in Civil

ciety.

ind

ry

Tie

nu

s o Sou

nce

d t f h

tues

nd i

se h

an

bren

clea

If the melancholly Divine is dangerous to Re- A flaffer ion and Society one way, the mercurial flashy Wit a bad enius is as much its Enemy the other: The first Qualificareligious over-much, and is obstinate and tena-tion in a ous in the Trifles and mere Fringes of Religion; Clergyhas no Charity for any Thing that differs from man. m, makes no Allowance for Human Frailty, but ralif pects every Man to think and act in Matters of The rain, under the Penalty of Damnation. The not runs violently to the other Extreme; he induces his own Chimeras for facred Oracles, or wes up the most effential Points of Religion, out for Complaifance: He is bound by no System but fonce spresent prevailing Whim, which he changes tion often as the Wind, until he has shifted so often, usual defeath Rents in the Structure of Religion, at he gives it up a Prey to Deists and Atheists. Low he one frightens you out of your Religion, the her laughs you out of it, and both conduce to for Ruin, though by different Means.

Com A Parent having discovered the Priestly Disposed from in his Son, which he can hardly do sooner an when he has been two or three Years at the mississe niversity under an honest Tutor, may safely

usial niversity under an honest Tutor, may safely

venture

gl

per

ir d h

th

ot

ion

n o

ha

n,

100

fice

Ge

uth

ion

Me

y c

bne

al c

dant

m

But

ing

a

mo

Fu

venture to finish his Education, and expect the promised Fruit: But in perfecting his Studies Care must be taken that those Seeds of Virtue which have determined the Father in his Choice may not be stifled in their Growth, or run improper Channels; fince the least warping from the Ways of Virtue spoils our Hopes of Succe in this Profession.

This depends upon the Skill and Integrity BadTutors at the Uni- the Tutor more than any thing elfe; in the versity a Choice of whom a Parent cannot use too mud Cause of Caution. A Youth at the University must make the Mif but very small Progress without a Tutor; an Youtb.

carriage of unless this Tutor has Abilities and makes Con science of the Discharge of his Duty, all preced ing Labour is loft, and all future Hopes frustrated I think I may venture to affirm, that half the young Men in the Kingdom are ruined by the Ignorance, Villany, and Neglect of their Tutors and to this we may ascribe it, that the young No Me bility and Quality of England, when they trave into Foreign Countries, are deemed the most ig norant of any of their Station on the Face of the Earth. There is as much spent upon their Edu cation as in any Part of Europe, and they general ly stay the Complement of Time at one or other ty, of the Universities, but leave them with work Morals and very little more Knowledge than the had when they entered; this is often owing to the his Ignorance or Connivance of their Tutor. The ject Tutors are bad, is a melancholly Truth; but it is equally true, that the Want of able and confcient tious Tutors is owing to the Avarice or ill-judger ugh Parsimony of Parents; who will not afford such W Salary as is sufficient to tempt a Man of Libera e up Education to undertake the Tuition of his Child inki Those generally now employed are young Men s his who have not quite finished their own Studies, and tty ar

lies

tue

ice

n i

ro

ccel

y d

nud

nak

an

Con

eced

ated f th

tors

trave

ar

glad to put up with any thing to defray the pence of their unfinished Education: These incapable of forming a young Man's Mind, have not Time from their own Studies to apthe small Abilities they are Masters of. There others who have finished their University Eduion: But how? They have served in the Stan of Menial Servants, and stole their Education; have been bred up on some Charity-Foundan, and so have begged a little Knowledge in hool-Learning. These commence Tutors; an fice they are as little qualified for as a Porter. Gentleman, entrusted with the Education of outh, ought to have a liberal unconfined Eduion; and a perfect Knowledge of the World. Men and Things, as well as Books; which y can only obtain at a great Expence of Time, the oney and Travel: This can never be those who al or beg their Diploma: They turn out mere dants, Book-worms, and are as much Strangers No Men and Things as the Youth they take upon

oft ig m to teach.

But to return from this Digression to our Edu ing Student in Divinity. We shall suppose he neral a Tutor at the University who knows his otherty, and how to direct his Studies as they may

work most beneficial to him in the Discharge of Function: This Tutor, no doubt, will di-Ought to to the him in the Study of Natural Philosophy, as a study Natural Philosophy, as a study Natural Philosophy, and strengthen and enlighten our losophy. It is standing, and strengthen and enlighten our losophy. Incien neeption of a Deity. The Mathematicks, Mathematudge ugh not absolutely necessary to a Divine in ticks. Way of his Profession, yet has a great Influsible of the studies as it gives him a Habit of

iber e upon his Studies; it gives him a Habit of Child inking abstractedly upon every Subject; enes, and tty Problems, for the fole Pleasure of finding

bfoli

gain

Deist

at w

wer

TI

mei

nfide

Chur

net v

ut c

ifts,

hrif

d by

reft

rgu

oul

rly

ont

uch

ithi

th

s t

le 1

As

T

ivit

hey

hic

rid

oro

fid

ft f

d

pu

or

ri

Esbicks.

out the Truth; and is useful in explaining m other Sciences. Morality next employs Thoughts, and he endeavours to inftil into Pupil the Eternal Principles of Right and Wro and give him a full View of Natural Religion that is, those Sets of Notions that all Mankind; agreed in; those unmixed, pure and uncontrow ted Axioms, that speak and are understood in Languages, the infant Voice of unfullied Natur that Law originally writ upon our Hearts, by Divine Finger of Gon, and breathed into Souls by the same Breath that spoke us into E istence. Natural Religion first taught, the N cessity, Order and Harmony of the Revealed L appear with greater Splendor: Confcious of Natural Wants, and Self-Imbecility, we embra the facred unfathomable Mysteries with Reverent and Adoration; and foon become pregnant of the mysterious Faith, which entitles us to all the B nefits of the Gospel.

superficial Knowledge in Polemic Divinity.

To understand Christianity, as revealed in the Bible, requires but little Study or Erudition; h To bave a to understand her as she is dressed out in the se veral Creeds and Systems into which wicked Me have divided her, would require more Time, I tience, and Study than one Life can bestow: Y a Gentleman deligned for the Ministry must have fome Share of this Knowledge; he must at le know the Names, and it would not be amiss the he understood the principal Doctrines that diffin guish the several Christian Sects. But I do not a prehend it necessary that he should be so well verse in Controverfy as to adjust the Landmarks between all these Parties contending for the Land of Pro mife; that would be an Herculean Labour, an tend very little to the Edification of his Flock: is sufficient that he knows them by their Name and can battle it with the chief of them; but bisolutely necessary that he should be prepared gainst the Enemies of Christianity, Heathens, Deists, and Atheists; these he is obliged to comat with Zeal, and ought to be prepared to an-

wer all their Arguments.

0

ror

id a

OV

in

y t

0 0

o E

N

H

f

rbra

rend

fth

e B

in t

; bu

1 Me

, P

Y

t hav

t lez

is th

diffin

not a

verle

etwee

f Pro

r, an

ck:

Vame

· but

The Divisions among Christians are much to be To be able amented; but not half so much to be seared as to combate affidelity: Yet this is the Quarter the Christian Deists and Church is least prepared to desend. I have scarce Atheists.

net with any Clergyman of the Church of England, ut could hold a tolerable Argument with Paiss, Presysterians, Anabaptists, and the rest of the christian Sects; but let the same Man be attacked by a learned Heathen, or a cunning Deist, his rest salls, and in a sew Minutes he is to seek for reguments to support Christianity itself. This I would advise the young Student to provide against rely: He cannot lay in too great a Stock of this ontroversial Knowledge. We are not in half so uch Danger from Popery as from Deism; which ithin these forty Years has made a rapid Progress these Kingdoms, and must daily increase, unset to oppose it.

As to Reading, it is better for him to employ It is better s Time in perusing the Works of our Modern to read moivines, than in the Study of the Antient Fathers: dern Divihey are voluminous and full of Contradictions; nity than
hich it requires more Judgment and Patience to the Fariddle, than the Edification resulting from a thers.
orough Knowledge of them is really worth.

fides, Divinity in their Days, at least after the figure Centuries, was stuffed full of Scholastic d Metaphisical Distinctions, calculated rather puzzle the Brain, than to reform the Heart or form the Understanding. Later Ages have robothem of all their intrinsic Worth; and the riters of this Age and the last have enriched

1

their Works with all that is worth knowing of the Antient Fathers; where the young Student ma find them stripped of all their Dross and Igno But Divinity is not the only Study the the young Student ought to confine his Search to: He ought to make himself acquainted with History Antient and Modern History, as well as Civil an

ought to be Ecclefiastical. This Branch of Learning contain bis favo- a much larger, and more universal Fund of Know rite Study. ledge than all the dry Systems of Divinity put to gether: This makes him acquainted with Man kind as well as Books; discovers the secret Spring of Actions, and traces Vice and Virtue to the tent Recesses of the Human Heart. History fu nithes us with Examples suited to the various Ci cumifances of Society, adapted to the vario Wants and Necessities of Individuals, and enabl the Paffor to afford Advice to his People in t many Exigencies of Life, where the dry Prece of Morality, or the naked Doctrines of Divini can afford but a lifeless insipid Relief.

l

t

a

w

of

co

ex

ve ho

the

he

Vul

Dpp

ref

vou.

ive

hat

iftry

Bu

ur as go

ford

3 H

e le

the

at is

t to

I would not only have the young Priest stu Ought to History, but I would advise him, before he is to travel ducted to his Charge, to make the Tour of A for Improvement rope; not merely to gratify a speculative Curiosi in the but to gain a thorough Knowledge of Mankin Knowledge which can only be acquired by fludying their of Manferent Manners, Customs, and Constitutions: kind. Year or two this Way judiciously employed,

a previous Knowledge of his own Country, supply the Priest with an inexaustible Funduleful and entertaining Knowledge, render a good Neighbour, a valuable Friend, an Or ment to his Profession, and rescue him from Contempt and Ridicule to which the Clergy this Age are sometimes exposed.

The mean Opinion the present Generation tertain of the Clergy, is not fo much owing

ha

rid

an

air

OW t to

1an ring

ne la

y fui s Ci

ario

nabl

in t

Want of Respect for Religion, as to the Igno- The Conrance and Behaviour of some of our present tempt of Teachers. When Learning was not fo common, the Clergy when the Laity (as was the Case before the Re-owing to formation) had but little Learning, and what they their Ighad, they received it from the Clergy, then the norance Priests were held in Esteem/on account of their and Imsuperior Knowledge, and maintained their Domi-piety. nion over the Laity till the Light of the Reformation supplyed all Ranks of People with every Degree of Human Learning; then the Priefts came upon a Footing with other Men, and had nothing to create Esteem but superior Sanctity of Manners; a Distinction which was too painful to keep up with the Liberty which the reformed Constitution of the Church introduced. From hence I would conclude, that the Clergy ought to endeavour to in the excel as much as possible in Learning, to recover their lost Reputation; at least, I think, they wint should miss no Opportunity that might enlarge their Knowledge, or render them useful to their Flock, or raise them above the Level of the de is Vulgar; and Travel I take to be one of those of Deportunities, which, as it is little practised at urious resent by Gentlemen designed for the Altan, anking would improve them as much as any thing, and their tive them an Air of Consequence in their Parish, it is might add much to the Success of their Ministry.

But it is Time to draw to a Conclusion with the ender as got all the Helps which human Literature can an Other ford him; if he and his Friends then find that a from a Head is qualified and his Heart sound, from excel as much as possible in Learning, to reco-

from s Head is qualified and his Heart found, from Clerg e least Taint of Vice and Immorality, let him go the Bishop and undertake the important Charge: eration at if he finds in himself no Love to the Office,

owing at to the Stipend; no Affection for his People,

but on account of the Tythe he is about to receive, let him stop short; the Ground whereon he stands is holy, and nothing but Perdition must ensue, if he undertakes the Ministry without finding in himself a Disposition of Teaching the Word of God for its own Sake, without Regard to the unrighteous Mammon. But this is an unfashionable Topic, and I shall drop it; and conclude this Chapter on Divinity, with Advice to Parents to bring up as few of their Children as they can

i

a

9

fo

D

fh:

or

of

Ca

cio

mo

pro

mai

ceit

ces

an]

fessi

L

liste

eafe

of !

Ten

upp

chal

ed th

to be

most

Reasons for to bring up as few of their Children as they can Parents to this Profession: By the Picture I have drawn breeding as of it, it is almost impossible to meet with a Gefew of their nius every way qualified for the important Task. Children The Education is very expensive, and many Ac-Priess as cidents may fall out to make the Fruit miscarry, they can. even when it is almost brought to Maturity: The

Friends you depended upon for a Living at first fetting out may die, Circumstances of Familia may alter, and the young Gentleman, after he has passed many years in the Expectation of a comfortable Living, may be obliged to put up with some paultry Curacy. If he proves a Bungler at the Profession, there is nothing more ridiculous, and add to that, if he is obliged to live upon a very trifling Curacy, there is nothing more despicable; a Journeyman Taylor can al ford to live and bring up his Family with mon Decency than such a Man; yet he has all the Notions of a Gentleman, and there is not a mor helpless Thing in Nature than a poor Clergyman How strange is the Pride of Parents then, the beggar themselves to thrust some unthinking Creature into the Ministry, where he mu live contemptible and mean all his Life- Time Whereas, if they had laid out one Tenth the Money to make him a Taylor, or for less ingenious Handicraft, he might have earns a mu

a much more comfortable Living; though he might have remained a Fool, yet a foolish Taylor. is not half to contemptible as a poor, ignorant, and perhaps profligate Parson.

-

rd he

nide

nts can

wn Je-

alk.

Ac-

rry,

The

firk

ilies

r he

of a

it up

Bun-

ridi-

o live

othing

an al-

mon

all the

a mon

y man

n, the

hinkin

enth

<u> **********************</u>

CHAP. III.

Of the Science of Physic, or Medical Art.

THE Science of Physic is divided into several 1 Branches, and practifed by different Profesfors, viz. the Physician, Surgeon, Chymist, Druggist, and Apothecary; of each of these we shall treat distinctly. - And first, of the Doctor, or Phylician.

In the last Chapter we treated of the Physician Physician. of the Soul, that of the Body claims our next Care. The Physician, if learned and consciencious, has the Honour to practife a Profession the The Dignimost useful to Society, and in England the most ty of the profitable to himfelf, of any that is affected by hu-Profession. man Learning; whereas, if he is ignorant, conceited, or self-interested, he no sooner commences Doctor than he becomes a Plague to Society, an Enemy to Mankind, and a Scandal to his Profession.

In the first Ages of the World, Mankind sub- The anfifted without this Species of Men: Their Dif-tient State eales were few, and Nature taught them the Use of Physic. of Simples, to affift her when in Extremity: e mu Fime Temperance, Sobriety, and moderate Exercise, upplied the Place of Physicians to the Patriaror for chal Age, and every Field spontaneously furnished them with Restoratives more potent than are a multiple be found in all our modern Dispensatories, or nost celebrated Apothecaries Shops; but as Vice

and Immorality gained Ground, as Luxury and Laziness prevailed, and Men became Slaves to their own Appeties, new Affections grew up in their depraved Natures, new Diseases, and till then unheard of Distempers, both chronick and acute, affaulted their vitiated Blood, and baffled the

0

al

ie

eć

he

or

1 ap

hei

Force of their former natural Catholicons.

Then Physicians became necessary; Nature grew weak, and funk under the Load of various Evils, with which Vice, Luft, and Intemperance had loaded her; her Faculties became numbed, the Frame of the Human Constitution was shaken, and her Natural Powers debilitated: The Stamina Vitie, the first Principles of Life, were infected, and the whole Mass of Fluids contaminated with the deadly Poison: This produced new Phæno- bm mena, uncommon Symptoms, and expiring Na-ture must be helped by Art to recover her lost f the deadly Poison: This produced new Phæno-

fimple.

Tone, and restore her to her former Functions and fainting Nature, guessed the Causes by the outward for Symptoms, and administered to her Relief with the Symptoms of Diseases were crude and the Structure of the Cause of the Malady.

Their first Notions of Diseases were crude and the structure of the Human Body, their Approximate the structure of the Human Body, their Approximate the structure of the Causes of Natural Disorders were had their hensions of the Causes of Natural Disorders were had Medicines consused and dark; if they hit upon any, it was one structure and by mere Chance; they blundered upon Truth the simple. and were often reduced to folve both the Difeat nces and their Cures by Inchantments, Spells, Ami Gale lets, and the conjectural Influence of the Standeral However, they kept close to Simple Medicine by he had not yet learned the Use of compounded Po Sim fons, and though they could not account for the Manufest of the Healing Quality of Plants and Wet if getable

d

15

ir

en

ie,

he.

ure

ous

nce

nina

etables, yet they applied none but fuch as they knew by Experience had produced an Effect fimiar to what they expected. Thus the Patient was never stuffed with unnecessary Drugs, or Nature oaded with unavailing pompous Medicines; Their first Physic was rude and simple, like their Diet: The Physician's Fees were small, consisted ather in Reputation than Profit; and their Paients received more Eafe from their rude Conectures; than may now a-days be received from bed, he elaborate Syftems of a College, or the pom-ten, ous Recipes of a graduated Doctor.

Among those antient Physicians, some were so Some of the ted, appy as to acquire immortal Reputation from first Physi-with heir Success in this rude Practice of Physic. Nay, cians gainwith heir Success in this rude Practice of Physic. Nay, cians gaineno- ome of them arrived at Divine Honours, and were ed immornade Demi-Gods: Thus Hypocrates, the Father tal Holoss of Physic, from a Corn-Cutter, was so happily hour.
thous accessful in the Medical Art, as to be desided
es of mong the Heathers, and to have his Name
twate dored by wifer Christians; yet were we to read
twit the Works of this learned Man, this Heating Orafecture, we should find nothing but Ignorance in
very Line; they would appear the Reverses of
de and old Woman, or the tedious Journal of some
Case pating Nurse: But we must speak with Respect
trant of this desided Corn-Cutter, and to give him his
Appear to fay, that, considering the sew Advantages
rs were had, the dark Age he lived in, he discovered
it wore Sagacity than most of the illuminated Dons
Trutt the College would have done in his Circum-Truth the College would have done in his Circum-

Amu Galen was the first who made any confiderable Galen ine Star teration in the Practice of Phylic: In his Time troduces a dicine ey had learned a tolerable Notion of the Force new Practed Po Simples, and this great Man first thought of tice, t for the Method of compounding them; expecting and that if Drugs, simply by their own Force, were

getable D4

Th

vh

ro

ra

er

he

air

ur

ier

able to effect the Cure of Diseases, that then could be no Distemper so malignant but must yield to the Force of many of these Simples united together; thus he instituted long Recipes, made up of various Drugs, compounded into Bolus's, Linctus's, Electuaries, Juleps, Tinctures, Cordials, with a long Train of Et cetera's. Till his Time, the Doctor was Physician, Surgeon, and

troduces the Bufiness of an Apothecary.

Which in Apothecary, but now it is necessary to call in an Affistant to prepare those Draughts, which Ma the Doctor prescribed: Thus was the Appother of the cary begot. In some Ages after, the World sound Nati the Draughts, the Patient was to take, become di fo large, that it required a capacious Stomach to white receive them; therefore they thought of a Me ery thought to reduce the Medicine within less Bounds of white statements are the statement of the statement thod to reduce the Medicine within less Bounds not by leaving out any Part of the Composition need but by extracting the Virtues of Plants by Chy lear mical Preparations: Thus the Chymist was being got, as an Affissant to the Apothecary; and a legg of them, as an Attendant of the Doctor, not ever become a Man of great Importance: But he has not learned so much of his Trade as to become it in the property of the

Necestity begets the Chymift.

> to Modes and Rules, and imagined themselves and he well acquainted with Nature, and her Secret with that they could bind her to their Prescriptions He resolved to afford her no Relief, but according avour T

ere

auf

ited

ade

15's,

Cor-

his

and

1 in

T

This has quite changed the Face of Phylic from that it was in the Beginning; and reduced the rofessor to follow a quite different Method of ractice, both in learning the Art and adminiering to the Patient. The Antients acquired The antient heir Knowledge of Diseases and Cures, by a Practice ainful and diligent Observation of Nature, and opposed to urchased their Reputation by an Age of Expe-the Mo-ience: They studied the general Constitution of derns. hich dankind; but more the particular Constitution of their Patient: They watched the Motions of lature, administered to her visible Wants, assistance on the der Weakness, and forwarded that Criss only which she pointed out: They were only her ervants, never incumbered her when she could on without them, and much less endeavoured to attion therefore the Intentions. But our Modern Gen-Modern Chy lemen think themselves above Nature, and ha-Prastice. They were only her lemen think themselves above Nature, and ha-Prastice. The sabe ing espoused some particular Hypothesis, and the egged some dubious Postulata, they administer to every Disease a certain Train of Drugs, without the has my Regard to the Calls of Nature, or the Content in the patient; they prescribe according to Art, and if Dame Nature will not assist them, hey lay all the Blame on her.

hey lay all the Blame on her.

To acquire this Art of Physic, requires only A Receipt Know being acquainted with a few Books, to become to make a cience Master of a few Aporisms and Common-place Modern Modervations, to purchase a Latin Diploma from Doctor.

To acquire this Art of Physic, requires only A Receipt Know being acquainted with a few Books, to become to make a cience Master of a few Aporisms and Common-place Modern Defervations, to purchase a Latin Diploma from Doctor.

The Chariot and put on a grave Face, a Sword, and CECC long Wig then M. D. is sourced to the contract of the contract of

(Ecc long Wig; then M. D. is flourished to the the A lame, the pert Coxcomb is dubbed a Doctor, and has a Licence to kill as many as trust him Secret with their Health.

ptions Here it is very probable, a Parent who has a rding avourite Son at the University, and longs to call Colleg he Boy Doctor, asks me, What kind of a Crea-

ture

ce

try

nist NO

ar aref

ve I Pr

Fro

Ge eaf

m

Pai

ind

ture I would have a Physician to be, fince I look upon the Antients as ignorant, and the Moderns learned Fools? The Question is easily answered

The Cha. I would have the Physician, a Man endowed with rafter of a the Sagacity of the Antients, the Learning of the real nfeful Moderns, and with the Honesty of a Christian Physician. Sagacity without Learning may make a tolerable

Physician, much better than Learning withou Sagacity. A Man with a large Share of Mother Wit, or Common Sense, by long Experience and diligent Observation of what passes in the Course of his Practice, without any other Language that his Mother Tongue, or any other Knowledge bu what he can find in plain English, without Chariot, long Wig, or even a Diploma, may be ere (of more Service to the Public, and make a more goreminent Figure in the Medical World, than a dgn Coxcomb who has read Hypocrates, Aristotle, and die Galen, in their Originals; who understands all actions. Languages, and has taken Degrees at all the Uni-Mi verfities on Earth: But this is likewife true, that ick the same sagacious Man, who makes a Figure once without the Help of Letters, would be still more designated and eminent if he had that Advantage. But a A let the Physician be both learned and experienced ain yet he is still useles, nay hurtful, to Society, un mpt less he has a large Share of Honesty and Humani ie m ty; he must be above prostituting his Profession le co to serve a Party, to purchase the Favour of a sa e ki vourite Nurse, or defigning Apothecary. Han, must make Conscience of discharging his Duty low and act from a Conviction that he is answerable ian to God, his own Conscence, and his Country has if the Patient loses his Life, Limbs, or Health ks to by his Ignorance, Neglect, or Connivance. Inch. Physician thus impressed with the consciention done Obligations of his Profession, and whose Soul You fired with Charity, Love, and univerfal Benevo for lenc

ook

15 2

red

with the

tian

abl

hou

ther

and

lenc

ce towards Mankind, flarts at the Thoughts trying Experiments upon his Patient, dares adnister nothing but what, to the best of his nowledge, is conducive to his Health and Safeand rejoices more at his Recovery than his arest Relations. Such is the Physician I would: ve my Son; fuch a Man is an Ornament to Profession, and an useful Member of Society.

From what has been already faid, the particu-The parti-Genius cut out by Nature for a Physician may cular Gecan burk easily deducted. It is my Opinion, the Doc-nius and that must be born, not made, as well as the Poet, Talents are but lind to the Healing Art, or he must turn out a the Physical independent of all the Helps of Learn-scian.

The most general distance of the must be possessed of a solid and adjunct and a quick Apprehension. In other and actice of Physica the Doctor must have Presence Unit Mind and a ready Apprehension to observe the that ick and sudden Turns of a Distemper; he must

that ick and sudden Turns of a Distemper; he must once take in the whole Process of the Disease, more deconceive instantly both Cause and Effect;
But a Apprehensions must not be clouded, nor need ain puzzled with the Variety of contradictory nani he may take time to study the Intricacies of a session of Conscience, the Lawyer may sleep upon a face knotty Point of Law, and the Mathemati-Hon, if dull of Apprehension, may consult his Duty low to solve a difficult Problem; but the Phyerable ian must give his Advice (generally speaking) antry hand; Nature wants immediate Relief, and ealth is under her Load while the dull Physician is rching his Brain for a Cure, and is puzzled to nation dout the Disorder. It is for this Reason that Youth of slow Apprehension is by no means for a Physician. He must, besides a solid different points.

lif

R

bo

rr

d

bu

C

b

le

no

er

th

afi

t

ec

d

al

P

ea

ny n

S

ur

te

no

of

on

10

V

bali

cerning Judgment, be possessed of a tenacio Memory, and a Facility of acquiring the De Languages, without which he must meet w great Difficulty in compleating his Studies: must be possessed of an inquisitive prying Dispo tion, and unwearied in his Researches into Secrets of Nature: He must have a Taste for N tural and Experimental Philosophy, and an Affe tion for the Mathematicks. His Temper mu be generous and free, void of Conceit, Pedant or Obstinacy; a Lover of Truth, a Friend. Mankind, and his Soul impressed with a stri Sense of Honour, and the Obligations of R ligion.

The Edu-

vel.

His Education must be Liberal, improved by cation Li- by the Study of Men and Books, which he me finish by Travel into Foreign Countries: N Must tra- that I think a Man may not in this Island acqui an eminent Share of Knowledge in Physic, but apprehend the Science fo univerfal in its Natur that it requires all the Helps Europe can afford compleat the Student.

A young Man, who has a Mind to make all gure in the Physical Way, ought to learn, some measure, all the inferior Branches; that he must acquire a more than superficial Know acquainted ledge in Anatomy; not that it is necessary with Ana-should be entirely Master of it, for since the B

finess of the Physician chiefly lies in correcti the Fluids, and purifying the Mass of Blood, accurate Knowledge in Ofteology, and fever other Branches of Anatomy, is not so necessary it is sufficient he be acquainted with the gener Structure of the Body, and the particular Un Defigns, and Situation of the Blood Veffels.

To have ought to have some Skill in Botany; though some Skill is not worth his while to bestow much Time in Botany. in reading the volumnious Works of all the He lists that have wrote, more to display their Inftry than to benefit Mankind by their prolix bours. One Season will be sufficient, under Direction of a skillful Botanic Professor, to rn all the useful Simples which are known or d in modern Practice. It is necessary that he ould be acquainted with the common Processes To be ac-Chymistry; but it would be rather lost Time quainted become an Adept in that firy Study: There is with the le to be learned from it. Of this Truth the common nourable Mr. Boyle is a recent Example, who, Processes in er a whole Life spent in the most laborious Chymistry. lymical Researches, has enriched the World th no more Medicines than what may be purased, and that too dear, for Twelve Pence. t it is absolutely necessary that the Physician But above buld be very well versed in the Composition of all must be edicines: This is not to be attained by barely skilled in ding Books; it requires Practice, and for that Pharmacy. ason I do not think it beneath the Character of Physician, to pass some Part of his younger ears in a good Apothecary's Shop; where he y not only learn Pharmacy, but the Applican of it: By this he knows the specific Nature Simples, and their various Effects when comunded; at least, he may here acquire their reted Virtues. As to Reading, I have already His Readndemned the Antients as most useless, and I ing to be afraid most of the Moderns are deserving of rather ary little better Character; at least, a few of mong the em will suffice. I remember to have heard a Moderns ylician of the last Age say, That when he was than the young Man, he asked the celebrated Sydenham Antients. hat Books he should read, to affist him in his ofession; the Doctor gravely replyed, Read on Quixot; he's a good Author; I read him still. nother eminent Physician used to say, He would ve, on his Death-bed, as a Legacy to the Faculty,

De De t wi

ifpoints to the or N Affe

r mu dantr end

of R

ed bo

acqui , but Vatur

Ford

e a l arn, thati Kno

Tary I the B rrecti

fever ceffary gener

ar Ule ls. H hough

h Tin he He bali

ifi

P

uc ess

ffic

end

le !

por

arg s S

hi

on

dt

lab T

Oye

ns,

Tr

PPO:

a

Faculty, the whole Secret of Physic in the Co pals of half a Sheet of Paper. These Gentlem had too contemptible a Notion of Books of P fic: But it is certain, that Nature is the Bu the Doctor ought most to consult; his own ! perience and Sagacity he will find daily to com dict the most elaborate Physical System, and the his Confeience and Reason will direct him top

fer to all the Ipfe dixits of the College.

Our young Student, now qualified, mult p fent himself to some University, and obtain Diploma, that is, a Doctor's Degree. The taken up at Foreign Universities are most ested ed; though, God knows, none of them com any Healing Quality; nor are they always C racteristic of Learning or Physical Abilities. I in this great Metropolis, our young Gradu must have another Feather in his Cap; he m be admitted of the Royal College of Phylicia then he becomes a Legitimate Son of Esculapi

cians in

The Royal College of Physicians in London; of the Roy-incorporated by Royal Charter; and have exc al College five Privileges, if they please to affert them, of Plysi. feven Miles round London: They have a Preside Fellow, and Affiftants, and are empowered to London. mit Members to their Body, and to inspect Medicines in Apothecaries Shops. This feems to their only Bufiness, unless to superintend publical spensatories, and to countenance this or that Pr tice, according to the prevailing Mode; for Phy cians have their Fashions and Changes, as well tat quii day may be Poifon To-morrow; and vice vensa; IM it so pleases the Faculty; but their Dictates neit is B. other Trades: What is an innocent Medicine I hinder their own Menbers, or others who h not that Honour, from following their of nee Whims; but their Approbation is necessary et a an Increase of Patients, and to establish the you Physicia

hyfician's Reputation, though of very little Sigificance towards the Sanity of the Public, or he Cure of particular Maladies.

em

Bo

n I ont

the to pr

A pr

tain

Th

flea

CONV

s C

. B

radu

e m

ficia

ulapi

don

e exc

em,

elide

d to

pect

msto

ablic

at Pri

hyficia

CHAP. IV.

Of the SURGEON.

THE Surgeon is the second Branch of the Medical Art; very little inferior to the first point of Utility, but founded upon Principles Surgery less uch more certain, and less precarious in its Suc-precarious es: The Physician, in the Discharge of his Pro-than Phyfion, is frequently obliged to grope in the dark, sic. act by Guess and bare Conjecture, and deends (in many Cases) more upon Chance and e Strength of the Patient's Constitution, than on any infallible Rules in his Art; but the urgeon, for the most part, has the Evidence of s Senses, as well as his Judgment, to guide him his Operations; his Method of Cure depends on the known Mechanism of the Human System, d the Medicines he uses act by known Laws. ablished by a long Course of Experience. The Surgeon (simply as a Surgeon) is only emoyed in the Cure of Wounds, Bruises, Contuns, Ulcers, and Eruptions in the outward Parts, Trepanning, Cutting, or Scarifying, and Amor Phy tations of any of the Limbs or Members, that s we quire these Operations. He applies only topicine T Medicines, that is, to the outward Parts of ver a; Body affected; such as Plaisters, Cataplasms, es neitt who he ifters, Cautaries, and the like; but is rarely peir of neerned in any inward Applications; nor is

essary posed conversant with Pharmacy of any sort:

tain Train of Medicines, that, inwardly applied correct the Humours, prepare the Body, and p it in a proper Habit, fit it to undergo his Open tions, and affift his topical or outward Medicine in the Discharge of their Office: Sometime upon the first Indication of Tumours, before the Abscess is formed, the Surgeon thinks it adviseable to discuss those Appearances, rather than brin them forward: This is commonly done by Bleet ing, inward Medicines, and Alteratives, to con rect the vitiated State of the Blood; but a Sun geon in Town, who is not over and above con geon in Town, who is not over and above contion ceited of his own Abilities, generally calls a Physical fician to his Affistance in such Disorders, rather than depend upon his own Skill in Cases the site have a Dependance upon the Constitution of the Patient, and the depraved State of the Fluids. It is and Abilititle from that required in a Physician. To estain and Abilititle from that required in a Physician. To estain of a solid Judgment, quick Apprehension, and a good pur Surgeon. Memory, he must add a kind of Courage, peculiar to himself. It is vulgarly said, that a Surgeon of the Physician is peculiar to himself. It is vulgarly said, that a Surgeon of the Physician is peculiar to himself. It is vulgarly said, that a Surgeon of the Physician is peculiar to himself. It is vulgarly said, that a Surgeon of the Physician is peculiar to himself. It is vulgarly said, that a Surgeon of the Physician is peculiar to himself. It is vulgarly said, that a Surgeon of the Physician is peculiar to himself. It is vulgarly said, that a Surgeon of the Physician is peculiar to himself. It is vulgarly said, that a Surgeon of the Physician is peculiar to himself. It is vulgarly said, that a Surgeon of the Physician is peculiar to himself. It is vulgarly said, that a Surgeon of the Physician is peculiar to himself. It is vulgarly said, that a Surgeon of the Physician is peculiar to himself.

hat

ne

t

erc

ath

y i

ing

g

o n

on.

ai

tio

a Lady's Hand; by the Lion's Heart is not mean egy favage Ferocity, a cruel inhuman Disposition, over Want of Sympathy for the Sufferings of Marcre kind: He is not to have the Heart to tear, how, cerate, and mangle his Patient wantonly; but I do must have the Courage to go through the most he fevere necessary Operation, without being gets much affected by the Patient's Sufferings, as ere shake his Hand, or hinder him from performs are shake his Hand, or hinder him from performi ar the Amputation with Ease and Dexterity. We int manish Tenderness is very improper for a Su be geon; and it requires a strong Command of Tell reig per, not to give way to Pity and Compassion, rma fome Chyrurgical Operations. The Surgeon me ar get the better of the Effects of this natural H m; manit

lied

pen

ine

me

e th

eabl

brin

Bleed

CO

Sur

panity, but not fo much as to divest himself of ne Passion, lest he introduce a savage Cruelty the Place of it, which would be equally danerous to the Patient: To preserve this soft Symathy of Soul, without being outwardly affected vit, is expressed in having a Lady's Hand, or inger; that is, to be able to touch the Patient gently, as he may fcarce feel you; at least, more than is necessary to perform the Operaon. A quick Eye is as necessary to a Surgeon on. A quick Eye is as necessary to a Surgeon any I rosession whatever; especially in Ampution, to discern the Arteries, and other minute lood Vessels, that are to be sewed up, to prevent rother too great Essussion of Blood: It requires likes is the sea good and quick Eye, to discern the several of the hanges in a Wound under Cure; he must be let to observe the smallest Alteration in the Corse we are of the Part and Consistence of the Matter, to end a period of a Mortiscation, and the most distant a good proach of a Mortiscation.

Peter His Education ought to be as liberal as that of His Education et al. and to him Travel is equally necation.

To end the Education ought to be as liberal as that of His Education et al. and it is morally impossible, and the more expert he ion, to be sin his Art; and it is morally impossible, make the to read his Eyes blind, to become a Surgear, how, unless he both sees Operations performed, but a puts his Hand to them. Though our Hospishe makes here in Town are many, yet they are, all put He ought eing gether, inferior to the Hatel Dieu at Paris; to travel so, as lere a young Surgeon may learn more in one for Expersional forms are than he can do in seven in London, on acrience.

We not of the great Variety of Chyrurgical Cases be seen there every Day. — Besides, the off Tereign Surgeons, in general, but especially the officer, eare making large Advances to come up with ural H m; but till we arrive at their Persection, and mans are the series are as the eare making large Advances to come up with ural H m; but till we arrive at their Persection, and mans are the series are read the series at their Persection, and mans are the series are are making large Advances to come up with the series are series are as the series are are making large Advances to come up with the series are as a series are the series are are making large Advances to come up with the series are the series are are the reserver at their Persection, and mans are the series and the series are the series and the series any Profession whatever; especially in Ampu-

manit

have

have the Opportunity of Hospitals equal to their it is our Duty to go to those Countries, to lear what we want.

Must be an The young Surgeon must be an accurate Amacurate tomist, not only a speculative but a practice Anatomist. Anatomist; without which he must turn out mere Bungler. It is not sufficient for him to a tend Anatomical Lectures, and see two or the Subjects surfacilly dissolved that he must be must be surfacilly dissolved.

tend Anatomical Lectures, and see two or the Subjects cursorily dissected; but he must put he Hand to it himself, and be able to dissect ever Part, with the same Accuracy that the Prosess performs. Formerly, for this useful Brand Students were obliged to go to Leyden, especial while Boerhaave lived, who was an Ornament his Prosession, and, without Controversy, the Anatomist of the Age; but now that great Manatomist of the Age; but now that great Manatomist of the Age;

no

Vai

Def

be

lve

le

lo

rai

er

eve

arn

for

he

n b

ema

angu

lly a

ent

eate

The Uni- Place is fully supplied by Mr. Munroe, Analy wersity of mical Professor at the University of Edinburgh Edin- There the Student has not only Anatomy in public best College several other Branches of the Medical Art of Physicin greater Advantage than in any other Part of Europe.

rope. This University ought to be the first Su of the Surgeon's Travel; where, if he stays Season or two, and then takes another Season Paris, if he has spent his younger Years to a

Advantage, he may expect to turn out a go Surgeon.

Two Ways There are two Ways of Breeding a Surgeo of educa- the one is giving him University-Education, it ing a Sur-sending him to hear Anatomical Lectures, attending some of the most noted Hospitals so Season or two; then he goes to Paris, and

Season or two; then he goes to Paris, and last comes home a Surgeon. The second W and that the most common, and, with some Amendments, the most likely to produce a g Surgeon, is, after the Boy has learned Greek Latin, he is bound to a Surgeon of good Pras

for feven Years; at the Expiration of which Time he turns out a Surgeon, without more Study or Learning: This is the Manner in which our Town Surgeons are begot, and the Lameness of their Education may be observed in one Hour's Conversation. There are some of them very good Operators, but as to the Theory or Rational Principles of their Bufiness, they are entirely ignorant; they perform the known common Cures with Success enough, but let an uncommon Case appen, they are quite at a Loss, and dare not

tep out of the beaten Tract.

ein

ean

Am

Aid

out

0 2

thn

ut l

eve

ofello

rand

ecial

ent

he be

Man

Anat

nburg

in po

ning t

Art

of E

rst Su

ftays

Sealon

s to a

The Errors in this Method of Education are Common hese; first, there is not a sufficient Fund of Errors of knowledge acquired before they enter Apprentice; Education. nd, generally speaking, they are utter Strangers the Languages: I believe upon a Survey of all he Surgeons and their Apprentices, within the sills of Mortality, there is not above one in ten f them who can give the Etymology of the Vames of their Instruments. — To remedy this Methods Defect, which I think concerns the Honour of proposed to he Profession, I would have every Surgeon re-rectify these lve, to take no Apprentice unless he had been, Mistakes. least, three Years at the University, or studied long under a private Tutor after leaving the stage of Greek and Latin: These Languages are ever learned at the School; at least, what we arn there is seldom retained, unless we practise for some Years after we have lest the Seminary: he three Years I have mentioned are as little as in be employed in learning Philosophy and Mananticks, and grounding the Student in the anguages: He has in this Time acquired not live a growth and Intellects are enlarged; and he makes a eater Progress in one Year after, with these Advantages,

vantages,

vantages, than he would in two before. By the Time, I take the Youth to be about Fifteen Sixteen, a proper Age for going Apprentice this Business: I would have him bound only fin Years, and the Master obliged to allow him! many Hours every Day as are necessary for a tending some of the Hospitals and the Lecturesi the Season: By this Means, five Years spec with an honest judicious Surgeon, who has a to lerable Share of Practice, may enable the your Student to compleat his Studies in two Year more; that is, one Season at Edinburgh, to tend the Anatomy and Materia Medica Classe and another at Paris, to attend the Hospita there, and obtain some Notion in Midwifry; Branch that is more fuitable to the Surgeon the the Physician, and ought rather to be conned with the one than the other.

There is fuch a Connexion between the fever Branches of Physic, that it is almost impossi for a Person to be Master of any one of them wit out a superficial Knowledge of all the rest: I Physician should know something of the Surgeo Business, and he of the Doctor's, and the Ap thecary of both: However, the more each of fines himself to his own particular Branch, greater Success he may expect in his Practi But there is one Branch belonging to the Dod reed engross the which the Town Surgeon has almost monopolis our

Surgeons felves.

Cure of the to himself; that is, the Cure of the Venereal latic Venereal ease; upon which alone the Subsistance of the Disease Parts in sour of all the Surgeons in Town pends; and three Parts in sour of their Practices. depend upon their Ignorance in this very Difton to per, which they all pretend to cure: I mean, con, if all knew as much as they pretend, they we that not have half so many Patients, nor those half the long under their Core and Page 1997. long under their Cure. Before the Discover tew

Merc

ny ne

ho

k

1

ritl

erg

am

om

orp

, n

ee d con

uft

e C

Mercury, as a Specific against this Disorder, the enereal Disease was always the Province of the hyfician, as much as any other acute Distemper; he Surgeon was never called but when Amputaons or outward Applications were necessary: out when the Virtues of prepared Mercury beame generally known, the Surgeon usurped the lace of the Doctor, and monopolized this odious Distemper to himself. For this Reason the Lon-Ought to on Surgeon must study this Disease more than study it ny other, as it is not only the most frequent but much, as he most profitable Branch of his Profession; their Subhough I would advise him in all difficult Cases to fistance de-

ke a Phylician to his Affiltance.

this

n of

e t

five

m (

r at

resi

fper

a to

you

Yea

to a

laffe

ofpita

fry;

f: T

urgeo

Merc

The Surgeons were commonly incorporated on the rith the Barbers, and were called the Barber-nned urgeon's Company; but about a Year ago, by he Interest and Dilligence of Mr. John Ranby, fever ergeant-Surgeon to his Majesty, an Act of Parament was obtained, to separate the Surgeons The Surom the Barbers, and erect the first into a distinct geons Comm wit orporation. Their Privileges are exclusive; that pany. , no Surgeon can fet up in London, who is not ee of this Company; and they examine all Surhe Ap ach corons designed for the Navy. The young Surgeon nch, use not only serve his Time to a Surgeon free of Practice City, but before he is admitted to take up his reedom he must undergo an Examination by the nopoli ourt of Assistants, and satisfy them of his Qualiereal Lations.

of the law just now mentioned, that all Surgeons The Forms figned for the Navy must be qualified at Sur-observed in it Prate on the Forms the Benefit of such I shall men-obtaining y Diston the Forms they are to go through. A Sur-Qualifica-mean, the Surgery and Pharmacy; he must be little the Royal. ney was than a Physician, as the Care of the Ship's Navy.

Chyrurgical

Chyrurgical Cases; and he must be able to an fwer all Questions put to him in both Branches though the Examiners generally confine them-felves to Questions in Surgery. When a young Gentleman is out of his Time, and thinks him felf qualified, both as to Theory and Practice, t undertake fuch a Charge, he may come up to London without any Recommendation whatfor ever; Merit is what he must rise by: And this think the only Branch in the Kingdom when Merit is necessary to Advancement. If a your Student drops from the Clouds, let him but a through his Examination, and he is fure of a Sh the first Vacancy, which is rarely wanting; a obtains it as foon as if he had the Interest of

V

0

in

ng

the House of Peers.

BILL WE The first Step he must take is, to apply by Le ter to the Commissioners of the Navy, importing That he has ferved his Time to fuch a Surgeo and has his Indenture discharged; or studied fuch a College, under fuch a Professor, and tended such an Hospital for so many Years, and is now desirous to serve his Majesty on Board Royal Navy in such Station as he should be south qualified for. Upon the Receipt of a Letter her this Tenor, the Commissioners of the Navy so a Letter directed to the Master and Court of satisfants of the Surgeons Company, desiring the to examine and report the Qualifications of every young Candidate. This Letter he delivers to She Clerk of the Surgeons-Company. The Every miners meet every Thursday of the Month, to a amine such Candidates as have lodged their Lines ters with their Clerk. They generally, in the ters with their Clerk. They generally, in the no-Examination, begin with Questions relating W Bandages; in which the young Surgeon multiertievery expert, as a great Part of the Cure bot etitie. Amputations and Fractures depend upon property Banda Charge reical

ches,

nem-

oung him.

e, to

up to

hatfo

this

w here

youn

Bandages. They proceed to the Treatment of an-Fractures, simple and compound; and the Maagement of Contusions and Amputations. They nsist much on his Skill in Burns, Scalds, and Wounds by Gunpowder, and other Accidents, to which Sailors are most liable. They next enquire nto the Candidate's Knowledge of the Nature of Tumors, malignant and critical; and how far e is a Judge when these ought to be discussed and eturned into the Mass of Blood, or brought to uppuration by topical and outward Application. They then proceed to examine his Skill in the a Shi arious Symptoms and Prognostics, and the Cure of Diseases both acute and chronic; especially the common Distempers of Fevers, and Scorbular Diseases and S ic Diseases; and, lastly, his Proficiency in the

ic Diseases; and, lastly, his Proficiency in the Materia Medica.

According to the Degree of Proficiency he discurged overs, in all or any of these Questions, they give under im a Certificate of his Qualifications accordance and angly, directed to the Lords Commissioners of the ars, a dimiralty. All this is obtained at the Expence that the fix or seven Shillings, without any Waiting or be found the flow attendance. If the young Surgeon appears lame, ney certify that he is qualified for a Mate of a lavy of wenty-gun Ship; the first, second, or third state of a higher Rate, just as he appears to ing the new qualified; but at the first Examination they as of ever certify him capable of taking the Charge of Ship of any Rate: The highest Qualification went at the first Examination is that of First Mate that, to be a Ship of any Rate, and this is never done but their I hen the Candidate discovers more than ordinary in the moveledge and Experience.

When the young Surgeon has obtained this ertificate, he then applies to the Admiralty by etition, acquainting the Lords Commissioners, pon propagate has been examined at Surgeons-Hall, according

cording to the Rules of the Navy, and obtained from thence such a Qualification, and is willing to ferve his Majesty in that Station, he is mini ted for the first Vacancy in course; and who that happens, gets a Warrant without farther Ap plication. All the Service that Friends can de him in this Case is, to station him upon any par ticular Ship vacant, to which he may have liking, of the same Rate which his Qualifica tion entitles him to. After he remains fix Month in this Station, suppose in that of a Second Man of a Forty-gun Ship, he may then apply a fecon Time to the Commissioners of the Navy, signi fying to them by Letter (as formerly) that he h ferved fo long in fuch Station on board fuch Ship of War; and that by his Study and Applica tion thinks himself so much improved in his Pro fession as to be capable of a higher Charge, and willing to undergo Examination: The Commit fioners direct a Letter, as before, to the Surgeon out. Company, and they proceed to the Examination and in the same manner they did the first; and if the Surgeon gives proper Answers, they certify the his he is qualified for the next or the highest Degree my viz. to a First Mate of any Ship, or the Surgeon of of a Twenty-gun Ship: He has his Warrant the the Admiralty, with the same Ease as before and in this manner he must proceed in every Riese he makes till he arrives at the last, which is Surgeon to a First Rate.

The Salary of a Surgeon of the Navy is but in considerable, that is, the Pay he immediately receives from the Crown is but small; but his Paquisites depend upon the Largeness of the Ship Besides the Allowance by the Government, by Shas Two-pence for every Man on Board the Ship and He has Forty Shillings for every Clap or Pox his which he cures them, which is stopped out of the

Sailo

C

h

c

ha

0

er

ef

re V

nd

atne

illing

ninu

whe

r Ap

en d

par-

ave

lifica

onth

Mat econd

figni

he h

fuch

ch is

butin

tely re

Sailo

ailors Pay: He has a Cheft of Medicines at the Sovernment Expence; and is allowed for Slops. nat is, Linnen Rags, Rice, Spices, and some ther Articles allowed the Men in their Sickness; ll which put together, make a Surgeon's Place n a Sixty-gun Ship to be worth near two Hundred founds per Annum in Time of Peace, besides his hare of Prizes in Time of War, in the Division f which he is ranked as a Lieutenant.

Thus I have faid as much of Surgery as is fufcient to give the Parent a tolerable Notion how prepare his Son for fuch a Charge. It appears, hat it requires a good Genius and liberal Educaon, which can be attained but by great Exence; therefore Parents are to have this in View

pplice efore they fix upon this Profession for their Chil- A Surgeon is Profess. A fordid cramped Education proves a dead properly and Weight upon the best Natural Genius on Earth, qualified and weight upon the best Natural Genius on Earth, qualified and produces but a bungling ignorant Quack; is a lucrairgeon at if liberal, and attended with Natural Talents tive Emination and due Application, there are none of the Liberal playment.

If the lits more likely to procure a Livelihood than his. — An ingenious Surgeon, let him be cast on Degree by Corner of the Earth, with but his Case of Surgeon instruments in his Pocket, he may live where most ther Professions would starve.

1417 11219

CHAP. V. Of the CHYMIST.

his Per THE Art of Chymistry was intirely unknown
e Ship to the Antients, nor did its Use in Physic arise
nent, hy Searches into it for that Purpose; but Avarice, Original of
the Ship and the Itch of growing suddenly rich, produced Chymistry.
The Pox his once much-esteemed Branch of Learning:
at of the len hunting after the Philosopher's Stone, set

A

n

ii

bí

is

C fl

e

fo

ni

re

he

en

ti

fo

ou

oy

ea

at

100

T

S ve

enc

d

irc

ter the Philosoproduced Several Drugs.

Search of them first upon Trials by Fire, and in the ma Experiments they made to come at this valual Elixir, they stumbled upon several Properties pher's Stone Metals and Minerals, that they were before norant of : Bold Practifers in Physic made I periments, and in some succeeded. To this owe the several Preparations of Mercury, And mony, and other Mineral Drugs. Besides t Itch of growing rich, another much more w luable, though equally ridiculous Defire filled the Projector's Brain, that is, finding out a Medicin to prolong Life and convey Immortality to Mo tals; this they hunted after under the Name

Several useful Dif- Aureum Potabile; and in the Course of vario coveries made by Search afum Potabile.

Processes, which they were to effect by Fire, the stumbled upon the Property of several Simple and by degrees learned the Analysis of mo ter Aure- Things in the Animal, Vegetable, and Miner World; that is, they pretended to be able to redu those Things to what they call their Element Principles; this has discovered Salts, Spirits, a

> tract the essential Virtues of Plants, free the from their Drofs and Caput Mortuum, and reduce them within such Bounds as that a sm Dose will suffice to produce great Effects.

Oils, and has enabled us in some measure to a

The Chymists and at war.

The Galenists, that is, those Physicians wh follow Galen's Method of Cure, by compounding Galenists the gross Simples, are at continual War with Chymists: They alledge, and perhaps not with on out Reason, that the Fire alters the Nature of thery Subject, and bestows on it Qualities that did no un before exist; that most Chymical Preparatio were of fuch a firy corrolive Nature, they it hi flamed the Bowels, and fet the whole System Combustion: That Nature had provided simple Remedies for all Diseases, and consequently the was no Reason to have recourse to Fire to enter ma

lual

ties

re i

e L

his w

Ant

es t

re v

led th

edicin

Mor

ame

vario

e, the

imple

f mo

Miner

reduc

ement

its, a

to e

and

t Specifics from Subjects which in their Naal State were potent enough to remove the most stinate Disease. The Chymists, on the other nd, alledged, that to effect a Cure by the Gaic Practice required such enormous nauseous ples, that Nature was oppressed; that the Anais by them performed was only affifting Nature, ce there was nothing more certain, than that stillation and Sublimation must be performed in e Stomach, and by Help of the Secreting Vessels, fore any Cure can be performed, and that, nsequently, it was faving more than half the rength to perform these Operations beforehand. he Stomach, they fay, can concoct most Alients of itself, yet it adds to the Health of the tient that the Concoction be in part performed fore it is received, and that the Strength, which ould be otherwise diminished, may be all emoyed in combating the Malady. The Galenists e daily losing Ground, and the Chymists ineasing in Practice and Reputation; insomuch at they are now a very necessary Branch in the e the lodern Practice of Physic.

The Genius requisite to compleat a Chymist The natua fm s a near Analogy to the Physician: He must ral Genius we a folid Judgment; but a larger Share of Pa- and Abiliins whence than most Men; their Processes are long ties of the ounding d tedious, and often depend upon very minute Chymift. with the ircumstances; the smallest Neglect spoils their ork, and deceives their Expectation in the re of the ry Point of Projection. The Chymist must unwearied in his Application, watchful, and curious Observer of Nature: He must register his Mind the smallest Circumstance relating to oftem of Operations, though never fo remote from a Enquiry he is upon, in regard these Obsertions may serve him afterwards in the Search new Phnomena; about which his Thoughts

bn

in

wa

Ne

ue

nd

f

we.

Th

Eu

re

ate

nif

ati

ba

f

VOI

tri

n i

oli

rul

00

ot

av

ny

av

her

1

f :

f I

ye

art

1

on

nio

viti

are not then immediately employed: His Judgi ment and Apprehension must be able to take in the whole Course of Natural Things, since the whole Universe is the Subject of his Enquiries, However, the Practical Chymists, that is, those who go under that Name in this City, are far from being Adepts in this Study: They follow only a few general Rules in preparing Medicines, and are seldom employed about any Part of their Branch which does not immediately depend upon the Practice of Physic; though their Business might extend itself to a great Number of useful Trades.

Honestynecessary to a Chymist.

The Chymist ought to be a Man of Honour and Conscience: He has many Opportunities of imposing upon the Public, by the Knowledge h has of the Secrets of Nature, and his Art of making up fictious Compositions, fo nearly refembling natural Productions, that their Difference is not to be discerned by the nicest Eye or Palate By this many of them make great Sums of Money but fuch Practices are beneath a Man of Honour who confiders that he not only cheats the Public of their Money, but endangers the Health of the Patient that deals with him; when he fells ho tious for natural, or sophisticated for sound an duly prepared Drugs. The Phyfician know that fuch a Chymical Preparation is a specifi Remedy in a particular Difease; he has expen enced its Efficacy in fimilar Cases, and therefor boldly prescribes it, and rests the Safety of the Patient upon it; if the Chymist substitutes an thing in its Place, or gives such as has not under gone the proper Operation, it fails in its Effect the Patient loses his Life, and the Physician h Reputation, by the Ignorance, Greediness, Villany of the Chymist. This Consideration lone ought to keep an honest Man constantly up udgi ce m

the iries,

thole

e far

ollow

ines,

their

upon

finel

useful

onour

ies o

ge he

rt o

y re-

erend

alate

oney;

onour,

Public

of the

lls fic

nd an

know

pecifi

expen

erefor

of th

es an

under

Effed

ian h

efs,

ation a

itly up

on the Watch, when he is preparing his Meditines, that none of the necessary Requisites be wanting, since it is known that very minute Neglects have been productive of fatal Consequences.

The Education of a Chymist ought to be liberal Of his nd unconfined: But above all he must be Master Education. f Latin; and he perhaps would find his Time well bestowed in learning the German Tongue. The Germans are by much the best Chymists in Europe; and the best Treatises on that Subject re either writ in Latin or High German. The ate Dr. Boerhaave was an indefatigable Chyhift, and his Writings on that Subject are tranated to great Advantage by the ingenious Dr. haw; but the Work, even with the Addition f Dr. Shaw's Helps, is but lame, and scarce vorthy the Name of the great Author: If it is tripped of the Pomp of Expression, there is little it but what is common. The honourable Mr. Boyle has writ much on this Subject, but he is oluminous; and it was the Misfortune of that ruly great Man, that he was too credulous, and ook many Things upon the Relation of others ot sufficiently warranted by Experiments. ave few else in the English Tongue that make ny Figure; therefore the young Chymist must ave recourse to Foreigners, and be able to read hem in their own Language.

The Youth designed for this Business must be His Constitution, capable of a good deal tution. If Watching and Fatigue, if he intends to be an Eye-Witness of the several Operations in this art: He can scarce be fit to be put Apprentice is the Age of Sixteen; for though the Education necessary to be previous to his being bound night be sooner acquired, yet I cannot see with with what Propriety one much younger can be

entrusted

entrusted in a Shop, to deal out Drugs, when Mistake, by Rashness or Ignorance, may be at al: He should arrive at a Sedateness of Disposition, and stripped of his Childish Follies, beso he should be entrusted to meddle with any this on which the Health or Life of Man depends.

The Chymists are generally Apothecaries, the is, they compound and sell Medicines; and they make up their own Chymical Ingredients; enabled to undersell the Apothecary; but in to Capacities are subject to the Visitation of the Capacities.

lege of Physicians.

CHAP. VI. Of the DRUGGIST.

The Nature THE Druggist is another Dependant on the Soliton of College of Physic: His Business is to buy finess. in large Quantities, all manner of uncompound Drugs, both foreign and domestic; these hese to the Apothecary, who compounds them: Y generally speaking, he compounds Drugs for sin his own Shop, like the Apothecary.

The Druggist is not supposed to know a thing of the Uses or Properties of Drugs: He say buys them as a Merchant, and disposes of the as a Commodity, without any respect to the particular Uses: He is acquainted with the oward Marks and Signs of good and fresh Druwhat are proper to be bought, the Quantities cessary for the Market, and the Prices which commonly given for them; though this varies cording to the Demand, as in other Commoties; but that the Public may not be imposed there is a printed Bill weekly handed about, of

tail

on

U

fte ey T

th

nfi

处

any

be

cto

he

ed

P

ining the common Price of Drugs like the Price

Stocks and Exchange.

hen

be f

ispos

befo

thi

ds.

s, th

and

ents

in bo

ne Co

少少

t on

buy

e hell m: Y

s for S

: He

es of th

to th

h the o

th Dru

ntities

which

s varies

Commo

mposed

bout, o

tain

A Druggist, as a mere Seller of Medicines, re-His Genius ires no great Head-Piece; but if he dips into and Namposition, as they all generally do, he ought tural Abihave a genteel Education and understand Greek lities. d Latin; though it were better to confine himf to the Sale of Drugs only, where his Want Understanding can be of no Damage to any but mself.

It is a very profitable Business, that of a Drug- It is a prot; their Returns being sometimes Cent. per stable Bunt. and seldom below Fifty: But it requires a finess.
ge Stock to set up a Master; and a Journeyan of this Trade has but small Encouragement:
steen or twenty Pounds a Year is as much as
ey can get, and are rarely wanted.
They are under the Inspection of the College,
e the other Branches; and mind them as little

e the other Branches; and mind them as little the Apothecaries do, who comes next to be

nsidered.

<u>&&&&&&&*</u>

CHAP. VII.

Of the APOTHECARY.

Have classed the Apothecary last, not out of any Disrepect to this formidable Body of Men, out of Ignorance of their great Importance; because the other Branches, the Chymist and aggist, contribute to make up their Shops. Apothecary is certainly the eldest Son of the ctor, and his necessary Assistant.

he Apothecary, simply as such, is only em-His Busited in composing of Medicines, by the Doc-ness simply s Prescriptions, without respect to their Qua-as an Apo-

lities : thecary.

lities: His Knowledge, by his Profession, is con fined to the Names of Drugs, of which he is fo much as to understand the Etymology; he m only know that Rhubarb is not Jefuit's Bar that Oil is not Salt, and that Vinegar is Spirit: He must be able to call all the Army Poisons by their proper Heathenish Names, to pound them, boil them, and mix them i their proper Companies; fuch as Pills, Bolus Linctus's, Electuaries, Syrups, Emulfions, leps, &c. &c. He must understand the Physic Cabala, the mysterious Character of an unint ligible Doctor's Scrawl: He must be alert ready-handed in gilding his Pills and papering his Bolus's with ingenious Cuts and Figures blematical of their important Uses; and have nice Tafte in Glaffes, Viols, and Gallipots, the judicious Arrangement of their gilt Labels the Advantage of his Shop.

The Genius This is a mere Apothecary; a Creature to a mere requires very little Brains; he wants only a strange of the Apothe- Memory, to retain such a Number of creary. Words as he is daily conversant with: Then

no Branch of Business, in which a Man requiless Money to set him up, than this very proble Trade: Ten or twenty Pounds, judicio applied, will buy Gallipots and Counters,

I

n

e

h

ru Ed

ip

IS

di

oth

n a

WO

n t

an

as many Drugs to fill them with as might po the whole Island. His Profits are unconceived

fits. Five Hundred per Cent. is the least he received The greatest Part of his Out-laying is in V

Imall Boxes, and cut Paper; and these are they do worth ten Times what they contain. But not confine Army of Apothecaries of this Age, scorn to themselves fine themselves to the dull Scene of their Pr

own Busi than they commence Doctor; they prescribe common Cases, and only call in the Doctor

APOTHECARY.

resent at the Death of the Game, which they we run down; or to justify by his Recipes eir enormous Bills. They all of them cure the enereal Disease; I mean, they have their Pants upon whom they practife in that Diftemr; who often find their Mistresses have only pped them, but Doctor Apothecary has poxed em.

How far it is prudent in Apothecaries thus to What his out of their Sphere, I shall not determine; Education I believe the Public will excuse me, if I ad-ought to be, these Gentlemen to fit themselves with an to qualify ucation suitable to the Profession, as they now him for his chife it; for an Apothecary, who takes upon present to prescribe, as well as to compound Medi- Practice.

es, ought to be fkilled in Anatomy, Botany, Chymistry; to be Master of the Languages; know Drugs, not only by Name but by their infic Qualities. A Youth who is thus qualimay make a very good Figure as an Apothey, and would be preferred by all wife Men to mere Compounder; and after some Years erience, I can see no Reason why a Patient ht not rely upon fuch a Man's Advice h as much Safety as upon the Graduate Doc-

The Apothecaries in Scotland are all called rurgion-Apthecaries, and generally have fuch Education as I have above described; difg nothing from the Doctor but in want of onceiva ne recei iploma: The Consequence is, that a Physi-is in V is seldom called in that Country, but in exis in V dinary Cases; and the Apothecary is esteemoth by Patient and Physician as a Man actn. But n a qualified Sphere.

would therefore have all Parents, if they their Pr with a and liberal Education; and let him, either e Course of his Appreticeship, or before

Doctor pi

COL

is n

e m

Bar

is n

my

es,

m i

Bolus

ns,

Phyli

unint

lert

ering

ures

d have

ots,

Label

ature t

ly a str

of cra

an requ

ry pro

judicio

inters,

ight po

ese are

corn to

he sets up for himself, attend the Anatomic, Itanic, and Physical Lectures, at least for a Seasons: With this, and the Experience he may fasely pend upon his Master's Shop, he may safely pend upon his Judgment in common Cases; hinstead of promoting his Interest, by prescribe enormous Doses and pompous unavailing Recipit is much more rational and honest to charge Patient in his Bill for Skill and Attendance; Amount of his Bill in this Case may be as a susual, and the Patient is considerably a Gain by not being obliged to load his Stomach where the stomach was a Quantity of Drugs.

Thus I have finished the Profession of Phylin all its Branches; and shall now take a Try Westminster-Hall, and pay a Visit to the see

Practifers of the Law.

CHAP. VIII. Of the LAW in general.

It

lig

egi

his

un

mf

nti

 T_1

re

le,

con

app

MAG

Its Defini- L AW is the Distribution of Justice between tion.

Man and Man; the Science by which determined the Limits of each Man's partice Property; the Duty he owes his Neighbour, Country and his King: It is the Foundation Peace, the Fountain of Concord, and the and most lasting Band of Civil Society. W. Its Origin. Mankind were yet few in Number, before the state of the state

Vices and Appetites increased their Nature of the Wants, while they remained satisfied with spontaneous Products of the bountiful Earth, craved no more than what Nature freely yield the Word Property was not known among the all Things were in common, as the Sun and me

Of the LAW in general.

, 1

rat

e m

s; b

Lecip

urge

ce;

as la

Gain

ich w

Phy

Trip

e seve

e betw

which

partic

hbour,

indation

nd the

before

ir Nat

d with

Earth,

ely yield

nong th

un and

me

7.

W

nents: Their Natural Wants were few, and their Appetites of Hunger and Thirst were easily supplied; the Springs, the Mountains, and the Valles produced sufficient for them all, and they had not yet learned the polished Madness of nearer Ages, to quarrel about what they could not enjoy. But as Mankind increased in Number, they pund their Native Bounds too little for them and

bund their Native Bounds too little for them and heir Progeny; there were not sufficient Natural roducts to maintain their numerous Issue; therebre they must supply this Defect by Art and Inustry: Some were lazy, or had not Ingenuity hough to supply their own Necessities; the inustrious Man thought it hard that such should ap the Fruit of his Labours, and therefore ressed to allow the Indolent or Ignorant to partake in his Provisions: This begat the first Notion of roperty; and by degrees Mankind sound it neessay to erect themselves into Societies, in order affish one another in Desence of this Property, carry on such Undertakings as were too large r single Men, or Families, to execute, and were luse to many,

In erecting these Societies, each Individual was liged to give up some Part of his Natural eedom, and to submit himself to the Rules and egulations agreed to for the Good of Society: his was the first Origin of Government and unicipal Laws; which differed in the several streeted Commonwealths according as Cirmstances, Situation, or Disposition of the first

intractors varied.

These first Laws were sew and simple: They re sounded upon this easily comprehended Prinle, Do as you would be done by. It was not yet come a Science or Mystery; Law was not then apped up in Sophistry, nor had they sound out livocal Words, capable of being tortured into

F 2 a thou

à thousand contradictory Meanings: These an Refinements of our politer Times. The first Law Divisions was only the Law of Nature, and the Dictates of of Law in Natural Religion; and the Law of Nature is the first Division of Law: The second is the Lawd Nations; these are a Set of Rules, in which all Civilized Societies are agreed and determined by in their Dealings with one another: To the Law are owing the Privileges of the Persons Ambassadors, the Exchange of Prisoners in Wat and feveral other Rules observed in Time of Wa The third is the Municipal Law; that is, the Laws of particular Countries, adapted to the feveral Circumstances and Constitutions.

This Third is the Law we are treating of, the

The feveral Di-

is, the Municipal Law of England; which is d visions of vided into several Branches. First, The Statut Law in Law, by which is meant Acts of Parliament on England. Secondly, The Common Law, which is the A tient Usage of the Kingdom in Matters of Co Property. Thirdly, Crown Law, which is the Antient Usage of the Courts in Matters Crimin Fourthly, Maritime Law, or the Rules and M thods observed in punishing Offences committee on the High Seas, properly under the Cognization of the Lord High Admiral or the Commission appointed to execute that High Office. Fifth Equity, or Chancery Law: And, lastly, Canon or Ecclesiastical Law. Most of these their different Professors; of each of which shall give a brief Account. They are commo comprehended under Sergeants at Law, Compr fellors, Attornies, Sollicitors in Chancery, Di and Notary-Publicks. As I intend to treat of the Professors of the Common Law, I shall u Loggi gin with the Attorney. CHA

C

hì

oi bf

re di

f

2 an

ce

e are Law

tes of

aw of

ed by,

war

Wa.

is, the

of, the

is di

Statut

rt only

he A

of Cir

is th

rimin nd M

nmitt

nizan istion

Fifth

refe h

hich mmo

, Co

y, Do

reat i

thall

Loggi

HA

CHAP. IX.

Of the ATTORNEY.

Begin with Attornies, as they are the first Mo-His Busivers in the Law; their Business being to prepare ness. Matters for the Counsel to plead on, and to conluct the Suit through its several Steps, till it comes o a final Issue.

The Attorney must be acquainted with all the Forms of Proceedings in the several Courts. bught to be acquainted with the Names and Naures of the several Actions; their specific Diffeences one from another: He must be able, from his Client's Information and the Writings he is then possessed of, to comprehend his Case clearly and distinctly, from which he must draw a comendious State of the whole Affair: From Perusal The comof this and due Consultation he must proceed to mon Steps expedite the proper Writ against the Adversary; in an Achave him ferved or attached, according to the tion at com-Circumstances of the Action: He then compels mon Law. him to appear, or enters an Appearance; declares gainst him, that is, gives in a Paper to the proper Office, called a Declaration, which contains his Client's Claim, and a Conclusion for Recovery of Damages and Costs: He next forces his Adversary to plead or make an Answer to this Declaration; and makes Rejoinder, and Replication, finecessary. At last, both Parties join Issue, and Record is made of all the Proceedings hitherto, and a Rule of Court is entered for Trial against a certain Day, either in Town, or in the County where the Debt was contracted, or the Subject of the Matter in Debate lies. Against the Day of

Trial he draws up Briefs for his Council, that is an accurate but short State of the Action, the Witnesses Names, and the Questions to be asked in support of the Allegations in the original De claration. After Verdict is obtained, he enten up Judgment and obtains Execution against his Adversary's Person or Goods. He must know to ward against the After-Claps of Law; such a Writs of Error, Injunctions, and Bills of Equity In short, he must know all the Windings, Ship tings, and Turnings of this most intricate Science and how to guard against not only the hond Arts, but the Chicanry and Villany of the Profes fessors. He must be acquainted with Good an Evil; and hunt his Adversary through all the Suk terfuges, lurking Places, and Labyrnths of the Art; till he has fafely landed his Client out this firy Trial.

o.

le

1

fic

DV

m

in

rn

5 1

W

ne

int

gh

to

 Γ h

B

aic

His Ge-

From this short View of the Practice of an A torney, it is eafily conceived that the Professor this Science must not be born a Blockhead; must have a clear, solid, and unclouded Under flanding, a diffinguishing Head, and a puzzli unpuzzled Brain. There is not half so man Distinctions or unmeaning Varieties either in W gic or the metaphylical Divinity of the School as there is in the Practice of the Common Law it consists of nothing but unintelligible Work Distinctions without any visible Difference, a Forms without Number: To acquire all thefe, Man must not only possess a clear Head, but gre Patience and a prodigious Memory. The tience of Job, the Courage of Hercules, and t Life of a Patriarch, are too little to become entire ly Master of all the Forms in the Common L THE IN EQUAL , Call Internal of England.

Ought to Besides this uncommon Genius he ought to be an bo- an honest Man, and free from any litigious D position

it is

the

Tked,

De-

nten

A his

know

ch as

quity

Shift

ience

hone

rofel

od an

ie Suk

of th

out o

. 1

an Al

effort

ad;

Under

uzzli

o man

r in U

School

n Law

Word

ice, a

thefe,

but gre

The H

ne entir

mon L

ght to

ious D positio

ofition. Without moral Honesty, and an utter ontempt of Money gained in a bad Cause, the ttorney is the Plague of his Neighbours and the eft of Society in general. There is not a more ntemptible or despicable Creature than a pettigging Attorney without Honesty: Yet this is very uncommon Character; an Attorney and a nave are very near become Terms synonimous: d it is no wonder they are fo; for if we confir the Temptations they lie under to be Knaves, ev must have a larger Share of Honesty than off Men to withstand them; and the legal Fees their Profession are so small, that without ricking and little low Arts, it is morally impofle for any one of them to live like a Gentleman erely as an Attorney. But to proceed.

Their Education ought to be liberal. This is His Edut only necessary to qualify them for their Pro-cation.

lion, but to enlarge the Mind and give it a Biass ove little pettifogging Practice. A Gentleman m, and liberally bred, must have Notions above ing the Scoundrel all at once: If he becomes e, it is by degrees; for no Man is wicked all a sudden. The truly bred Gentleman retains Notions of Honour all his Lifetime; and rns an Estate purchased with Infamy. Latin formerly more necessary than at present, as wall Proceedings are in English; but an Atney of any Practice will still find it necessary useful in his Profession. Writing and Acints are not to be dispensed with; and a thogh Understanding of the English Tongue ought to be neglected. and t

The Parent who is resolved to breed his Son to The Pa-Business ought to be very solicitous to find rent ought a Master, of known Integrity and sufficient to chuse an ctice; without which, the Youth is certainly boneft Ma-

lost : Her.

toft: The Temptations the Boy is liable to, for the Example of his Fellow Clerks, in this An are many; and if to these his Master's Want Moral Honesty is added, nothing but a Mirad can fave the Youth from Perdition. C CLISTON

them.

The Inns of The Attornies live in Inns, that is, Place the Attor- bought by feveral Societies, wherein they have nies, and Chambers. There is nothing requisite to make the Man Man free of these Inns but purchasing a Set ner of be Chambers, which are let by the Society on Leaf ing free of of two or three Lives; and paying Commons h two or three Terms. These Inns of Court a the neatest Buildings in or about the City of La don: Though God knows the Inhabitants, bo Matters and Clerks, are far from being famed Honesty or Virtue: Cheating, Lewdness, and manner of Debauchery being often more studie than Law or Precedents.

h

u

u

Co a

at

t

re

ie

e

Tel

A Caution The Number of Attornies is another Real to Parents for their Dishonesty: They are so numerous the there is not Bread for half of them. Their h against breeding verty is likewise an Enemy to Virtue; for, belief their Chil- a large Share of Acquaintance to create Client dren to this an Attorney, who practifes for himself, ought Profesion. have a sufficient Stock of ready Money to advan

for his Clients, out of which they must lie nerally till the Issue of the Suit: Few People of to employ an Attorney who must run constantly their Clients Pockets for every trifling Sum to must be laid out in the Profecution of their Bu nefs. These Considerations ought to make rents cautious in breeding their Children to Profession: For a Journeyman, or one who as Clerk to an Attorney gets, at most, Hall Guinea a Week; out of which they are to themselves in Diet, Lodging, Washing, Cloaths, and are fometimes employed only

SERGEANT.

from

int d irach

Place

have nake

Set Leaf

ons fo irt a

of Lon

s, bot

med f

and

100

ought advan

t lie

ople ca (tantly)

Sum th neir Bu

make I

n to

whoa

t, Hall

are to

ning, d only

Tel

Ferm-Time. Whether this is sufficient to mainain them honestly, I leave to every judicious Peron to judge.

CHAP. X.

Of the Sergeant at Law.

THE Sergeant at Law is the highest Degree of Wherein the Bar: They differ only from Counsellors he differe n this, that they have this Degree conferred on from a hem by one of the Inns of Court; are entitled Common o wear a Cape upon their Wig; which diffin-Counsel. uishes them from their Brethren at the Bar: And stude ut of this Body the Judges are chosen; that is, he Person to be chosen a Judge of any of the Real Courts, must be admitted a Sergeant before he is ous the apable of acting in his Commission. As the Eduheir Relation and Qualifications necessary for a Sergeant to be the Law and a Counsellor or Barrister are the same, Client we shall proceed to the Counsellor.

&&**&&&&&***!**&**&*****

CHAP. XI.

Of the Counfellor at Law.

THE Gentleman who defigns to shine in this His Ge-Profession must have a folid distinguishing nius and fenius, a quick Apprehension, and a ready Wit. Natural e must have a happy Volubility of Tongue, and Talents. possessed of the Arts of persuasive Eloquence; which a graceful Perfon is no small Advantage: e ought to have a great Command of Temper. well as of Words; not eafily put in a Paffion

by Contradiction, which he must expect to meet with upon the most trifling Occasion. But about all, he must have a sufficient Stock of Assurance Nothing must put him out of Countenance; and he ought to be able to give the most infignifican Trifle an Air of Importance; and to deliver the greatest Absurdities with a grave settled Countenance. I have recommended Honesty as a ne ceffary ingredient to make up an useful Attorney: Therefore it would be unreasonable to suppose a Counsel without it. His Station is superior therefore the little mean Arts of Chicanry and Vi lany must appear much more despicable: Wh himself so much as to prostitute his Talents and end the Honour of his Profession, to pervert the Course of Natural Justice, to oppress the Indigent, and see beggar the Fatherless for the Salva Salv beggar the Fatherless, for the Sake of a pault ebited. How unnatural is it to deck Deceit an tio Falshood with Ornaments of Truth? or to em Pa ploy the Flowers of Rethoric and the Beauties of Eloquence to screen a Villain from Punishment w or rob the innocent Man of his Property!

bf

u.

C

W

The Scandal if a diftoneft Counfel.

His Education.

These Natural Talents must be improved by williberal Education at the University; where he must not only learn the Languages, but Philosophy and all the other Branches of Liberal Science applies and all the other Branches of Liberal Science applies and all the other Branches of Liberal Science applies and all the other Branches of Liberal Science applies and all the other Branches of Liberal Science applies and enters himself of some one of the Counse lors Inns, or Societies of Lawyers, viz. either the Temples, Gray's-Inn, or Lincoln's-Inn. The last is held in most Repute at present, as it is inhibited by the most eminent Men in the Profession by the Notion the Town has of these Inns, which is the Notion the Town has of these Inns, which like all other general Characters, may be eith the true or false: It is this; The Temple for Beat his Lincoln's-Inn for Lawyers, and Gray's-Inn terms. lly Lincoln's-Inn for Lawyers, and Gray's-Inn litter Whores.

meet

bove

nces

and ican

r the

rney:

The young Student there studies Law, and off be three Years entered, or have paid Comons for twelve Terms, before he is admitted to Bar; which he is after that Time, upon un-going a flight Examination before the Benchers these Societies: But if a Student was not to count te more Pains in his Studies than what the Rules a need Exercises of these Societies enjoin him; must make but an indifferent Figure in his must make but an indifferent Figure in his appole of offion. A Parent who designs that his Son wild make a greater Progress in the Knowledge and Vi Coke and Littleton than in the Galantries of the Who wan, should procure some Gentleman who has emeaded the Law, and has not much Practice, to distant end the Youth, read with him, direct him to Court at is proper to read, and keep him to his Stute, and s: Such a Man would begin with the most epaulit ebrated Tracts upon the Law of Nature and tions, viz. Puffendorf, Gratius de Jure Belli Pacis, and the famed Machiavel. He would at give him a general Notion of the Municipal himment w of the several Countries in Europe; espely that Law known by the Name of the Civil ed by w: And last of all, collect for him the best he must eatife upon the English Common Law. It osophy ald be endless to read the Works of all the Science apsodists in this Profession: The Labour would ang Stumsnite and the Edification small. A few chocounse Authors will suffice, and give the Student a cither are Idea of this too-much perplexed Study, as if he was to read the whole Heap of Rubbish is inh has been writ upon the Subject. After the ofession by of the Common Law, he next reads Re-express in Chancery; in the Understanding of which whice Knowledge in the Law of Nature and Nations; be eith the Civil Law, will very much contribute; r Beach his Knowledge of Law in general, and a Inn thering of the particular Laws of other Countries, must make but an indifferent Figure in his 7

ries, would furnish him with an inexausti Fund of Argument; and teach him the Defet as well as the Beauties and superior Advantages our Laws and Constitution.

Encourage-Discouragements to follow. this Profestion.

According to the Method prescribed myself, ments and shall now touch upon the Encouragement Parent have to educate their Children to this Profession It is, no doubt, honourable: By their Profession they are the first Class of Gentlemen; and it equally profitable; as may be observed by t many noble Families now in the Kingdom, w date their Origin from the Bar. Profit and H nours are prevailing with most Parents: But the is the Golden Side of the Prospect. It has add and difinal Reverse. The Expence of their Ed cation is great and certain; and it is almost in possible to form a Judgment of the Genius of Student till he has gone through every Branch his Studies; at which Time, it is more than to to one, but fome Wants, some Natural Impa ments then appear which were not dreamed before. After he has finished his Studies, and fond Parent believes him possessed of all the Q lifications fitting the Bar, all his Trouble is unless he has a Fortune to support him in Character of a Gentleman, till he gains Praction which he never will attain to, let his Merit never fo conspicuous, without a large Acqui tance, a great Number of Friends, and for eminent Personage to countenance and patron the young Barrifter: It is not always Merit recommends the Counsellor, Interest or so lucky Chance may recommend the brawling pudent Pretender to Clients and Preferment, W the Man of Sense and real Worth remains a lected, for want of those Helps: Modesty, and stant Attendant on true Merit, is a powerful my to the young Counfel, and buries the best

0

hic

Ju

ve

ch

ule

he

ati

tes

fiti

B

mf

to flike

Defed

ages

felf,

Paren

fellion

fellion

nd it

by t

A, W

nd H

But th

s a da

eir Ed

es of the

than to Imped

amed

the Q

de is

1 in

Practio

Merit

Acqua

and lo

patron

Jerit

OT 10

wling

ent, W

ains I

ty, ac

erful B

e bell

amber of young Gentlemen bred to the Bar is other Discouragement to Parents to breed up eir Sons to this Profession. One half of the esent Counsel do not earn by their Practice the ese of the Court; most of them must starve if ey have not a Fortune sufficient to support them. a word, none but Men of Fortune ought to etend to it; Men capable of living independant on the Chance of Practice, will not only preserve em from Poverty, but be a Means to preserve eir Integrity: A Man of an independant Forme is under no Temptation to prostitute his Prossion by dirty Jobs, or demean his Character by pousing Causes in themselves vilainous.

CHAP. XI.

Of the Solicitor in Chancery.

Olicitors in Chancery differ little from the Attonies; only that they confine their Practice the Court of Chancery: Which differs from The Dif-This Court, of ference beat of all the other Courts. hich the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain tween him Judge, and the Master of the Rolls his Assistant, and an Atas instituted to relieve the Subject from the great torney, and verity of the Common Law, and to give him the Proch Redress in his Property as the Forms and ceedings in ules of the Common-Law Courts deny him. Chancery. he Chancellor judges by the Rules of Equity or atural Justice, and determines by the mere Dictes of his own Conscience, without the Interlition of a Jury. The Form of Proceeding is Bill and Answer; that is, the Party who thinks mself entitled to Relief in this High Court, pre-

SOLLICITOR.

fers a Bill or Petition to the Chancellor, setting forth his Special Case, and containing certain In terrogatories relative thereto, to which he pray the Defendant may make Answer upon Oath This Bill being filed in the proper Office, a Sub pena issues against the Defendant, ordering him put in his Answer: If he fails within the Tim limited, he falls under the Contempt of the Court and is compelled by feveral Writs, terminating an Outlawry, or Commission of Rebellion. After the Defendant has appeared to, and made Answe to the Bill, the Plaintiff may take Exceptions the Answer, and oblige him to amend it till the Court is fatisfied that he has answered directly all the Interrogatories in the Bill; after which Issue is joined; and the Court either proceeds hearing upon the Bill and Answer, or Witness are examined and their Depolitions taken down Writing. When both Parties have finished the Proof, then the Cause comes to a general Hea ing, and the Chancellor determines according Equity. The original Design of this Court, a hinted above, was to relieve the Subject from oppressive Forms of the Common Law; but w happy for the People, this Institution, like other human Inventions, has been perverted; a a Number of Forms and Delays have crept in the Practice of this Court, which destroy its of ginal Intention, and render it in many Cales National Grievance.

Every Attorney, sworn of any of the oth Courts, has a Right to practice as a Solicitor Chancery, and generally do; but there are Swa Solicitors in Chancery, who make it their so Business to attend this Court: They are und the same Regulations with Attornies, all of who must serve seven Years to one of the Professiblesore he is admitted to practise. Any Perland

may mor and Swo any

Prad ther

Cou Law turn this Con

Bar Pleas and

mucl mon on t

The ame

nd a ot h

<u>& & & </u>

Of t

TH to

e ch ges,

may follicit in Chancery; but as the Sollicitor is no more than Agent, one of the Sixty Clerks appears and conducts the Business: But then, none but a Sworn Sollicitor can claim Fees or make out a Bill; any Person practising and demanding Fees for such Practice, is liable to be fent to Newgate, and lie there during the Chancellor's Pleasure.

There are particular Counsel who attend this Court, though they are admitted of the Common Law Courts; yet they find their Genius more turned to Equity and confine their Practice to this alone, and feldom care to be employed in a Common Law Cause. Men very eminent at the Bar of the Court of King's-Bench, or Common Pleas, make a mean Figure at the Chancery Bar,

and so vice versa.

m

In

ay

ath

ub

n t

im

urt

gi

lfte

we

is t

1 th

ly

hic

ds

neff

wn

the

Hea

ing

, 25

mt

it u

ke

; a

t in ts of

ales

oth tor

Swo ir fo

und

who

ofessio

Perk

The Education of a Sollicitor in Chancery is Education much the same with that of an Attorney at Com- and Genon Law; only, if a Parent intends to breed his nius. on to this in particular, he binds him to a Chanery Sollicitor, or one of the Clerks in Chancery. The Genius and Disposition ought to be the ame; only I apprehend a Practitioner in this ourt ought to have a more folid Judgment and nd a larger Share of universal Learning; and may ot have fo much Use for a quibbling Genius as he other.

<u>፟፠፠፠፠፠፠፠፠፠፠፠፠፠፠፠፠</u>

CHAP. XII.

Of the Conveyancer and Money-Scrivener.

THE Conveyancer is another Species of the Attorney: They are generally bred fuch; but e chiefly employed in drawing of Deeds, Mort-His Bufiges, and Conveyances of Estates. This is the ness. moit

CIVIL LAW.

he .

ithe

h th

tto

Al

an

y St

is,

dmi

han

ourt

ana

Th

aw,

t be

abli

d Bi

the

elega

CO

ills,

orig

ritua

Op

fanc

lem

The ation

n in Effe

ject. ried

blies.

n in n the

e mu

most profitable Branch of the Law; for to that of Drawing Deeds they commonly add the Trade of a Money-Scrivener; that is, they are employed to find out Estates to purchase, or have Money to lay out for some, and borrow for others, and receive Fees from Borrower and Lender; and of courfe are employed to draw the Securities.

tions.

This requires a perfect Knowledge in the Law, Qualifica- a folid Judgment, and a clear Head. Property in general depends upon this Species of Lawyers: Their Villainy, or Ignorance, begets most of the Law-Suits that feed Westminister-Hall, and in Army of Locusts, therefore a Gentleman cannot be too cautious in his Choice of a Conveyance This Business is engrossed in the Hands of a few who fuddenly make Estates: But this I do no think fufficient Encouragement to breed a young Man to this Business, unless he has a very promi fing Genius, and the Opportunity of being boun to a Person eminent in this Branch: The Cha racter of the Master must go a great Length recommend the Clerk to Business; for thought young Man might learn as much under a Malle less noted, yet Fancy and Whim governs the Put lic in this, as well as in other Professions: He th has got the Name, though by Accident and with out Merit, is most employed.

CHAP. XIII.

Of the Doctor of Civil Law, and the Pro tor of the Commons.

Have in the foregoing Chapters given a bi Account of the Professors of Common Lawa Equity, I now proceed to the Practitioners beto

he Admirality and Spiritual Courts. Those are ither Doctors of Civil Law, equal to Counsellors n the other Courts, or Proctors, answering to

Attornies in Common Law.

2 6

no

bung

omi

oun

Cha gth t

gh th

Pro

All Maritime Affairs are determined by the Ro- Nature of an or Civil Law, unless where they are limited the Admiy Statute. It differs from the Common Law in rally Laws w, his, that there is no Jury, and that the Judge and Courts, dmiral determines in the same Manner as the hancellor does. Those who plead before this ourt are all Doctors, and the Under-Agents or lanagers of the Prosecution are called Proctors.

The Spiritual Courts are guided by the Civil of the

cereaw, and fuch Canons of the Canon Law as have Spiritual ewind been abrogated by the Acts of Parliament Courts.

ablishing the Reformation. The Archbishops d Bishops, in their several Dioceses, are Judges these Courts, and precede in them by their elegates: Before them all Matters of Scandal cognizable; they grant Administration to all ills, and in their Courts all Matrimonial Causes In the originally tried. Before the Reformation these Masteritual Courts were Engines of Popish Tyranny Oppression: And to this Day they are a great letter sance to the Subject; and, in some measure, with Hemish in our Constitution.

The Suits in these Courts are commenced by ation; and they proceed to Excommunicain Cases of Contempt; which has a dread-Effect upon the Liberty and Property of the ject. Most of the Steps of their Procedure is ied on by Writing, in Defences, Answers, lies. The Depositions of Witnesses are taken n in Writing, and figned by the Deponent, the Court of Chancery: But in all Cases n a bri e must be two Witness to the Proof of any Law a . The Judge determines without any Jury, rs befo

and

Mer

Cuft

heir

ries.

f E

cce

le n

hief

ll tl

ice .

etw

hips

ng a

ersh

olici

nd V

ns

urof

angu

m, 2

Lat

tha

Fig

nera

orlo

His

ent

pplic

mplo a N

fail th h

any ner .

ey ar rt o

ls o

any

and constantly enforces his Sentence by Excommunication and other Church Censures.

The Edu-Civil

Law.

The Doctor must have an University Education, tion of a be fully acquainted with the Languages: He flu-Doctor of dies only the Corpus Juris Civilis, the Code, and the Writings of other Foreign Civilians; for our own Country affords no Authors on that Subject He receives his Degree of Doctor from the University, and by it is empowered to plead in all Spiritual Courts. As to his particular Genius, he is still a Lawyer, and the same Spirit must be found in all its Professors.

The Proctor, like the Attorney, must be ac-The Proctor's Edu-quainted with all the Writs and different Forms cation and of Proceeding in the several supreme and subordi-Abilities. nate Courts; takes Information from the Client, puts the Suit in Motion, and prepares Briefs for the Counsel when the Cause comes to a Hearing, and conducts the whole till it comes to a find Iffue.

> He ought to have Money to go on, without troubling his Client upon every Occasion, and Honesty enough not to spin out the Process to a unnecessary Length, for the Sake of his Fees; which, though not large, are yet so frequent, that a Spiritual Suit is near as bad and expensive as one in Chancery. The Proctor's Education ought w be liberal, and his Genius like that of the rest of the Limbs of this Profession.

CHAP. XIV. Of the NOTARY-PUBLIC.

THE Notary-Public is a Branch of the Law, but practises no Part of it hitherto men His Bufitioned: He is only conversant with the Law of ness. Merchantsi

Merchant; that is, in such general Rules and Customs as are observed among Merchants in heir Dealings with one another in different Counuries. He is employed in Matters relating to Bills
nd f Exchange; in protesting such Bills as are not the ccepted; or not duly honoured when accepted: ni- hief Trading Cities, the Usage of Payments, and Il the other Circumstances that relate to that ice Affair. He is employed in fettling Accounts etween Factors and their Employers, Masters of hips, Supercargoes, and their Owners; in drawng and engroffing Indentures, Articles of Copartacership of Trade, Charter Parties, and expediting rms olicies of Infurance; and generally in all Deeds ent, nd Writings relating to Traffic. For these Rea-His Genius ns he must be acquainted with almost all the and Quas for uropean Tongues, but especially the Trading lifications. final

anguages, such as French, Dutch, Spanish, Itain, and Portuguese: He must likewise be Master Latin, as several Foreign Instruments are drawn that Language. He ought to be fully Mafter Figures and Merchants Accounts; and have a neral Idea of every thing relating to the Trading

orld.

all he

be

rdi-

ing,

hout

and

to an

ees;

that

s one

ht to

eft of

龙边

Law,

men-

aw of

nants;

His Genius ought to be extensive and his Judgent penetrating, attended with an unwearied oplication to Business. This is a very reputable nploy; and Youth who have ferved their Time a Notary of Reputation and Practice, can nefail of handsome Bread. When they have done th him, they are fit for the Compting-House any Merchant; and are generally preferred to her Persons, on account of the Knowledge ey are supposed to have in the most intricate rt of Commerce, especially in negotiating ls of Exchange. A Youth designed for this, any other Mercantile Branch, has no Occa-G 2

Remarks on EDUCATION.

fion for spending his Time at the University, or for a critical Knowledge of the Dead Languages

Cou

ben

ft

tter

is 1

ney

no

ver ause

th

nors

to .

mer

ey !

ey c

xce

orn i

Th

nd th

c. a

ith (

s tha

estm

en ta

re,

over.

ry.

ction

the i

fetch

rudge

being

ey ha

th co tter]

As I shall have frequent Occasion in the Course of this Treatife to mention the particular Education of Youth who are not defigned for the Praction of any of the three Learned Professions, viz. Law Physic, or Divinity, I have taken this Opportuni ty to point out the Errors of the present School and the Manner I apprehend the Time employed in these Seminaries may be best improved.

General Remarks for the of Youth Physic, or

At prefent, private Boarding-Schools, call Academies, are preferred to the Public Sem and Rules naries; and, perhaps, not without a great deal Reason: The Public Schools entertain too man Education Scholars for the Masters to be able to do Justice their Pupils; and, in general, those employed not designed them are mere Pedants, versed in nothing for Law, mere Letters, without any Knowledge of ule Literature, and profoundly ignorant of Men a Divinity. Things. Such an one has no Talent for discovery ing and humouring the Boy's Genius; but teach him by fome dogmatic Method, from when he can no more be persuaded to swerve, than French Nation to abrogate the Salique Law: goes on in one continued dull beaten Track; Brain too is baren, and perhaps he is too lazy confider the Method of conveying Knowle according to the Natural Genius or Manner Apprehension peculiar to each Youth: But # old Precepts will not do, he endeavours to the Languages down their Throats, by the of his darling Ferula, or a fullen severe Be viour; and by this means whips his Pupils Blockheads, and prepares their young Minds the most flavish Subjection.

Remarks on EDUCATION.

url

Jaw.

tuni

001 loye

anner

s to c

the !

Pupils

Minds

Their Want of Judgment of the Boy's Genius not the only Misfortune that attend the Masters f Public Schools; they have prescribed a certain ourse, in which they are all agreed, which tion pends fo much Time that the most valuable Part tempting to learn Trifles of no Signification to is future Happiness: Seven Years is the least ney require to compleat a Boy in a partial inowledge of the Claffics; I call it partial, howver well they may understand the Language, beause they and their Masters are utter Strangers the Spirit and Meaning of those celebrated Aucalle Sem nors: They can render, it is true, their Words deal to English, but they can speak their noble Senmat ments in no Language; and whatever Progress
dice bey have made in Greek and Latin, it is certain
to eyed bey often know no more of their Mother Tongue
to except the mere Sound) than if they had been
to use orn in Japan, or at the Cape of Good Hope.

This is the Missortune of most Public Schools,
teached the greater Seminaries of Westminster, Eaton,
teached the Missortune of them, and are attended
when the sthan the former. There is a hase Custom in

han the former: There is a base Custom in aw: Vestminster-School, which I am surprized has not ack; ten taken notice of and remedied by the Legislate, since so many eminent Members of the nowle overnment have been brought up at that Semiry. The Custom I mean is, the tyranical Sub-But if tion under which the junior Scholars are kept the fenior: They are mere Slaves; are obliged fetch and carry, like Spaniels; and do all the ere Be rudgery of Menial Servants, under the Penalty being severely beat by their Seniors: For which ey have no Redress from the Masters; who th connive at and tolerate this Custom, for no tter Reason than because, perhaps, they had G 3 gone

gone through the same Discipline themselves their Youth: This must be galling to a Boy a generous Spirit, and can propagate nothing the Doctrine of Slavery and Arbitrary Power.

M

La

Ь

Γi

or

igi

0

S

ong

Private Academies, as I observed, are now come much in Fashion; yet they have very Advantages over the Public Schools, only the are not fo much crouded, and therefore the Matt are more at leifure to do justice to Individual but they are, generally speaking, as the other his and their Method is very little better, and, for off

most part, as tedious.

I should chuse to have my Son initiated in I nusters after this Manner: After he had learned adread English distinctly, I would, instead of plusting him immediately into a Latin Accidence, to large him English grammatically; enable him to a tial lize his Mother Tongue by all the Rules of Grammat, and make him perfectly acquainted with material Idiom: To fix this in his Head I we make him read and observe the Beauties of get most eminent Authors, in the different Stile hen the Bar, the Pulpit, the Stage, and Histor her stile her head employ at least two Years in this Mich mer, learning the History of his own Country, their particular Customs and Manners. By Time I suppose the Youth about ten or ele Years of Age, when I would initiate him in the choice of Age, when I would initiate him in the choice of which he should now taught the Difference between the Latin and lich lish Idioms: As he had learned the general Reput the Grammar, he must learn that there is no Trace of Grammar, he must learn that there is no Trace of Grammar, he must learn that there is no Trace of the course of of Grammar, he must learn that there is no Trac ference in the Grammatical Construction of Lies by Termination, and the last by Article who Thus would half the Task be over; for it is tall dent, that a Youth who has already learner Yo Princ 54.03

es l

Oy

gh

r.

Wb

for

Principles of Grammar, need but to store his Mind with a copious Vocabulary, to learn any Language whatever. By this Means he may be ble to construe any Latin Author in a Year's Time; and this I think is as much as is necessary ry he for any Youth to know of Latin who is not deigned for the Learned Professions; which he may
last to in three Years from his entering the Primer,
stual s well as in a thousand. A further Advantage othe his Method would have, that it would be imoffible for him to forget what he had learned, as ong as he retains his Mother Tongue; and he in I must have a larger Stock of useful Ideas than if he arned ad spent seven Years in the mere Study of Latin; so he cramming a Boy's Head sull of a Dead Lance, to mage, of useless Words, and incoherent Terms, to a triates his Memory and consounds his Judgment. If Go he Ideas we receive in our early Years last with ongest, and have the greatest Effect upon our I we sture Conduct. Of how much greater Advange then would it be, to employ those Years, Stile then the Mind is most susceptible of Knowledge, Historically his Minch our riper Understanding and more advantatry, and Age may enlarge, than in filling up the empospace with mere Sound, which must remain or eleval Eternity the same useless Thing, a prating im in scho?

After the Youth has attained this superficial ong as he retains his Mother Tongue; and he

After the Youth has attained this superficial should nowledge of Latin, let him apply to French, and lich is learned with equal Facility: This is not let all the polite Court Language of Europe, but is is no Trading Tongue, spoke or understood in all on of lies where Traffic flourishes. Dutch, Spanish, is decortuguese, and Italian ought to be acquired by who are any ways concerned in Commerce: or it is it all these, except Dutch, may be acquired by learner Youth's own Application, without the Help Princ G 4

of a Master, and ought to employ his vacant Hours during his Apprenticeship. This is the Education I think sufficient, and in some measure necessary, in all Employments that are not merely Mechanical, and in the Remainder of this Trad I shall refer the Reader to this rather than make Repetition.

Of the Poet.

I have now done with the three learned Pro fessions, and shall treat of no more of the Science as all the rest are but Auxiliaries to these, an not practifed for Bread: I now proceed to what is called the Liberal Arts; but shall confine m felf to a View of those only that are practifed it a Livelihood, and to which Youth are designed educated. This delivers me from Poetry: R though many make their Bread by following the Muses; yet I know none serves a Clerkship, are bound Apprentice to these Ladies, or any their Rhyming Servants. To meddle with the sleet Gentlemen, would not only be going out of the Design of my Work, but might be dangerous rar well as impossible: None but a Poet can describe the what a Poet ought to be. For me to give Rubul to make a Poet, even though I should attempt land higher than a Receipt for a Poet-Laureat, mighe punished by the Sons of P be punished by the Sons of Parnassus, with same Severity as Jupiter inflicted upon Promethe for attempting to make a Man, and stealing f from Heaven to animate his Clay: Therefor disclaim all. Knowledge of the Ingredients enter into the Composition of a Poet. — He m be born, not made; therefore he is above Sphere.

Of the Liberal Arts then I shall touch upon Sculpture, Painting, Musick, and An

m

gei

0 Ca

y,

Re

00

ma

100 İl F

ho

ch ifpo

eni s n

d d

arti

t hi

fr

ftru

nofe

d ti ario

cant

the afure

erely **Frad**

ake

Pro

CHA

CHAP. XV. Of Music.

Begin with Music, as Harmony is the first and chief Beauty in all Arts. Music is reckoned chief Beauty in all Arts. Music is reckoned among the Liberal Arts, only as it is studied as a genteel and pleasant Accomplishment, calculated to so sooth the Mind, and unbend its most racking Cares and Anxiety; but in this Country especialised by, those who practise it for Bread are in but small signed Repute. The Grave and Rigid of all Ages have Its Chance ooked upon Music as of no public Utility: They raster, ingular magine it effeminates the Mind, enervates the Beauties, nore Manly Faculties, and erases from the Soul and Blemble, nore Manly Faculties, and erases from the Soul and Blemble, and the section of th t, mig ho cannot be moved by Harmony; in it there is comethe isposition meets with something agreeable to his aling senius; the Dull, the Stupid, and the Thoughthereson is may be raised out of their lethargic Trance, it divested of their Inanity by its bride Aircraft. He martial firy Genius of the Soldier may be raised above t higher, and every Thought of Danger banishfrom his Breast by the Harmony of Warlike struments of Music; and the same Person, sose Soul is fired by the Sound of Trumpets ouch o nd Ar d transported to Acts of Madness by Drum and arion, may be melted down to the Softness of

a Woman

A:

of

fir

ik

of

or

Hi and

hat

heir

ftl

nder

a Woman by the foft bewitching Melody of the Harp and Violin. It was this wonderful Effect of Music that made the Ancients fable, that the Damned were charmed with the Pipe of Orphew, and that Trees, Stones, and Things inanimate

danced to the Music of Apollo.

Brisk Martial Music communicates a Vivacity to the Soul of Man, that makes him despise all Danger, and meet Death cloathed in all his Ternal rors with Intrepidity and Resolution; whereas the soft Airs, and elaborate Melody has the contrary man Effect: From whence it is observed, that the Spirit of most Nations may be learned by the Nature of the Music with which they are delighted the The Effects Florid sprightly Airs denote a sierce, hardy, and race of Music in valiant People; but soft, delicate, and harmonic of Music in valiant People; but soft, delicate, and harmonic different ous Notes bespeak the effeminate, lazy, and we seem full of Discord, and consisted more in Noil Countries. luptuous Coward. While the Music of Italy we seem full of Discord, and consisted more in Noil Countries. Her hardy Sons sought to the Tunes re-Danger, and meet Death cloathed in all his Ter-

World: Her hardy Sons fought to the Tuner retheir rude artless Instruments, with Courage at their rude artless Instruments, with Courage at the Intrepidity, and courted Death in the most distance. Climes; but fince she refined in her Taste of Music, and has been polished out of her rust and Melody, by degrees she has degenerated in ofit what she is, a Nation of Priests, something the entry than Women; into a Race of mere effeminate of the coursels.

Cowards.

What may be observed of the manuals found true of Nations nearer home: As Italianey Music, and the Love of it, has prevailed in the infibered in the control of the control Islands, Luxury, Cowardice, and Venality advanced upon us in exact Proportion. In Southern Parts, where this bewitching Demon ad best known, we find less of Martial Ardor than mo have not been foresked out of their old Music, of have not been squeaked out of their old Music, Antiq

Antient Courage : One may discern in the Music of the Scotch Highlanders something of the hot firy ungovernable Temper of that unhappy warbeut, like People: Observe but with Attention one of their Marches, and you may mark in the oporous Noise, the haughty proud Step of the deith displand Chieftain; in the Shortness of the Stops and Quickness of the Measure, their firy hot and hasty Disposition; and when you come to the Chorus, you may fancy you see him, with his not and Followers, rushing into Battle like the Wind, at the modeling Death and Destruction about him every where. Even in their Dead Marches, and Functed Dirges, their Martial Disposition may be raced; their Complaints are not in fost Murmurs, or melodious Wailings, they seem in a Passion, and we have eems to express more of Anger than of Grief.

Now come to express more of Anger than of Grief.

Cross but the Narrow Seas, over into Ireland, of the Where the Manners and Customs of the People remuch the same; yet we find a wonderful Disposition of the Inhabitants.

The Irish were once a warlike hardy People, of the Inhabitants.

The Irish were once a warlike hardy People, of the officient of the Inhabitants.

The Irish were once a warlike hardy People, of the Inhabitants.

The Irish were once a warlike hardy People, of the Inhabitants.

The Irish were once a warlike hardy People, of the Irish were once a warlike hardy People, of the Irish were once a warlike hardy People, of the Irish were once a warlike hardy People, of the Irish were once a warlike hardy People, will be the were once a warlike hardy People, the Irish were once a warlike hardy People, the Irish were once a warlike hardy People, will be the were once a warlike hardy People, the Irish were once a warlike hardy People, will be the were once a warlike hardy People, will be the were once a warlike hardy People, will be the were once a warlike hardy People, will be the were once a warlike hardy People, will be the were once a warlike hardy People, will be the were once a warlike hardy People, will be the were once a warlike hardy People, will be the were once a warlike hardy People will be the were once a warlike hardy People will be the were once a warlike hardy People will be the were once a warlike hardy People will be the were once a warlike hardy People wi Highland Chieftain; in the Shortness of the Stops

Antie

the

et of

the

mate

acity

will a their new Governors; they but remember so Italians were once free. This affects their Music in the infibly: Their Instruments are rude, and have as ality in the Harmony in them as those of the High-Interest, but they want that Life and Spirit; there a dead Languor in all their Tunes; they have mourning complaining Sound, and you must here the first off sprightly Compositions.

Anti-

From

tou

ur

ur

ate

er

ap ha

Fid

I

nai

s A

Stuc

erl

un

pw

he he

Wir

the

he i

cra

uta

vas

im

ingl

Mhic

lov

ning

WO nd f

olite

I be

vhe

From all this I would only infer, that a Re Bo finement of our Tafte into a Love of the foft Ita lian Music, is debasing the Martial Genius of the Nation; and may one Day be a Means to fiddle us out of our Liberties. I would chuse, if we are to be improved in Music, that the Composed would keep to the old British Key, and let fing English as well as speak it.

fician.

A Genius for Music is discerned early; a good of a Mu. Ear is abfolutely necessary, and without it all the Art on Earth cannot make either a Compose or Performer. There are some who have a goo Ear, and become excellent Judges and Compole of Music, who cannot play well upon any Instru ment, or turn a Tune with their Voice; but Performer must have an Ear. Those who di cover any liking to Music ought to be early to to learn: The Ear may be improved, the Tat refined, much easier than in advanced Year and the Joints and Fingers are then most pliable and acquire a natural Facility in Performance.

It is a dangerous tion, and avoided by the indu-Arious Tradefman.

But if a Youth is not resolved to turn Musici entirely, or has not an independant Fortune, Qualifica- would have him avoid any Improvement in Sing ing. If he is obliged to follow any Business the ought to be requires Application, this Amusement certain takes him off his Buliness, exposes him to Con pany and Temptations to which he would other wife have been a Stranger. I believe it will agr with every Body's Observation what I have ways remarked, that a Tradesman who could si a good Song, or play upon any Instrument, st dom or never prospered in his Business: I deck it, I never found one, but in the end becan Beggars. While they had any thing to spend, th facetious Turn gave them Access to, and ma them coveted in all tippling Companies: T Praise, the Respect and little Flattery of the Bot

Re

Ita.

fthe

fiddle

e are

ofer

et u

g00

Il the

pole

g00

poler

nitru

une,

n Sing

Con

ill agn

nave a ould fi

ent, fe

nd ma es: T

of the

Bot

Bottle Companions, pleafed fo much, that they ould never deny to make one in a Party of Pleaure; the Love of Company and the Bottle naurally grow upon them; Neglect of Business, ate Hours, and unnecessary Expence, beget Poerty and Diseases, and the poor Man has been so appy as to fing himself into Misery, and to purhase Poverty to his Family with a Tune of the iddle.

If a Parent cannot make his Son a Gentlenan, and finds, that he has got an Itch of Music, it s much the best Way to allot him entirely to that tudy. The present general Taste of Music in he Gentry may find him better Bread than what but berhaps this Art deserves. The Gardens in the summer Time employ a great Number of Hands; where they are allowed a Guinea a Week and pwards, according to their Merit. The Opera, Year he Play-Houses, Masquerades, Ridottoes, and he several Music-Clubs, employ them in the Winter. But I cannot help thinking, that any uficia ther Mechanic Trade is much more useful to he Society than the whole Tribe of Singers and crapers; and should think it much more rees the utable to bring my Son up a Blacksmith (who ertain vas faid to be the Father of Music) than bind im Apprentice to the best Master of Music in Ingland. This I know must be reckoned an unothe thionable Declaration in this Musical Age; but love my Country fo well, that I hate every ing that administers to Luxury and Effeminacy: would rather Britons were rude, unpolished, I deck and free, than to fee them Slaves, with all the becat polite Delicacies and Improvements of the Eastern nd, the ad Western World.



CHAP. XVI. Of PAINTING.

The er s n

ain

bm ne

ome ges

ere T

Bran

wi

wh

tion of it.

A Defini- PAINTING is the Art of describing upon a Plain the Figure and exact Resemblance of any Object. It confifts in a due Disposition of Light and Shade; which deceives the Eye fo artfully, as to make us believe we fee the Object before us in all its Proportions. Though every thing is flat, yet we see the Figures move, the Limbs starting from the Canvass: Its Eyes hore speak the Passions, its Gesture describes the inward Perturbation of the Mind, and the whole last Picture needs but speak to perswade us of it is real litary. Existence; yet it is all a Shadow, a mere Deception use Visus.

The Genius The Painter must be born, not made; that is, eps of a Pain-if he has not a natural Genius, all the Learning R ter. and Art on Earth cannot make him eminent of plottelerable in his Profession. It may be discovered to in Children in their Infancy, by their Inclination to be scrawling upon the Wall, or Paper into with whatever they can get: If a Boy is observed in the accidental Impression, such as I mentioned in the first Chapter, it is a plain Indication of Genius disposed for this Art; which must be early improved; for the Joints and Fingers, into soon used to the Pencil, become pliable and nature. foon used to the Pencil, become pliable and na y. turally answer the Dictates of the Mind; where but as, when a Child grows old, before he is taugh lds. to handle these delicate Instruments, the Muscle elos are not easily moved, and he may still retain highier Liking and Taste for Painting, but prove a bung ling Performer. Then

There are several Branches of this noble Art : Several The History, the Landskip, and the Portrait Pain-different er; and, to speak properly, there are, almost, Branches s many different Painters as there are Subjects to in Paintaint. Some have a Taste for Animals in general; ing. ome delight or excel in drawing, perhaps, but ne Animal; others Fishes, some Flowers, and ome Fruits. There have been Persons in all ges eminent for all these Branches singly, who ere but indifferent Painters in all the other.

The History Painter is by far the noblest The History ranch of this useful Art; though we have very Painter. w in England that excel or have been eminent this Part: Sir Godfery Kneller and Sir James hornhill are most revered by Connoisieurs of our ation; but these come far short of the Italian

afters.

pon

e of

1 of

art-

bjed

very

the

Eyes

e in-

whole

ned i

Italy has for many Ages been the Seat of the The Itaeceptia uses, and the Nursery of Arts and Sciences; lians have
which she is now declining. There is nothing many Op. hat is, eps the Art of Painting so much alive there, as portunities arning Roman Catholick Religion: The vast Sums of improvent of ployed by the Churchmen and Laiety in adorning in this overed Churches and Chapels, and purchasing the Art.

Stures of Saints and Martyrs, give Encouragent to Painters to resort to that Country more oserve n to any other. The feveral Academies for ut an anting, not only produce Painters, but give a eral Taste for Painting to the whole Body of ned a real latte for Painting to the whole Body of People. The Respect that is paid to Men nust be ment in this Profession, is another Encouragegers, int for Parents to breed their Children in that and may. These Advantages keep up the Spirit and where outation of Italian Painters; yet they have see the staugh and the staugh and the staugh and sto boast of in this Age: The Urbans and Muscle also are gone, and none of the Moderns have the staugh and their Place.

Every

Ther

a bung

ud

pir hil

iita O

th

our e a

ited

en

on

od

we.

ust

e, 1

COL

, V

rin

fat

ike.

es i

fΓ

on

ple

IS :

m

unti

blei

de i

orth

mo

mu

ne b

the

or o

Ve:

Pai

Lxp

Judgm

Every Na- Every Nation has a particular Taste in Painting tion has a as in Music; the Italian excels in Historical Reparticular presentations; the French in Flowers and Anifaste in mals; the Dutch in Drolls; and the English in Painting, Portrait or Face-Painting. The Gentry of English in different Paintings, and are in that respect the Bubbles of Branches. Europe: Private Gentlemen lay out vast Sums to

purchase Italian Originals, which they buy, no upon their own Judgment, but the Skill of som trading Connoisieurs; who undoubtedly make them pay for their Love of the Name of eminen Painters. We have ransacked all the Closes in Italy, and laid out more Money in one hundre

The English are bubbled in the Purchase of Pictures. Italy, and laid out more Money in one hundre Years in Italian, or pretended Italian Original than would have purchased the whole Island a the Time of the Conquest; but notwithstandin this almost universal Taste, or rather Fancy, so Painting, there is but small Encouragement so good Painters in the Historical Way of our ow Country: Nothing goes down but the Works Foreigners; let our own Hands excel ever much, their Works do not bring them of Tenth of the Price that is afforded the meand Italian Bungler. That this Country might produce as good Painters as any other on Earth.

Must con duce as good Painters as any other on Earth, tinue so till they were equally encouraged, is what no Man a true Taste his Wits will deny. Were the Lovers of Painting prevails. among our Nobility to contribute to the erection

and maintaining Academies for Painting, as done in other Nations, we should in a few Ye boast of as eminent Hands as any in Italy. It this would not only be a Nursery for Painte but improve the National Taste and Judgme in the Art: Our Nobility would then be able judge of a Piece by the Rules of Art, and valit according to its own intrinsic Excellence, wi out consulting the Name, or depending on

ing,

Ani-

h in

Eng.

alian

les o

ms to

, no

fom

mak

ninen

ets i

undre

ginal

and

andin

cy, fo

ent fo

ur ow

orks

ever

em of

meand

ght pr

Earth,

Man

Painti

erecti

ng, as

aly.

nce, wi

udgment of Italian Picture- Mongers. Till this Re. pirit prevails, it is scarce worth a Gentleman's hile to be at the Expence of an Education itable to this Profession.

Our present Excellence in Painting, confists We excel the Portrait Way; and in this, all our Neigh- in the Porours justly yield us the Preheminence. There trait Way.

e as good Prices given, and Pieces as well exeted in this Branch as any where on Earth; yet en to prosper in this Business depends oftner on Chance, or Caprice, than real Merit. od Face-Painter must have the Name of having welled to Rome; and when he comes Home, he If he so happy as to please some great Persone, who is reputed a Connoisieur, or he remains continual Obscurity. If he should paint a Cob-, with all the Beauties of Art, and the most ring Likeness, he must paint only Coblers, and fatisfied with their Price; but if he draws a ke, or some dignified Person, though his Feaes should prove so strong that the mere Sign-Dauber could not fail to hit the Likeness, he omes immediately famous and fixes what Price pleases on his Work. This undiscerning Foiis a great Discouragement to modest Merit, must check the Growth of the Art in every untry where it prevails. It is strange that a bleman would not pique himself, and take a e in fearching for and encouraging concealed orth: Acts of that kind would eternize his ew Ye mory; fince none could remember a Horace must hear of a Mecænas, who received more Painte ne by the Countenance he gave that Poet, than Tudgme he high Honours he received from the Embe able

and va We are much improved of late Years in Land-We are of Painting; owing to the Affistance acquired late im-Judgm Typerimental Philosophy: The Chamera Ob- proved in scuro, Landskip.

fcura, and some other Instruments, discovered late Years, have reduced Perspective to Mecha nical Rules, and increased our Acuracy in Land skip, infomuch, that but a little Knowledge the other Branches is necessary to complete Landskip-Painter. He must indeed have a Tah in Painting, to know how to represent the prin cipal Objects in a Landskip, in such a manner ast attract the Eye, and make the other Parts of the Scene ferve only to enlighten that Part without obscuring it, or calling off our Attention from chief Beauty of the Prospect: In this Case, in Painter is obliged to deviate from the strict Rule of Perspective, and perhaps occupy a larger Sput by his principal Figures, than they have in Natur Thus, supposing, a rural Scene is painted, t chief Beauty of which confifts in a natural Ca cade, or a large Fall of Water; if the Painte in his Defign, gives this Water-Fall its natur Dimensions, it is lost in the Picture; there pears but a small Thread of Water, scarce pa ceptible to the Beholder; and the whole has Stiffness, and loses the Beauty of the origin Scene: To avoid this, the Painter must give Jet of Water a larger Demension; such, as mu thrike the Eye at once, and attract the Attention to that Object chiefly, to which all the rest of Piece appear as Appendages, or like Episodes the main Argument of an Epic Poem.

出山流

3

00

(LL)

Vo

100

ure

ke

ist,

cco

R

r I ith

tude

igu

ne c

ust fit t

rs, lofe

lov

nd en nd S Iann

His Genius. iustrated.

The Painter ought to be a Poet as well farther il- Painter : He must be acquainted with all the rious Passions, and their visible Effects upon Human System. His Piece is a Relation of Fat and Characters in Hierogliphics, instead of Word He speaks a dumb, but expressive, Language that is understood by all Mankind. In this respect he has the Advantage of the Historian, who confined to one Tongue or Nation, and oblig

o express his Thoughts by Symbols, which have

io natural Relation to Things fignified.

ed of

echa-

Land.

ge i

leat :

Taf

prin-

r as t

of th

ithou om th

e, the

Space

lature ed, th

al Cal Painter

natur

ere ap

ce per

e has origin

give !

as mu

ttentio ft of

fodes

well

the W ipon th

of Fad

Words

anguag

is respec

who

oblige

The Education of a Painter ought to be liberal, His Eduo enable him to understand Men and Things. I cation. ave already observed, that he ought to begin early

o improve his Talent, which he must finish by Travel. The present State of this Art in Britain The State

pes not afford a sufficient Education to a Painter : of the A-We have but one Academy, meanly supported cademy for

y the private Subscription of the Students, in all Painting. his great Metropolis: There they have but two igures, one Man and a Woman; and confemently there can be but little Experience gather-d, where there are neither Professors nor Figures.

he Subscribers to this Jame Academy pay two suineas a Season, which goes to the Expence of looms and Lights. The Subscribers, in their lurn, set the Figure; that is, place the Man or

Voman in such Attitude, in the Middle of the oom, as fuits their Fancy: He who fets the Fi-

ure, chufes what Seat he likes; and all the rest

ke their Places according as they stand in the iff, and then proceed to drawing, every Man

cording to his Prospect of the Figure.

Rome and Venice are the two principal Schools Rome and r Painting : There, the Academies are supplied Venice ith eminent Professors, who direct the young the best tudent in his Exercise; and as great a Variety of Schools for

igures are provided as the Students require. In Painting. he or other of these Schools the young Painter ust remain two or three Years; and afterwards fit the most famous Works of the Antient Painrs, to be met with in great Abundance in the losets of the Nobility, Churches, and Monasteries over Italy: They must study their Works, d endeavour to imitate their peculiar Beauties d Stile: For every Painter has some particular

lanner, which they call their Stile; by which

H 2

3

TH

g t

ice,

awr Por

ime

bys .

ork

otio nfiff

0

P

ves

loui

וכבו

intir

ney re I

iner ted . y fo

me

inea

The

as i

the

it:

gre

ke:

they may be diffinguished, as much as one Auth from another.

Parents cautioned the Expence of cation.

A found

Confitu-

position

they

By this general View of the liberal Part of the Art, it may be observed, that the true Geni to consider for Painting is rarely to be met with; that the Education required to compleat the young Stude in this Profession, is expensive; and that, after their Edu- has attained all the Perfection which Art and natural Endowments are capable of affording his his Employment depends upon a happy Introdu tion to Business by some eminent Patron, and Continuance of it by a large Acquaintance; the fore Parents ought to be cautious how they plus a Child into this Bufiness, to depend on it for Livelihood, without being previously affured they can go through the Expence, and plot him those Friends to usher his Merit into Knowledge of the Public. They ought like to be fatisfied, that the Youth has a healthy 0 stitution: It does not require a robust Person; he ought to have no Indication of a Confumpt or a pthisicky Disposition, or any nervous Disor tion and a Persons of this Habit of Body have feldom a sta Sober Dif. Hand; and they are apt to be affected by Smell of the Oyls with which they are daily absolutely versant. A sober Disposition, free from all necessary, cess in the Use of Women or Wine, is absoluted ly necessary, not only to preserve the Hand Tremors, (the constant Attendant on Deban of these Kinds) but to keep the Understan clear and the Judgment unclouded.

I have taken a fhort View of the Liberal of this Art; I shall now go through the fer Branches of it; that are reckoned more mech than what we have been treating of. I shall be with those who deal in Oils and Colours, and proceed to Drawing, Engraving, Printing,

> CH CHA

CHAP. XVII.

eni

ide

er l

hi

odu

id t

tha

flui

for

dt

toca

to

kew

y Q

n;

impu ford

a flu

by

ily o

all I

blow

nd h

bauc Atan

eral I

e fev

nech

tall be

and

HA

Of the DRAPERY-PAINTER.

THE Drapery-Painter is but the lowest Degree His Busig the Figures, after the Painter has finished the ness. ce, given the Figure its proper Attitude, and awn the Out-lines of the Dress or Drapery. Portrait-Painter, who is well employed, has not ime to cloath his Figures, and therefore embys a Drapery-Painter to finish that Part of the ork. This Workman must have a tolerable ption of Painting in general: But his chief Skill nsists in his Knowledge of Colours and the mix- His Genius of them, to produce the proper Shades; for and Qua-Painter generally draws the Out-lines, and lifications. wes him to fill up the empty Space with proper lours. The Drapery-Painters are generally payed in Sign-post drawing, and other Sorts of inting; that do not require a Masterly Hand: bey have commonly but a dull Genius, and a re Mechanic Head: However, those who are inent in their Way, and, in the Employ of a ted Master, make very handsome Bread; they Their y sometimes earn a Guinea a Day, and must Wages. mere Bunglers if they cannot make Half a Their Education may be as low as you please; Their Edu-

tas in all other Branches that handle the Pen-cation.

they ought to be early acquainted with the Use

it: The sooner they are bound Apprentices;

greater Proficiency they may be expected to

ke: A sober Disposition, and a sound Consti
tution

HERALD PAINTERA

he 000

fo

A

g t

es i

rt,

d d

his

unt

ops

lou

n r

a 1

ntec the

y v

of

eari

ister

bu

nters h La

d W

e an

ed n

plea

red,

ours,

e mo a fo

neir l plead

inson are absolutely requisite here, for the same Reasons which I have assigned in the Chapter Painting.

the DRAPERY-F

CHAP. XVIII.

Of the Herald, House, and Coach PAINTH

ness as an Herald Painter.

His Bufi. THE Herald, House, and Coach Painter, generally joined together in this City: A Herald Painter, his Business is to draw Coats Arms and Atchievements of Noblemen and G tlemen. He ought to be acquainted with Genealogy of the principal Families of the Il to be able to blazon their Coats and Escutche without being obliged to go on every Occasion the Herald's Office, which in England is buti gularly kept: He must be acquainted withal Terms of Art, which are many, with all Distinctions in Blazon and most of the Rule Chivalry, do but sailward flog-ngil ai ban

His Genius.

The whole Art of Heraldry is but a dry in Study; and requires rather a laborious thank Genius: A firong Memory, to retain the le Names and Distinctions of the Art, is theme quifite natural Qualification. As to the Dr Part, it requires no nice Hand, nor ex Tafte; a flight Resemblance of the Figure figned is all that is required, just such a Lib as can describe a Horse, without being oblig put the Name at the Bottom : They do it expeditiously, and execute, after their mi with two or three rude Strokes of a Pentil, a judicious Painter would employ some A fewer Disposition, and a found fuede nonul

1 1

As

ats

G

h

Illa he

afion

uti all

all Rulo

y in

an bi

e le

emo

Dra

exq

igun Lik

oblig

1 1

This Branch of his Business is profitable enough Their Prothe Master, who is generally paid according whits and ne Quality and Ability of his Employer; and a Wages. ood Hand as a Journeyman may have from three four Shillings a Day.

As a House Painter, he is employed in Paint- His Bustg the Outside and Inside of Houses; which re-ness as an ires no manner of Ingenuity: The chief Secret House s in grinding, mixing, and compounding the Painter. olours; as to the laying them on, it requires no His Gert, but an even Hand and to carry the Brush up nius and d down according to the Grain of the Wood .- Qualificahis Branch is now at a very low Ebb, on ac-tions. unt of the Methods practifed by some Colourops; who have fet up Horse-Mills to grind the lours, and fell them to Noblemen and Gentlen ready mixed at a low Price, and by the Help a few printed Directions, a House may be nted by any common Labourer at one Third the Expence it would have cost before the Miry was made public. There are a vast Numof Hands that follow this Branch, as it may learned in a Month as will as in feven Years: isterers, Whitewashers, and every body that but handle a Brush, now set up for House nters. When it was the Taste to paint Houses h Landskip Figures, and in Imitation of varied Woods and Stone, then it was necessary to e an Apprenticeship to the Business, and reed no mean Genius in Painting to make a pleat Workman; but fince the Mode has do it red, and Houses are only daubed with dead or man purs, every Labourer may execute it as well e most eminent Painter. They must indeed neil, a found Head; I do not mean with respect med heir Understanding; that may be as lame as please, but a steady Brain, to go up alost, H4

Their

Wages.

upon the Eves of Houses, and stand out at Win dows upon very tottering Supports: I think this only Qualification necessary in a House Painter,

The Numbers, as I have observed, that pro tend to this Branch have overstocked it: 'There not Bread for one Third of them; and at Times in the City of London and Suburbs, the are idle at least four or five Months in the Ye Their Work begins in April or May, and co tinues till the Return of the Company to To in Winter, when there are many of them out Business. When they are employed, they have in the longest Days, Half a Crown, and so good Hands Three Shillings; and in the fhom Two Shillings a Day: Which, confidering Time they are idle, is but poor and precame Bread.

Their Constitutions ought to be hardy found: They are much exposed to Heats Colds on the Outfide of Buildings; and the fin Smell of the Colours, and the Effluvia of White-Lead they are much among, is apt to fect their Nerves and Lungs, if they are not

feetly found.

The geneneymen.

The Journeymen of this Branch are the ral Cha- tieft, lazieft, and most debauched Set of Fell rader of that are of any Trade in and about London: The the Jour- fore I think no Parent ought to be so mad a bind his Child Apprentice for feven Years, Branch that may be learned almost in as m Hours, in which he cannot earn a Subfistance w he has got it, runs the Risk of breaking his N every Day, and in the end turns out a " Blackguard.



complete co. CHA

111.13

&c

mak

ll n

ome

he b

of th

ind

ugh

knov

hat

ot v

out t voul

The

Pickl

re p

Man

Paint

liz.

Acre.

he H

n fur

Colou

urnis ils, f

ll ma

e car

Quant

him

o me

<u>*********</u>

CHAP. XIX.

Of the Colour-Man.

COL

[OV

out

hav

for

ort

1g t

cario

y a

ts a

ftro

of

t to ot p

he

Felk

The

ad as

rs, t

is m

HA

LIAVING treated of fuch as use Colours, it is The Busi-I necessary now to say somewhat of those who ness of a make, mix, or fell them. The Colour-Man buys Colour-Il manner of Colours uncompounded: He is, in Man. ome shape, the Apothecary to the Painter; as he buys the fimple Colours and compounds fome f them: He grinds fuch as require grinding, nd adds that Expence to the prime Cost. He hught to be a thorough Judge of Colours, to snow all their Properties, and the common Tricks hat are used in sophisticating Dyes of all sorts, not with an Intention of cheating his Customers, out to guard against the Imposition of those who yould impose upon him in the Sale of Goods. The common Colour-Man generally fells Oyls, Pickles, and feveral Things that are fold in what re properly called Oyl-Shops. But the Colour-Man properly confines himself to what relates to Painting; of this Sort, I know but one in London, iz. Mr. Kateing, at the White-Hart in Longdere. This Gentleman deals in all Colours for he House Painter; but his chief Business consists n furnishing the Liberal Painters with their fine ce w Colours: A Painter may go into his Shop and be urnished with every Article he uses, such as Pena mails, Brushes, Cloths ready for drawing on, and Il manner of Colours ready prepared, with which e cannot be supplyed either in such Quality or Quantity in any or all the Shops in London. He shimself an excellent Judge of Colours, and has o mean Taste in Painting; and, all things con-

if

on

T

ur

ng t

W

1yA

T

ther

ed hat .

ines

W

um

ear ces,

ran

rea

to t

Ti.

of C

TH

he L

nd is

ish:

eral

Vorl

pon

ne W

dher

ff ge

leth

V

fidered, I know none in the Trade fo fit as this Gentleman to propose as a Pattern for all Colour Men.

No Man is fit to keep a Colour-Shop who ha not ferved an Apprenticeship: The Articles the deal in are so many, and require such a nice Eve and so great Practice to be a Judge of them, that even seven Years are too little to learn this Trade But though it is a profitable-enough Branch there is Business but for few Hands. Journeyman, if he understands the Business of Wages of Shop, and can keep the Accounts of it, may ex

man.

a Fourney-pect Twenty or Five and Twenty Pounds a Year Bed and Board: But every Colour-Shop employ but one of these, and few can afford the Wage They employ Labourers to grind their Colours the common Price of Ten or Twelve Shilling per Week: So that I should not chuse to bree my Son to this Branch, unless I had Stock to be him up with, which must not be inconsiderable and a Prospect of Business when set up. Most the Apprentices to this Trade bred up in the Shops turn out only House-Painters, and these have described in the preceeding Chapter, as Society not very defirable to be numbered among

Of Dry. Salters.

There are Shops, called Dry-Salters, who de in Colours; but they chiefly deal with Dyers a Stainers; of whom I shall speak when I come that Branch

Pruffian Elue.

There are some others employed in preparit The Com- Colours, fuch as, in making Powder-Blue, com position of monly called Prussian Blue, from that Mythe being invented in that Kingdom. It is made from Bullocks Blood by the Operation of Fire: The Work is chiefly carried on in the Borough of Soul wark; is an odious stinking Business, and by the cret of the Preparation being public, the Profitsa dwindled to a Trifle. Those who are employ

if take no Apprentices, and chiefly employ com-

on Labourers, to do the Drudgery.

There are some who prepare that beautiful Cour called Carmine, which is prepared by extract- The Comng the Dye from Scarlet Rags: This is but in position of w Hands, and no Apprentices are bound to the Carmine.

lystery.

his

Ute

ha

hey Lye,

that

ade.

nch

The

of:

exear

ploy

ages

ITS 2

lling

bree to le

rable

ofto

thek rese

non o de

rs an

me

parin

COM

y fter e from

T Soul

thes

tais voils north.

There are Works at Whitechapel, and some ther of the Suburbs, for making of White and Of White ed Lead, with the rest of the Preparations of and Red hat Metal. But the Work is performed by En-Lead. ines, Horses, and Labourers, who are sure in a w Years to become paralytic by the Mercurial lumes of the Lead; and feldom live a dozen lears in the Business. They take no Apprences, and therefore any further Notice of these ranches would be foreign to the Design of this reatife.

<u>tokokokokokokokokokokokok</u>

CHAP. XX.

f Gilding in Wood, and those employed in Burnach bes that Art.

THE Art of Gilding, I mean, Gilding of The Art Wood, is performed two Ways: In the one, of plain he Leaf-Gold is laid upon a Coat of Whiting, Gilding. nd is plain Gilding, and will not admit of Burith: The Whiting is laid upon the Work in feeral thin Coats, and allowed to dry; then the Vork is watered and the Leaf-Gold laid gently pon it with a Piece of Cotton or foft Pluff: As the Water is sucked in to the Whiting, the Gold dheres, and the loose Pieces of Leaf are brushed fitsa of gently, when the Work is finished. The next ploy sethod of Gilding is Burnish Gold; which is laid Of Burnish upon Gold.

upon a Coat of Size, called Gold Size. The Pro paration of this Size is kept a profound Secret But I have picked up the following Receipt, e steemed the best that is used by any of the Trade

of I

f.

scu.

De.

ofil

0 1.11

Ingi

Difp

om

0 6

dge

houg

hat

lead

T

erfo

nd N

ario

ery

tatua

igur

Vor

Vorl

e car

rges

e po

eans

per

hich

the

WC th t

A RECEIPT for Burnish Gold Size.

A Receipt for Burnish Gold Size.

Take one Pound and an Half of the best Pipe Clay Half an Ounce of Red Chalk. One Quarter of an Ounce of Black Lead. Forty Drops of Sweet Oyl. Three Drams of the best rendered Tallow.

Grind the Clay, Chalk, and Lead, with Water all separate, as fine as you can; then mix the with the Oyl and Tallow, and grind all togs ther to a due Consistence.

maches would be This Size is scarce fit for Use till it has stoo two or three Years; if it stand twenty, it is st the better. With this Size they lay two Con on the Work, then let it dry: When they are lay on the Gold, they water the Size and put of the Leaf, and then water over the Gold, laying on more Leaf where they fee a Vacancy. Whe the Work has stood some time, and thorough dried, they burnish it with a Dog's Tooth. World this way gilded, will fland the Weather for ma Years; especially if the Size be old, in which confists the chief Beauty of the Performance. Gilders are generally Carvers; but I confi

myfelf in this Place to the Gilder only : Whichis very profitable Business to the Master; who ispa Wages of a by the Piece, and some times by the Foot, accord ing to the Nature of the Work. A Journeym has generally Half a Crown a Day: But as Gil ing at present seems to be out of Fashion, the is Employment but for few Hands who do understand Carving; therefore I shall fay no mo

Gilder.

et;

6-

ade.

38

Clay.

144

ain the

toge

(899)

PERM

1100

is fil

Con are t

out of

Whe

ough

Work

man

which

e.i 91

confi

ichi

isipa

CCON

ieym?

s Gill

3 the

do I

10 me

f Apprentices to this Branch till I come to treat f Carving, which I shall treat as a Branch of Clafe, it is polified with hours and P. srutqlust This Bufinels requires a very deady Hand an

*********** Educator as may be observed in the Warkingthing on bea

and Wag vand Medals . IXX a . P Ar H Do Employ to

Of Engraving, Die, and Seal Cutting. Their Education may be only to read and wil

THE next Branch, which feems to have any Relation to Painting or Drawing, is that of ingraving This Art does not depend upon the Disposition of Colours, and in that respect differs om Painting; but as it is impossible for any Man be an accurate Engraver without the Knowdge of Drawing, and a Taste in Painting, I bught it as just to place it as a Dependant on hat Art as on that of Sculpture, under which lead it might likewise have been ranged.

The Engraver, I am now speaking of, is that The Buslaying erfon who is employed in cutting Dies for Money nefs of an nd Medals, in making Moulds to cast Metals into Engraver. arious Figures, in cutting Seals, &c. This is a ery ingenious Art, and requires the Genius of a atuary, or Painter, to be able to represent both igures and Passions in their minute Pieces. The Vorkman first draws a Plan, or Delign, of his Vork upon Paper, then he chuses the best Steel can find, especially if it is a Die he is to cut; rges it into the Fashion he wants it, then upon e polished Face he punches down the Figure he eans to cut: As he works in Metal, the whole performed by an Instrument called a Punch, hith, with a Stroke of a Hammer, he strikes inthe Steel, to form his Figure in Concave. If works in Glass, it is performed by cutting, th the Affistance of Diamond Powder. When

dens it, and gives it the true Polish, mand if Glass, it is polished with Emry and Putty.

His Qua- This Business requires a very steady Hand and lifications, quick Sight, as none deal in such minute Stoke Education as may be observed in the Workmanship on Sea and Wages and Medals. It is a very profitable Employ to

Master, and a Journeyman may earn a Guine and if a noted Hand Thirty Shillings, a Wee Their Education may be only to read and wi Euglish, and understand common Arithmet but the chief Care must be employed in learn to draw; without which it is impossible to me a good Workman : How abfurd would it be in pose I wanted a Device to be cut or a De an Historical Medal, if the Workman could give a Sketch upon Paper of the Design of Work? By this I should be able to judge if not he apprehended my Meaning; and might enabled from this View of my own Ideas, tog rect the Error of my first Invention, which could never do, unless the Artist could fun me with this Plan Luck you deer no dale Mil

There are Works of this Nature carried on mechanical Engines, contrived for cutting living in Cornelians and other Stones, which it der those kind of Toys cheap; for by the Halthose Engines, the common Heads we see such Seals as are fold by the Jews, and in I Shops, are fold to the first Hand for sour or Shillings a Dozen; which, if done by the Halthose any Tradesman of Note, would cost Guineas a Piece: But this is a Branch of Standard Cutting, and does not come directly under Head, the Engraver being only concerned in ting the original Patterns for these Engines.

mon VV

H.Q. Himmee or Dramont Popular.

Of I

TH

0

ity o

bok

d for

ere e

in,

ciden

, th

upo

ich g

Ther

e fir

defig

any :

y po

Drav

into

ne Dr

e, by

ment,

bbed

h is

the

of th

moist

nto th

gure

upon

as become and Plate prepared as

CHAP a XXII.

ma

おが

d t

of

gh

to d

hich

fun

MA

d on

ng l

ich !

e Hel

fee

in I

rior

he H

cost

of St

under

ed in

nes.

LYON

CH

of the Copper-Plate Engraver and Printer.

THE Art of Copper-Plate Printing was found The first out by Accident, by a Goldsmith of the Invention ity of Genoa, before or much about the Time of Engraook Printing was invented. This Merchant ving and d some Pieces of Plate, on which several Figures Printing are engraved for Omament: They were wrapt on Copperin Paper, and lay for some Time under some Plates. Indental Pressure; when the Plate was taken the Goldsmith observed some faint Impressure upon the Paper of the Figures on the Plate, ich gave the first Hint of Copper-Plate Prin-

There are three Ways of performing this Art. Three e first is properly Engraving: The Work is Ways of designed upon Paper, with Black Ink, with performing any Mixture of Gum. The Copper-Plate is this Art: by polished, and then rubbed over with Wax; First, EnDrawing is then laid upon the Plate, and both graving into the Rolling-Press; where the Impression properly so he Drawing is taken from the Paper upon the called.

e, by which the Workman with his sharp In-

when he has finished the Work, the Place bled over with Ink proper for this Purpose, it is cleanly wipped off, nothing remaining the Plate but what lies in the engraved sof the Picture. The Paper they are printed moistened, and then laid upon the Plate and not the Rolling-Press, and the Impression of figure remains upon the Paper as it did fortupon the Plate.

Th

e Rep

ade,

he W

pable

he otl

lly, a

epth

uires

tchec

n, by

h wi

e be

. Fac

Exe

As to

pro

no m

d Ma

. Hog

all ov

Engla

el us

nch F

our o

anta

r Sup

on m

to t

whi

of t

t the

n to Wor

good

to n

his l

orts;

y if

The fecond Method called Etching.

The fecond Method is Etching; which is performed thus: The Work is defigned upon Paper, as before; the Plate prepared in the same Manner, only the Wax is laid on thicker: The Impression is taken off the Paper, and remains visible upon the Wax. They trace the Lines of the Figure with a Pin, or some sharp-pointed Instruments, going no deeper than the Wax, making fcarce any fensible Impression in the Copper: When the whole Impression is thus traced, the Copper-Plate is covered with strong Vinegar of Aqua Fortis, and allowed to lie fo long that the Vinegar or Spirits have penetrated deep enough in the Plate: When they take it out, the Wax is taken off, which hindered the Aqua Fortis from eating any Part of the Plate but that which had been traced; and then the Figure appears almost in the same Manner as if it had been done by a Engraver; only in a Piece engraved, the Line are light and heavy, according as the Shade requires, but etched all equally deep.

The third Method of Copper-Plate Printing the Man- called Metzotinto. It was first invented by Prince Rupert, Nephew to King Charles the First, dur-Invention. ing the Time of the Troubles in England. ki performed thus: The Copper-Plate is polithed and then by the Help of Engines for that Purpole it is cut into small Lines, laid as close together possible, both cross and length-ways: The Line are cut pretty deep, so that the square Point formed by the croffing of the Instruments, stan up like fo many scarce perceptible Needle Point The Plate thus prepared is blacked all over will burnt Cork, then the Outlines of the Figure Picture are designed with Chalk upon this blace Surface: A Copy or Defign of the Work lies be fore the Workman, who, with an Instrument that Purpose, scrapes the Plate where he intend

u-

ng r:

10

he

in 15

om had noft

an

re-

ıg i

ince dur-

ki

hed

poli

er a

and

pints stan

oints

with

re of

black

es be

nt fo

atend

Representation, which gives a lighter or darker ade, according as he scrapes deeper or thinner: he Workman here must really be a Painter, and pable of imitating what he fees before him. he other two Methods are performed mechanily, and the Judgment employed only in the epth and Regularity of the Traces; but this uires Judgment in Drawing, as it must be tched upon the black Plate in a due Proporn, by the fole Help of the Eye, and executed h with a delicate Hand and nice Judgment. e best Performer in this Branch of the Art is Execution, especially in the Portrait Way. As to the first Branch of Copper-Plate Print-, properly called Engraving, the English are no means famous for it: We have fome very d Masters in Design, particularly the famous . Hogarth, whose celebrated Pieces are esteemall over Europe; but the best Pieces we have England are executed in France, where they el us much in this Art. They pretend the French nch Paper has an Advantage in Softness to any excel us in our own Manufacture, and that this gives an vantage to the French Performance: But I take r Superiority to lie in the Delicacy of the Exeon more than any thing else; and this I attrito their Workmen being early taught Drawwhich not only helps them in the Performof their Work, but makes them a Judge of t they are about, and consequently enables n to correct their own Errors; whereas, if Workmen commit a Blunder, they are not good Judges of the Mischief, and scarce know to mend it.

his leads me to the Education of Engravers of The Eduorts; which ought to be pretty liberal, espe-cation of an y if they are designed for Masters. They Engraver. ought

ENGRAVER.

ct

Att

ter

ers,

inch

w I

orkn

nters

w SI

be e

othe

e larg

This

nims ies,

led.

the .

magir

egular

to ple

iter's

his V

not fai

mech

he Pro

nploys ne who s of t

of this

gdom.

Langu

s; and

ought to be acquainted with Painting, have a Judgment in the Works of the most famous tifts, and perfectly Masters of the Doctrine Light and Shade, in which their Art com They ought to be early learned to draw, and in constant Practice; for there is nothing w the Hand is more liable to forget than the Performance ance of any thing relating to Pictures.

They ought to have a Genius for Dra Qualifica- which ought to discover it felf naturally: ought to have a fertile Invention, and a kin tions.

poetic Fancy: They must have a delicate steady Hand, and a clear strong Sight, for Work is very trying to the Eyes. There is Strength required for this Branch of Business; like all other fedantry Occupations, it requi found Constitution. All Businesses, however fling, that require Application, poring and are bad for Persons inclined to Consumpt Employments that admit of moderate, but a vere Exercise, are fitter for Persons of that of Body.

Profit and Wages.

w (1910

The feveral Branches of Engraving an profitable, and are reckoned among the Trades. As to the Profit of the Maiter, t pends upon his Reputation; and a Journe who is esteemed a tolerable Hand, may Thirty Shillings a Week, and some that are eminent are allowed Half a Guinea a Day. are employed generally all the Year round I think this Branch is not much overstocked working Hands, especially good ones.



СĦ

only rat

<u>**********</u>

CHAP. XXIII.

Of the PATTERN-DRAWERS.

Attern-Drawers are employed in drawing Pat-The Nature terns for the Callico-Printers, for Embroi- of his Buers, Lace-workers, Quilters, and several little siness. anches belonging to Women's Apparel. They we Patterns upon Paper, which they sell to orkmen that want them; especially to Caliconters, Embroiderers, and Lace-Women: They we Shapes and Figures upon Men's Waistcoats be embroidered, upon Women's Petticoats, other Wearing-Apparel; for all which they e large Prices.

This requires a fruitful Fancy, to invent new His Genius hims to please the changeable Foible of the and Quales, for whose Use their Work is chiefly in-lifications.

the Principles of Drawing; but a wild kind magination, to adorn their Works with a fort egular Confusion, fit to attract the Eye but to please the Judgment: Though if he has a ster's Head, and a natural Turn for Designhis Works must have more of Nature, and not fail to please better than the wild Scrawls mechanical Drawer.

t

at

are

e do

rne

nay

t are

y.

und

cked

and W

СĤ

the Profits of this Branch are large enough, and apploys a good many in this City and Suburbs, he whole Kingdom is furnished with Commos of this fort from this Place: For I know to this Branch settled in any other Part of the gdom. As to his Education, he requires nei-His Edu-Languages, nor any Knowledge of the Sci-cation.

8; and if a Boy is found to have any scrawl-

2

Wages.

CALLICO-PRINTER.

ve

dia

W

1:

m

eth

tter ead

ork

eral

ng a

ed is

pes, laid

th.

l of no

en.

Clot

accid

ratio

n Fol his is

urs a

hod u

ur, 7

te is w

the P

The

and twax

the of

ne Brar

the N

em up

ing Disposition, he may be bound as soon as has learned to read and write.

It requires no great Stock to fet up a Master little, that, I suppose, if it was not for want Acquaintance to employ them, there would no such Thing as a Journeyman in this Trade However, such as are employed in that State may earn Twenty-Five or Thirty Shilling Week. They are employed most when the Copany are in Town; and have a pretty cont Business all the Year.

CHAP. XXIV.

Of the Callico-Printer, Paper-Hangin Printer, and Card-Maker.

The Rife THE Callico-Printer is employed in pine of the Art or staining Cotton and Linen Cloath. of Callico- had the first Hint of this Branch of Business Printing. the Indies, where those beautiful Cloths called are made to the greatest Persection. We have thered of late some of the Principles of this but fall short of the Indians in striking their Colours come short of theirs both in their but especially Reds, Greens, and Blues.

The Indian The Indians paint all their Callicos with

The Indian The Indians paint all their Callicos will Method. Pencil; which they do very expeditiously, a prodigious low Price, as may be computed the first Price of this Commodity: But Patterns are wild, and all their Figures, Flowers and Plants, are monstrous. The hable East-India Company have been at an pence to find out the Secret of their Dies cially of Red, but to no purpose; all Tri

ve been made have fallen short of the true

We perform our Printing in a different Man-The Euror: It is properly Printing. We took the Hint pean Mem the Hamburghers, who first fell into that thod.

ethod. It is performed in this Manner: The tern is first drawn upon Paper, the whole eadth of the Cloth intended to be printed; the orkman then divides the whole Pattern into eral Parts according to its Largeness, each Part ng about eight Inches broad and twelve Inches g; each diffinct Part of the Pattern thus died is cut out upon wooden Types; the Cloth be printed is extended upon a Table, and the pes, being covered with the proper Colours, laid on, and the Impression is left upon the They begin to lay on the Types at one of the Piece, and so continue to the other, no Interstice or Vacancy is to be seen be-When the whole Piece is thus printed, Cloth is washed and bleeched, to take off accidental Stains it may have received in the ration: It is then dried, calendared, and laid n Folds fit for the Shop.

pri

h.

els

ledu e har

this r Cd

r Be

all

3.

s Will

fly,

pute

But

res,

he h

tav

Die

Tri

his is the Manner in which Cloths of several burs are printed or stained. There is another hod used with such as are designed only of one

ur, viz. Blues; that is, Blue and White. Of Blue Part of the Cloth which is designed to be and White. te is waxed on both Sides with Bees-Wax, and

the Piece is put into a Fat of prepared Blue. The Part unwaxed receives the Blue Tincand the Wax keeps the other Part White. Wax is then taken off, and the Cloth made the other.

the Master, but requires a large Stock to tem up, a Situation plentifully supplied with

good

118

Wages.

good Water, and Grounds for bleeching and dr ing their Cloths. They employ three forts Hands: The Pattern-Drawer, the Cutters of Types, who are likewise the Operators in Print ing, and Labourers to affift in the Washing, & The Pattern-Drawer is paid according to Variety and Value of his Defigns; and the Pri ter who cuts nicely may earn while employ Half a Guinea a Day during the Printing Seals which lasts from April till September, after whi they are but little employed.

ne

he ine

fi

e r

Vai

le]

eve o th

figi per

olou

at I

ed is

er t

orou

on in

ue is

anne

lour!

s Sor

lente

port

beer

Card-

inch .

ir Bui

e M

bounc

wing

menti

al; re enuity

nt but

unfigni

The Genius natural and acquired.

A Youth designed to be bound to this Arton and Talents to have a Genius for Drawing, a good Eye, a delicate Hand, for the Figures they cut Wood are frequently very minute: He requi no Education but Reading, Writing, and to early taught the Principles of Drawing. Iti from being a laborious Bufiness, and little Street is required in the Execution. The chief Care be taken in the Choice of a Master, who not ly understands his Trade, but is communic of the Secrets of his Business: Most of the Call Printers have some particular Secrets in the paration of their Colours, which they never veal even to their Apprentices, unless the ftrongly obliged to it by the Indentures: out the Knowledge of these Nostrums, the though expert in Cutting and Printing, will be esteemed a Workman, nor can possibly! for himself, with any Prospect of Success; the greatest Property of that Commodity de upon the Durableness of the Colours.

The Art Paper-Hangings are printed after the fame of making ner, and may properly enough be called a Flock Pa- of this Trade. Flock Paper-Hangings at per-Hang formed in this Manner: They take Flock, ings. are the Cuttings of Cloth, taken off with Sh

he Cloth-Dreffers. This they chuse of the Colour e Paper is defigned to be, and cut it with an Enine, as small as possible, till it becomes as small fine Powder. The Figure which is designed to e represented on the Paper is drawn with Gum-Vater, or drying Oils, and while it is yet wet e Flock-Powder is fifted upon it through a fine eve: That Part of the Powder which falls upthe oiled Part, sticks and represents the Figure figned, and the rest that falls upon the dry per is shaken off. If the Paper is to be of more olours than one, suppose Red, Green, and Blue, at Part of the Pattern which is designed to be ed is first drawn in Oil and the Powder sifted er the whole Paper, which is allowed to dry broughly; then the Green is drawn and fifted on in the same Manner: When that is dry, the ue is ordered as the two other Colours. In this anner Paper of this Kind may receive as many lours as you please: I have feen Hangings of s Sort performed in Ireland, whereon were resented Flowers in all their natural Colours and portions, with as much Delicacy as if they been done with the Pencil.

ut

qui to

t is

ren

rei

not

nic

Call

he

ever

the

vill

oly I

SI

y de

ame

dal

ock,

h She

Card-Makers may likewise be ranked as a The Cardinch much allied to the Callico-Printing, as Makers.
ir Business is performed with Types after the
te Manner; though the Youth designed to
bound to a Card-Maker needs not such a
awing Genius as any of the two other Trades
mentioned. Their Business is merely mechaal; requires neither Judgment, Strength, noenuity: There is Encurage at or Employth but for a few Handle, and their Earnings are
infignificant.

CHAP.

14

wh

fqu Let

Poi

the

rate wit

the

eac

are

the

ing.

is fo

pofit

prop

befo Fran

n h

er o Gc.

Blan

n th

Line

ette

ight

tick

his f ram

Ga

roce

age, ext

vill (ected

Chase

o faf

his

pon

Points

Island to the livery

which are individual in the contract

CHAP. XXV.

Of LETTER PRINTING and PRINTERS

THE Art of Printing in Europe is but of

Date, fcarce Three Hundred Years ago though the Chinese were in possession of this w able Art some Thousand Years before. The The Chi- Printing is something like Copper or Wood nese Me- Plate-Printing with us : A Piece of thin Wood thod of prepared, properly smoothed, of the exact ! Printing. mensions of a Page of the Book designed; written Copy is pasted upon the Board, and Workmen cut out the Letters, in the same Sh and Form as they are written: Thus they have many of these Wooden Plates as there are h in the Work; from whence they take off as m Impressions as they please, in the same Man as we do from Copper-Plates. Their Works are very expeditious, work cheap and com infomuch that they perform the Work m cheaper, and, confidering that what they do as long as they please, the Difference of T taken up is not so considerable. As their Langue is written in an infinite Variety of Charact every different Word being expressed by a pe

> liar Mark, the European Method of Printing not be fo eafilis put in practice, as it is

> where our whose Lar uage is expressed by -Land twenty Letters. He hard at assumer a

be Euro- Our Method of T maing was discovered in pean Me- many, as it is fair by a common Soldier, about the fame Time that Gunpowder was vented by a Friar of the same Country. performed by Types made of a mixed M

right

RS.

4

ago Valu

The

t D

;19

nd t

have

Pa

s ma ∕Ian

orkm

orre

dol

T

angu

ract

2 pd

ng co

is b

by I

in 6

r, I

Was

y. I

which are disposed in a Case, consisting of several square Divisions; in each of these Divisions each Letter, and every Species of Letter, the feveral Points, or Stops, and the Spaces that go between the Words and fill up short Lines, are put seperately; that is, there is a square Division filled with Types of the Capital Letter A, another with the small a, a third with A's in Italick, and fo on, each Division being filled with every Size of a's that are used; and Divisions, in like Manner, for all the rest of the Letters or Characters used in Printing. This Case stands slopping; the Lower Part s somewhat lower than Breast-high. The Compositor, having his Letters, &c. distributed in the proper Boxes of his Case, lays the written Copy before him and begins to compose: He has a small Frame made of Iron, called a Composing-Stick, in his Left Hand, in which he places the first Leter of the first Word of the Copy, then the second, Gc. till he has finished the Word, then he puts a Blank or Space between that and the next Word; n this Manner he proceeds till he has finished the Line, and thus fixes the next after it: But all the etters are reverfed, that the Impression may be ight upon the Paper. When the Composingtick is full, which holds eight or nine Lines of his fized Letter, he empties it carefully into a frame of Wood that has a smooth Bottom, called Galley, which lies by him for that Purpole; and roceeds to fill it, as before, till he has finished a age, which he ties up, at 1 then proceeds to the ext Page. After he har drifted as many Pages as vill compleat a Sheet, st. the Pages, thus colected, are put into an Iron Frame, called a hase; and, by the Help Wedges, fixed there fast, that the Letters cannot easily drop out: his Form is then carried to the Press, and laid pon a Stone fixed in the Press, which is rolled

pu

00

kes

refs

nds

r to

r M

vith

hus

rho

Rev

etur

ofito

hen

Jani

Th

Com

Branc

Bufin

ette

nly

nd r

A

ave

nory

land

Adva

ersta

ary t

arely ofe,

ion,

ble 1

orei

ish n

han i

ersta

in under the Screw, and rolled out at pleasure Upon the Side of the Press is fixed a Vessel, with Ink proper for this Business: They have to Balls of Leather, stuffed with Wool, with each wooden Handle; one of these Balls is dipped in the Vessel of Ink, and the other is rubbed again it till both of them are equally-covered with the Ink; with these they touch the Form all over The Paper to be printed is always moistened with Water some time before it is used, and laid on Table near the Press, spread out the full Bread of the Sheet. The Form being inked, the Pres man takes a Sheet of Paper from the Heap in lays it straight upon a Frame, which confines to Sheets of Parchment and two Folds of fine Blank between them, and turns it down upon the Form then the Carriage of the Press, which contains the Stone, Forms, Parchment Frame, and Sheet Paper, is rolled in under the Screw, which will two Pulls of the Handle performs the Business it is then rolled out again, and the Paper taken of which is laid on the other End of the Table. The Form is again inked and another Sheet laid on, before, which they continue to do till as ma Sheets are printed as the Impression is to consist After one Side of all the Sheets are printed, a other Form, which contains the Pages for the other Side, is laid upon the Press Stone, and prin ed off in the same Manner as before.

Great Care is taken that the Printing be correct and true to the Copy; for which Reason, as a Compositor may be liable to Mistakes, before to whole Number of Sheets are begun to be print off, there are several Proofs taken of it; that the first Sheet that is pulled at the Press, is recover by a Corrector, who marks any Errors in Margin of the Sheet the Compositor may have been guilty of; which he amends, by taking of

r putting in Letters or Words, according as there Occasion. When he has adjusted all the Misses observed, he again carries the Form to the ress where another Proof is made, which he ends to the Correcter, if there is one in the House, r to the Master, if there is not: The Corrector, r Master-Printer, carefully compares the Copy with the Proof, and marks the Errors; the Proof hus corrected is sent back to the Compositor, tho rectifies these Missakes in the Form, and has Revise pulled, which is sent to the Author; who eturns it again with his Amendments: The Compositor adjusts the Form to these Corrections, and hen the whole Impression is worked off, in the same above related.

The Hands employed by the Printer are the Compositor and Pressman, which are two distinct Branches, the one knowing little of the other's Business. The Compositor is he who ranges the etters and makes up the Forms; the Pressman mly works at the Press, takes off the Impression, and requires no other Qualification than Strength

nd a little Practice.

two

chi

inte

ain

the

Ver:

140

refe

20

s tw

nk

OIM

s th

wit

nes

n of

T

n,

mag

ift d

, an

prin

1.1

rred

as th

re t

rinte

hat i

in the

ng o

A Youth designed for a Compositor ought to Genius and ave a tolerable Genius for Letters, an apt Me-Abilities of nory to learn the Languages: He must under-a Compositand Grammar persectly; and will find a great tor. Advantage in the Course of his Business if he unerstands Latin and Greek: It is absolutely necessary that he should read both these Languages; by arely reading them he may make a Shift to comose, but not with half so much Ease or Satisfaction, as if he could construe them with any toler-ble Accuracy. This is an Advantage which sew foreign Printers want, and enables them to publish much more correct Copies in those Languages han is commonly done here, where very sew unerstand any other Language than English.

PAPER-MAKER.

lec

hei

The

ra

Tho

C

The

ord

hen hey

uce Con

Tub. alle

nany he I e m

f th rhen

his

land

uick

pace

othir

thir

Fla

lould

ney d

effel

lanne

nd th

andle

tted f

As .

eader

hich,

ill ap

rly r

The Spirit of Writing that prevails now England, and the Liberty of the Press, has given Employment to a great Number of Hands in the Branch of Business, which has arrived of la Years to a great Perfection: A Compositor ma earn a Guinea a Week, if he is expert in his Bu finess and gives close Application; and a Press Pressmen. man may get as much: But many of them pla great Part of their Time.

Wages of Compositors and

CHAP. XXVI.

Of the Paper-Maker, and Stationer.

S I have treated in the last Chapter of Printer A I shall in this and the following treat of the Branches of Trade that depend upon, or have a Connexion with that Art; and Paper, as t Basis of the Work, claims the first Place of or Notice.

The Rife and Pro-Art of Paper-Making.

The Use of Paper has been an old Invention, a gress of the the Materials of which it has been made, ha varied in different Ages as well as Countries The first Materials used for the Purposes of Par was the smooth Bark of Trees, which was w upon with a Steel, that is, a sharp-pointed Inth ment made of Iron, Steel, or some other Meta These the Romans used, and till this Day sever Indian Nations know no other kind of Paper The Chinese, though they do not use Bark of a Tree in its natural Situation, yet m their Paper of that Material, which comes h of the Beauty and Firmness of our European! per; and has this particular Misfortune attend it, that it is apt to breed a Worm, which defin it. This obliges these People to transcribe the Reco

kecords often, and there is not now in any of heir Libraries an Original of older Date than two shouland Years; though they have Copies or franscripts whose Originals take Date many

Thousand Years back.

this late

may Bu

els

pla

.

iten

tho

e an

s t

of ou

n, a

ha

tries

Pap

s WI

Infin

Aeta

fever

per

uset

t ma

es the

an I

tendi

lestr

e th

Reco

Our Paper in Europe is made of Linen-Rags: The Rags are picked, separated into Parcels, acording to their Fineness, washed and whited; hen they are carried to the Paper-Mill, where hey are pounded amongst Water till they are reuced to a Pulp. When they are beat to a due confistence, they are poured into a Workinglub, where there is a Frame of Wire, commonly alled the Paper-Mould, which is composed of fo pany Wires laid close to one another, equal to he Dimensions of the Sheet of Paper designed to e made; and some of them disposed in the Shape f the Figure which is discovered in the Paper, then you hold it up betwixt you and the Light, This Frame the Workman holds in both his lands and plunges it into the Tub, and takes it uickly up again: The Water runs through the paces between the Wires, and there remains othing on the Mould but the beaten Pulp, in thin Coat, which forms the Sheet of Paper: Flannel-Cloth is laid upon the Top of the lould and the Paper turned off upon it; then bey dip as before, and continue to supply the essel with fresh Matter as it decreases. lannel Cloths fuck up the remaining Moisture, nd the Paper after some time will suffer to be andled and hung up to dry in Places properly tted for that purpose.

As I am on this Article, I must inform the small eader of a late French Invention of Snuff-Boxes, Boxes hich, however absurd it may seem at first Sight, made of ill appear by the Sequel, that it could be pro-Paper. They mentioned under no other Head. These

Snuff-

Was

he

Stat

nd

his

re

re

ery

toc

his

T

tatio

it,

er a

me

hic

ind,

laff

nd 1

A

her

As

g, I

ner

n re

ears,

orpo

m v

anch

he c

rade

inica

t to

good

or]

his C

Snuff-Boxes are made of the same Materials a Paper; are to be had at Paris of any Colour, but are most commonly Black, as Ebony, and are actually as hard and durable as any made of Wood, Horn, or Tortoise-Shell: They are made of Linen-Rags, beat to a Pulp, as if intended to Paper: A large Quantity of Pulp is put into Vessel, and the Water allowed to drain off; the Pulp is dried, and coheres together in a hard unform Lump, out of which they turn upon the Leath, Boxes, or any other kind of Toys, which

for their Novelty fetch a large Price.

We are but lately come into the Method making tolerable Paper; we were formerly fur plied with that Commodity from France, Hollan and Genoa, and still are obliged to these Counting for our best Papers: The Duty, which, with humble Submission to our Governors, I must be is injudiciously charged upon this useful Man facture, is a great Discouragement to our la provement, and gives Foreigners a great Adva tage over us in every Article wherein Paper employed. The French excel us in Writing-Pape and the Genoese in Printing-Paper, from who we take annually a great many Thousand Pour worth of that Commodity: However, our Co fumption of this foreign Manufacture is lessen every Year, both on account of the Interrupt of Trade with the State of Genoa, and that we now able to supply ourselves with large Quan ties of our own Manufacture, little inferior theirs, either in Colour or Substance. As Pa is mostly made in the Country, and none at all the City or Suburbs, I shall fay no more of Article, but proceed to the Stationer.

The Busi- The Stationer in this Place is confined to the most of a who deal in nothing but Paper, though the Wastationer.

was originally applied to Booksellers, who had heir Stations or Stalls near the Temples. tationer buys the Paper from the Manufacturer, nd fells it out to Printers and other Dealers in his Commodity. As the Articles they deal in re but few, only the different Species of Paper, requires no great Head-Piece to learn the Myery of Buying and Selling; though a pretty large tock is necessary to set up a wholesale Dealer in

his Commodity.

ade for

the

F 5.

hid

od o

fup lland

ntri

ith

ft fa Many

r la

dva

per Pape

who Pour

r Co

esseni

rupt

t we

Quan

erior

As Pa

at all

e of

to th

he W

There are another Set of Men that are called tationers, who generally join some other Trade it, such as Bookseller and Stationer, Bookbiner and Stationer, and Printer and Stationer; me of all these Trades deal in Stationary Ware, hich in these Shops consist of Paper, Pens, Ink, and, Sand-Boxes, Wafers, and Sealing-Wax, Inklaffes, Ink-Standishes, Pounce-Boxes, Pocket d Memorandum Books, Copy-Books, Books Account, drawn and undrawn, with all the

her Apparatus belonging to Writing.

As it requires neither much Judgment, Learn-g, nor Time to acquire this Mystery of a Stamer, I know no manner of Advantage a Youth n reap by being bound to this Business for seven ears, unless it is to gain his Freedom of some prporation. Because, if he can get his Freem without, and has a Fancy to fet up in this anch, he must be ignorant to the last Degree he cannot learn all that is to be known of this rade in a few Months conversing with any cominicative Man of the Trade. He has nothing to find out the common Properties and Marks good Paper, the Market Prices, and usual Proor Difference between Buying and Selling, all ich the wholesale Stationer, for the Advantage his Custom, will be glad to inform him of.

CHAP.

finess.

C H A P. XXVII.

Of the Bookfeller, Bookbinder, Pamphie and Printseller.

The Book- THE Bookfeller is another Branch depending feller's Bu- I on the Printer. Their Business is, to put chase original Copies from Authors, to emplo Printers to print them, and publish and fell the in their Shops; or to purchase Books from su as print them on their own Account, or at Au tions, and fell them at an advanced Price: B their chief Riches and Profit is in the Proper of valuable Copies. The Author, generally spea ing, has but a very trifling Sum for his Trou in compiling the Copy; and finds himself treat with abundance of Slights by many of the ignora Part of the Trade, who are fure to depreciate Performance, though never fo well executed; w no other Intention but to beat down his Price. is not One in Ten that is Judge of any more the a Title-Page; and though they take Time peruse the Work offered to them, yet they seld dip farther than the Title: If that and the ject is popular, they trouble their Heads no m about the Manner of Performance. Yet, w the Author comes for an Answer, after many fected Delays, the wife Bookseller tells him, w a Sneer, It will not do; the Subject is not in resting enough; and it is but indifferently perfor ed: But, adds he, I do not care if I run the of Printing it, if you will take so much -haps, not the Tenth of what was asked, nor much as a Hackney-Clerk would get for copf fo many Sheets of Writing. Authors are gener

nn eref erm

or,

eat Th ade the

o ai po

ure, h b Bre

n th ckin se:

ms n w d re

in the hors e. E

s th len c d of

h rec ed to the

on ; rwor a Bo

k as uft by th

g th refs i

, th

olo

\u0

B

peri

peal

out

eat

rora

ate

; Wi

e.

e th

me

feld

ie Si

io mo

or, and perhaps know not where to get a nner without disposing of their Work, and erefore are necessitated to comply with hard erms, and put up with the ungentleman-like eatment of the purse-proud Title-pageMonger. This is the Case with the ignorant Part of the ade, which is unhappily the greatest Number them: But there are others in this Branch, o are both Judges of the Performance offered, poffessed of so much Humanity and Goodure, as to treat a Man of Merit and Letters h becoming Respect, though obliged to earn Bread by working for the Press. The Author, n these Gentlemen, is sure to hear nothing cking, even if his Work should not happen to le: Faults are found with Decency, and in ms that convince him the Bookfeller finds n with Regret, and would encourage him if he d reconcile it to the least Prospect of Advanin the Way of his Profession. It is true. these give but a small Price; at least, most hors think the Profits of the Bookfellers too . But this Complaint is more owing to thems than the Bookseller: There are a Number len of Letters, and Men without Letters, pofof the Itch of Writing. A Man must be reduced in his Circumstances before he ised to fell his Labours to the Bookfeller. Of there is a numerous Tribe in and about , wh on; and, as in all over-stocked Trades, each any tworks another for the Sake of Bread. If m, W a Bookfeller can fave his Money, and get his 10t in k as well done as for a more advanced Price, perfor uft be a Novice in Business who will not the K nor by the cheap Workman. There is another g that discourages the Bookseller; that is, ress is loaded with so much Trash of late copy , that unless the Work bears the Name of

n

V

vil

d

e I

ne.

offi

no

ude

ren

ace

d 1

nin

bje

Ju

afte

or

bjed

ian

eati

fion,

kn

al S

prol

dge (

Au

the (

were

uity

inci

nt, t

ctrin

fome very eminent Hand, they have very li Chance to fave themselves; and I believe mot them will agree with me, that of all the Bo now printed, taking them in the Gross, w one sells to Advantage there are three that

not clear Paper and Print.

There is scarce any Branch of Trade more carious than this Part of the Bookfellers Buline for, frequently, though a Work may be perform with great Judgment, and they have built Expectations on a reasonable Success in the they find themselves disappointed: There Fate attending Books, a Whim possesses the P fometimes to favour the Sale of a mere T when a Performance of public Utility and Worth is neglected; fo that, all Things con ed, the Bookfellers are not so much to be as some sanguine Authors would alledge. naturally leads me to offer a Word of Advid my Brother Authors: I mean fuch as are of to work for Bread, and offer their Labours

Authors.

Advice to Trade. Let them write less, and digest -Works with greater Accuracy, and though must not raise their Price all of a sudden, the End they must find their Advantage Let them confine themselves to those Su only of which they know they are Masters not wander into unbeaten Tracts where Judgment cannot direct them. At their fir pearance they may meet with many Shocks for ignorant Trader, and the Judicious will not ve much Money upon the Works of an unu Author; but if the Bookfeller profits by his and finds it approved of by the Public, willing to deal with the Author as the Auth defire; and he may by Degrees raife his till his Reputation is established with the and among the Trade; then he has the

eller as much at his Command as he was formery at his. The Author in this Situation is courted. nd seldom denied any reasonable Price for his abours, and may earn a very genteel Livelihood

n this inquisitive Age.

ori

e S

e

PA

nd

onli

dvic

0 00

ars t

geft

ugh

n, y

e Sul

fters,

here

ir fir

ks fro

10t V

unk

ic,

Auth

the

As I have taken this Freedom with my Fellow- Advice Writers, I hope the Gentlemen of the Trade to Bookvill not be affronted if I offer them a Word of fellers. dvice in this Article of their Business. It would e prudent in them not to depend on their own udgment in the Performance of a Work, or in he Expediency of Printing a new one. It is imoffible for any Man to have fuch an universal nowledge in the Sciences, as to be a proper udge of all the Tracts that may be wrote on difrent Subjects: They are to consider in the first ace, if, or not, such a Treatise is wanted; d next they ought to apply to some Person ninent in the Science, or perfectly versed in the bject treated of: This Person ought not only to Judge of the Subject itself, but have such a afte of Language and Method as to know if the ork has all these Advantages. Suppose the bject is Physic, the Advice of an eminent Phyian ought not only to be taken to know, if the reatise can be of Use, or is wanted in the Proion, and contains no Doctrines repugnant to known uncontraverted Principles of the Meal Science; but the Work ought to have the probation of a Physician, who is a proper dge of Books, and who can discern if or not Author has writ accurately, bestowed on it y his the Ornaments of Stile and Expression, and has wered his Thoughts with Method and Perspiuity as well as Judgment: For I believe I need e his incur the Displeasure of the Faculty, if I it, that a Physician may be a Judge of the the ctrines and Practice of Physic, who knows no K 2 more

ca

gr el

Pit

bat

bri

t t

ell

W

ale

ice

he.

he

is]

n th

vith

hose

irate

rad

ivir

len

his

durag

e Bo

opy,

as f

omm

odity

hen]

any

uthor

hold

ning

e ma

bours

more of the Elegancies of an Author than he does of Arabic; and a Book may contain many useful Truths, and real Scientific Learning, yet may be conceived in such a dull Stile, and in such perplexed Order, that the Work may be damned

Another Practice, which contributes to the Diff appointment of the Bookfeller, is, dealing in tem porary Pieces; that is, fuch as depend upon the immediate Humour of the Times, Party-Track and fuch-like: These perhaps live for a Day two, and then are forgot; the Remander of Impression must be fold as waste Paper, and one in five of them pay for Paper and Print, they contain no useful Knowledge, nor comm nicate any Affistance to the Learned World, the are a mere Burthen to the Press, and of no n Use to Society, but to support Faction and pr mote Divisions: Nor is the Practice of fabricati Answers and Remarks upon Books that he gained a Reputation, without Regard to thing elfe than by the Name of the Works ticifed upon, to force a Sale of those fiction Answers, more commendable. It is but too of mon for the mere trading Bookfeller, when finds any Performance, to take a Run with Public, to employ some Hackney-Scribbler attack the Author, whether there is Room or not: He concludes with himself that en Person who is possessed of the original Work be led, out of Curiofity, to purchase any that may be faid against it. Sometimes the Bo feller gains his Ends, and tricks the Public of the Sale of an Impression of his spurious Critical but he happens as often to be mistaken: Al is Pity he should not always; for, in fact, Practice is a gross Imposition upon the Pul and a malicious Rape upon the Reputation Author of Merit. A Bookseller of Character

moral Honefty will fcorn Money got by fuch mean Jobs, and the prudent Man will shun it, be-

cause it is of it self precarious.

発言言気

y d d d d d

nmi

the

0 10

d pr

cati

har o a

rka

fictio

O CO

vhen

rith !

bler

oom

at ev

ork

iny W

ne Bo

lic ou

critical

: Ad

fact,

e Pub

ion o

The last Discouragement to Learning and the greatest Inconvenience which the honest Bookfeller labours under, is that pernicious Custom of Piracy. A Work no sooner receives the Appropation of the Town, but some trading Miscreant prints it in a smaller Volume, and, as he is not t the Expence of Copy-Money, is able to underell the original Proprietor, who ventured on the Work when there was not such a Certainty of the ale. I know no Difference between this Pracice and Robbing on the Highway; only, that he one is punishable, and the other is not: For he Man who can rob his Fellow Tradesman of is Property in this Manner, would attack him nthe Highway, if he had Courage, and durst do it ith the same Impunity. I not only condemn hose lawless Wretches that print and sell those rated Impressions themselves, but those of the rade who fell them in their Shops; it is like reeiving stolen Goods, and ought by all honest len to be looked upon with the fame Abhorence. his Article alone is the Reason of the small Enpuragement Men of Learning meet with: For if e Bookseller knew, that when he purchased a opy, he had the same Property in it, and would as fafe in the Possession of it as of any other ommodity, (and I know no Reason why a Comodity in Writing should not be as much mine, hen I have paid for it, as any Utenfil in Wood any other Material) he could afford to give the uthor at least double what he does now, when holds his Property at the Curtesey of the dening Pirate. This additional Price would encoue many Persons to enrich the World with their bours, who now fcorn the Drudgery; for tho racter K 3 Reputation Reputation may go a great Length with the ingenious Author, yet Profit has no small Weight both in determining him to write and keeping un

e

ut

8

xp

g

o, nt

T

ler

ook

r it

dire

eat

her

on;

hich

th a

le i

onfi

anch

mph

an .

lling

Busi

The

Boo

re b

pur

coun

rt of

ookf

aracte

an;

dic is

our (

le and

his Spirit in the Execution.

I hope what I have said upon this Subject, ad dreffed to the Bookfellers, may not be deemed Digreffion from the Delign of the Work, find these are proper Cautions to any Person who de figns to fet up the Trade of Bookfelling, as we as to those already established.) and and alle

His Genius

A Youth designed for a Bookseller, ought and Qua- have a Genius for Letters, a general Know lifications ledge of Books and Sciences, a clear Head, and folid discerning Judgment: He ought to have Talte for the Languages, and a good Memory acquire them. His Education ought to be liberal as if he was designed for any of the lear ed Sciences; and his Knowledge of Men a Things as extensive as either the Divine, La yer, or Physician. A mere Title-Monger of never make any thing but a Bungler, is la every Day to be imposed upon, runs out Stock upon Trifles, and loads the Public w the Rubbish of the Press nogu bedool ad of my

I wish I could say, that the present General of Bookfellers in general deferved this Character I am afraid they do not; but I am certain the ought to be possessed of those natural and acquire Parts, before they deserve the Name of Box feller. I do not reckon every Man a Bookle who keeps a Stall in Moorfields, or a Shop more eminent Part of the Town, more the effeem a Chandler's Shop a Merchant's Wa house: Those who do not understand their ness, are to me but Quacks, and Book-Wol whatever Name they assume.

Wages of The Journeymen of this Trade have by the Jour- small Allowance; Fifteen or Twenty Pour neymen. dolyn mas.

lear is what is generally given. There is a Call it for few of these, and I apprehend the Trade general overstocked; so that considering the apprehence necessary to make a real understanding Bookseller, and the Stock requisite to set him I cannot find much Encouragement for a Pant to design his Son to this Business.

de de Well

it t

nd i

TY

00.

ear

Law

T C

lia

ut.

C W

1 113

erati

ractu

cquit

Boo

okse

op i

W

eir B

Won

re by

Poun

The Bookbinder is a Dependant on the Book- The Bookller. He receives the Book in Sheets from the binder's okfeller, and his Business is to bind it, and co-Business rit with Leather, Vellum, or otherwise, as he and Wages directed. The Trade of a Bookbinder has no eat Ingenuity in it, and requires few Talents, her natural or acquired, to fit a Man to carry on; a moderate Share of Strength is requisite, hich is chiefly employed in beating the Books th a heavy Hammer, to make the Sheets lie se together. The Profit of the Trade is but considerable in itself, and most Masters in this anch carry on the Business of Stationary or mphlet Shops. The Journeymen make but a an Living; they seldom earn more than Ten llings a Week when employed, and are out Business for Half the Year.

The Pamphlet and Print Shops are a Species Pamphlet Booksellers. The Dealers in Pamphlets re-and Printer but little Genius, except they launch out Seller. In purchasing Copies, and Printing on their own count. In that Case, they ought to fall little it of the Genius, Judgment, and Education of cookseller; but I believe a Pamphleteer of that aracter is as difficult to be met with as a Black an; the Consequence of which is, that the clic is loaded with Productions that resect Diffour on the Press, and has almost put good se and Learning out of Countenance.

K 4

As

PRINTSELLER.

ica

Mai

Art

S

efig

ers

or

ble

orti

at.

he I

izat

el

noug

th

the

ures

the

nage

d to

diff

on is

re,

e w

plea

fine iftor

the

Scul ther

is m

ly d

en a

he is

acc

n tha

early

As to the Printfeller, he ought to have a The in Painting, to be a Judge of the Work befored buys it: But I can fay as little of their Know ledge as of the Pamphleteer's. Our Print Sho keepers are mere Tradesmen : They set up ; thing that offers in their Shops; if it fells, the End is answered; if not, they know not who to lay the Blame, for they are no more Judge the intrinsic Worth of the Commodity than the are of Aftronomy. What Pity it is, that Dealers in all other Commodities know their ? perties, and how to differn their Beauties Faults, yet those who deal in Letters, and in Sale of the Works of the Muses, are so mo struously ignorant of every thing relating to w Mark to a Mark of the they fell,

Of the In the City of London all these Trades mention Company of ed from the Stationer, are incorporated under Stationers. Name of the Stationers-Company, and have

clusive Privileges: This Corporation has the Property of Printing Almanacks; and any Perpirating a Book entered in this Hall, are liable be profecuted, and Damages may be recover But this proves of little Advantage to the Trader; for either the Piracy is done so private as not to be detected, or carried on in the Natof some Bankrupt, who has nothing to lose.

CHAP. XXVIII.

The contract of the contract o

Of Sclupture and Statuary, with the Dependents.

1 N the fixteenth and following Chapters, Ih treated of the Liberal Art of Painting, and the feveral Branches which I apprehended had not

earest Relation to that Art, I shall in the same Manner first treat of Sculpture, and then of those

Arts that have any Connection with it.

三青四百至三

Pn

a n t

ma

w

in i

ntio

der

ved he i

Per

able

verd

the I

priv

e Na

fe.

1344

HISCH s, Ib

and th

had

nea

Sculpture is the Art of Cutting upon Stone any SECT. 1. eligned Figure or historical Representation: It dif- A Definiers from Painting as it has no Relation to Colours, tion of or depends upon Light and Shade, but is a fen-Sculpture. ble Representation of Figures in their real or proortioned Dimensions. Painting is only the Ob-A of the Eye, and has no real Existence but in he Light; whereas Sculpture falls under the Cogizance of our Touch as well as Seeing; we can el it in the dark, and form a Judgment of it hough Stone-blind. It differs from Engraving, that the Figures in that Art are funk or cut inthe Materials; whereas in Sculpture, the Fiures rife from the Stone, in Bass Relievo, which the highest raised Work of this kind: The hage feems ready to fly from the Compartment, d touches the Plain of the Building but infenfibly. differs from Statuary, in that the Representaon is fixed; the Images are fixed to the Strucre, and cannot be removed without destroying e whole: Whereas a Statue may be removed pleasure. A Statuary represents but one or two finct Figures; but in Sculpture, a Piece of flory is represented with as much Accuracy as the Pencil.

Sculpture and Statuary are generally joined to- The Genius ther, and a Youth who is defigned for this Busi-fitted for fs must have a natural Genius, which may be this Artally discovered by his mimicking the Figures of en and Animals in Clay, or other Materials: he is pleased with this Amusement, without accidental Impression, it is a strong Indican that his Genius has a natural Turn for this t. To cultivate this Inclination he ought to early put to the best Masters in Defigning, and

cation.

His Edu- the rest of his Education ought to be Liberal, give him a freer Tafte of Things. The Italian Language ought to be his chief Study, as in the Country he must compleat himself in his Business When he has ferved his Time to the most emi nent Statuary here, he ought to pass two or three Years at the Academies in Rome or Venice. visit the Closets of the Curious in that Country and acquaint himself with the Manner and Tah of the most celebrated Antient and Modern M sters. In a word, what I have faid of the Liber Painter in Chapter XVI. is applicable to the Statuary.

> Besides Genius, this Art requires some Strength The Blocking out the Work is very laborious, an this is done by the Workman of greatest Skilli the Shop. What they call Blocking, is cutting out of a Block of Stone, or Marble, the rough ! gure designed: The Statue when Blocked has the larger Parts; the Limbs and Members of Piece are disposed in their proper Order, and whole Figure has its proper Attitude, but was the unithing; which is done by Hands who ha not fo much Skill in the general Disposition of

311

The Master-Statuary first draws his Design on Paper, and then forms from thence a Mod in Clay, or Wax, from whence the Workm Blocks out the Figure in Stone, or Marble, the rest of the Hands finish the whole.

There are Statuaries who cast only in Men Of Figures. These have a Model of Clay, made to the h in Metal. portion they design the Figure, upon which the run their Metal. Metal Figures are not call at once, but in different Parts; the Trunk of Body in one Part and the Limbs in another; which are fodered together in their proper Plat and Postures.

The

The d P

res

d ir

g:

ne

th.

Th

e,

if f

ted

ifte

ft.

ot

ee.

Fre

ork

kin

m

h t

dA

, ¢

Ar

fai The

ke

lk

C

lk,

ich

Plai

e A

en

di

n I

ne.

y i

, to

tha

nefs, emi

bre

, t

oto

Tah

Ma

ber

) th

ngth

s, an

uttin

gh Fi

12S 1

of t

nd ti

Wan

o har

oft

gn 4

Mod

rkm

le, 21

Met

ne Pr

ch th

caft

K of t

ner;

r Plac

The

There are others who make Figures in Clay, Wax, I Plaister of Paris. The Taste of Busts and Fires in these Materials prevails much of late Years, I in some measure interferes with Portrait Paing: The Nobility now affect to have their Busts ne that Way rather than sit for their Pictures, and Fashion is to have their Apartments adorned the Bronzes and Figures in Plaister and Wax.

Those who make Busts in Clay, draw from the Sect. 3: se, and mould their Clay while the Person sits, Of Busts if for his Picture; and the Likeness thus exe-in Clay. ted is much more lively than that done in lister or Wax, and much more costly; a good of the Clay is worth ten Guineas, whereas of other Materials it is not worth above two or

From the above Description it is plain the Genius of orkers in Clay, who are generally employed in Workers king Models for the Statuary, in Stone or Me-in Clay. must have the Genius and Taste of a Statuary; the this Difference only, that the one works in d Materials and the other in those more pliable; consequently, that to make him compleat in Art, his Travel and Education ought to be same.

Those who work in Plaister of Paris, when they Sect. 4. ke a Bust from the Life, apply a Quantity of Of Figures lk to the Face and Parts to be represented; in Plaister Concave Impression of the Face is left in the of Paris. lk, into which they run Plaister of Paris, ich receives the Convex Figure.

Plaister of Paris is made of Burnt Alabaster: e Alabaster is first pounded and then burnt; en they are to use it, they mix it with Water a due Consistence, and in less than a Quarter in Hour it acquires a Hardness little inserior to ne. The Likeness which is taken off in this by is indeed true, as to the principal distinguish-

ing

Sti

0

t

rer

1 E

or

a

1

Of

SI

M

th

mm

Scu

ge !

The

ith,

in t

e. F

beat

e: .

t is

oulds

tes c

Pla

d, a

the

inef

merl

t the

the

ing Features, but it wants those delicate Touch which give Life and Meaning to the Face.

SECT. 5. Bustoes in Wax are taken off in the same Ma Of Figures ner, with Talk, from the Face or other Sin Wax. ject to be represented, and the Concave fill with Wax, as the other was with Plaister

Paris: When they have thus moulded the Figure they paint it from the Life, or according

their Fancy.

When the Workman designs any other Figure in these Materials, he has a Model made of Wo by the Carver, of the exact Proportion of the tended Figure; from whence he takes the pression in the same Manner as from the Life his Figure consists of many involved Member the Figure is divided into Parts, and cast separa which are afterwards joined to make up the wholes the light of the way and the way are afterwards in the make up the way are same afterwards.

The Genius As to the Workers in Plaister of Paris of Work- Wax, it requires neither much Genius, Le ers in ing, or Ingenuity; if they do not make their Plaister Moulds, which none of them are capable of, of Paris Work is merely mechanical, and requires of

and Wax. Practice to perfect them in it.

The Statuary is a genteel and profitable and is coming much in Repute in England. have some tolerable Masters: Mr. Rysbrack to be said to be eminent in his Way; and well some English Hands that come little shot the Italians, who were formerly more employed in our Shops than at present: A good Hands

wages of in our shops than at present: A good Hallot the diffe- earn from Forty Shillings to Three Pounds a We rent Artists As to the Journeymen in the Wax and Pla Way, they may earn Twenty or Twenty Shillings; but a great Deal of Business is dispatched by a few Hands: I believe this Branch, as easily acquired, may be soon overstocked.

Ma

r Su fill ster

igu ling

Figu Wo

the

the l

ife. embe epan

e w

n KCI

aris

Le

neir

of, t

res

ble d.

wel

fhort

emple

land

a W

d Pla

enty-

dispate

, as

d. St

Stucco Workers are properly a Branch of Sculp-Sect. 6.

e: They differ only from the Statuary in that Stucco one represents his Pieces of Sculpture in Stone Work.

the other in Plaister. This Branch of Plaiters is an ingenious Art, and requires Judgment Education: It is genteel and profitable, as a forkman in this Way is sometimes paid a Guita a Day.

CHAP. XXIX.

Of the Goldsmith, and his Dependants.

S the Workers in Metal, especially of the finer Metals, form sensible Figures, either by cast-them in Moulds or forming them with the mmer, they may be reckoned of some Kindred Sculpture and Statuary, and for that Reason I ge them in this Place.

The Goldsmith, or, as some call him, Silver-Sect. 15 ith, is employed in making all manner of Uten-The Busin those rich Metals, either for Ornament or ness of a e. His Work is either performed in the Mould, Gold or beat into Figure by the Hammer or other Enseither e: All Works that have any fort of Sculpture, smith. It is, raised Figures of any sort, are cast in oulds, and afterwards polished and finished. It is or Dishes of Silver are beat out from thin Plates; Tankards and other Vessels of that d, are formed of thin Plates sodered together, their Mouldings are beat, not cast. Their siness required much more Time and Labour merly than at present; they were obliged to their Metal from the Ingot into what Thinsthey wanted; but now there are invented

He

and

equ

ho

in

dj

Th

ecic

ishe

ly k

ann

em

ickl

er 7

e ma

etal

rally

is C

d ha

y to

Itre

lew

wels

m o

ance

A Je

erve

lte i

nica

Ed

has 1

ge:

equi

ly to

k or

ntice

Thinness they require, at a very small Expend His Genius and for that Reason ought to be a good Design Qualifica- and have a good Taste in Sculpture. He must tions.

conversant in Alchemy; that is, in all the Properties of Metals: He must know the proper Mentals and refining them from their Dross Extracting and refining them from their Dross Impurity; the Secret of mixing them with the secret of mi

the fictitious.

His Edu-

From hence it must be conjectured that ought to be possessed of a solid Judgment as a sa mechanical Hand and Head. His Educate with respect to his Business, does not require be very liberal; a plain English Education suffice; Designing is the chief Part of his Study, previous to his Apprenticeship: But a Employment is the most genteel of any in the chanic Way, and that it requires a large Stod set him up, I should advise a Youth for this siness to have such an Education as I have scribed in Chapter XIV.

proper Alloy: He must know the various War

Essaying Metals, and distinguishing the real fi

The Goldsmith employs several distinct We men, almost as many as there are different a cles in his Shop; for in this great City there Hands that excel in every Branch, and are stantly employed but in that one of which are Masters. This gives us an Advantage many Foreign Nations in this Article, as they obliged to employ the same Hands in every Broof the Trade, and it is impossible to expect the Man employed in such an infinite Variety sinish his Work to any Persection, at least, so much as he who is constantly employed in Thing.

He employs, besides those in his Shop, many ands without; as first, the Jeweller, a Branch equently connected with that of the Goldsmith; ho differs only in this, that the one is employin large Works, and the other only in Toys of Jewels.

F TO

ds

ss:

T

ay

1 fm

hat

as v

Cat

uire

on 1

118 8

ut a

the

Stock

this

have

Wf

ent l

there

are

ich

tage

s they

ry Br

pect t

ariety

leaft,

ved in

The Jeweller must be a Judge of all manner of SECT. 2? ecious Stones, their Beauties, common Ble-Of the ishes, and their intrinsic Value: He must not Jeweler. ly know real Stones, but fictitious Gems, and the anner of preparing them; his Business is to set His Genius em in Rings, Necklaces, Pendants, Ear-Rings, lifications. ickles of all forts, and in Watches and whater Toys else are adorned with precious Stones. makes all his own Moulds, and forges all the etal Part of his Work. Their Moulds are gerally cut in burnt Bone, into which their Meis cast. He ought to be an elegant Designer, have a quick Invention for new Patterns, not y to range the Stones in fuch manner as to give fire to one another, but to create Trade; for ew Falhion takes as much with the Ladies in wels as any thing else: He that can furnish m oftenest with the newest Whim has the best ance for their Custom.

A Jeweller then ought to have a good Eye, to eve the Flaws and Deceits in Jewels; a nice fle in those kind of valuable Trisles, and a menical Hand and Head to execute his Designs.

Education may be merely English; I mean, has no Occasion for any more than that Lange: The Sciences are foreign to his Business, equires a large Stock to set up a Master; espely to surnish a Shop: But he that intends to k only for the Shopkeepers, and employ Aphices and Journeymen, may begin with very e, and must be contented with less Profit than

if

BURNISHER, &c. 144

if he fold to the Wearer. These kind of Pieg Masters are paid according to the Work, and Their Journeyman may earn Twenty or Five and twe Wages. ty Shillings a Week.

(

Gil

ous

Fu

rei ide

s to

The

h's

ires

othe

mbo

, bu

flat

ıld i

esent whi

s th

res r

ired,

igur

e Pl

Moul

ents

hich

bund

Branc

ngs a

ion;

e Pie

to

; b

ing,

of th

e Ref

oldfn

The Goldsmith employs the Snuff-Box Make SECT. 3. the Tweezer-Case Maker, Silver-Turner, Of the Snuff-Box several other Branches, which take their Nam and Twee- from the Pieces of Work they make: But the zer Cafe and all other come under the general Denomin Maker and tion of the Silversmith, and perform their We Silverthe same Way; except the Silver-Turner, Turner. whom I shall take notice when I come to Mystery of Turning in general. A Journeys in all these Branches may earn Twenty Shilling Their Wages. some Thirty, if they have Knowledge and bell Application.

SECT. 4. Of the

Of Gilding.

He employs likewise the Burnisher and Gill Burnishing is performed with Oil and White Burnisher. and Silver Plate is whitened by boiling it in Wi mixed with Salt of Tartar. Gilding is perform with an Amalgama of Gold and Quickfilver; Gold is heated in thin Plates in a Crucible, when just enclining to flow, three or four li the Weight of Quickfilver is poured upon which is immediately quenched in Water, both together becomes a fost Substance, yield to the Touch like Butter. When they inten gild, they rub the Subject to be gilded over Aqua Fortis, and then with their Finger con over with the Amalgama; when it is all con over and fmooth, they hold it over a Charcoal by which Means the Mercury is evaporated, the Gold remains upon the Plate; then clean and polish it, which gives it the Co they want. Gil

CHASER and REFINER.

nu

We

er,

0 1

eym

llin

belle

Gil

Vhit

W

rform

er;

ole,

r Til

upon

ter,

yiel

inten

over

r cove

ll covi

then

Gilding is a very profitable Business, but danous to the Constitution; few of them live long, Fumes of the Quickfilver affect their Nerves, render their Lives a Burthen to them. de is but in few Hands; some of them Won. A quick Hand may earn from Fifteen Shils to a Guinea a Week.

The Chaser is another Branch of the Gold-Sect. 5. h's Business; which is, the raising of these Of the ires upon the Cases of Watches, Tweezers, Chaser. other Toys, which are not cast, but chased The cast Figures rife sharp and mboffed. , but the chased, even of the best kind, apflat and lifeless. It is performed thus: A ld is made of Clay, in which the Figures are esented in the Concave or Sinking in the Clay. which is run Plaister of Paris; the last res the Impression in the Convex, or has the res rising from the Plaister. The Mould thus red, a Piece of Plate is beat out very thin of igure of the Plaister Mould; the Convex Side e Plate is neatly polished, and then put upon Mould; the Workman then with small Inents punches down the Plate to the Figures, hich Means they appear protuberant upon bund Side of the Metal: A Workman in branch may earn from Twenty to Thirty ngs a Week, according to his Skill and Apion; for they are, for the most part, paid Piece. A Youth designed for this Branch to have good Eyes: No Strength is recoal ; but he must have a good Genius for ated, ing, and ought to be early learned the Prinof that Art. ne Co

> Refiner is a distinct Branch belonging to SECT. 6. oldsmith's Trade: Though the Goldsmith Of the L himself Refiner.

hai

tak

eo

n

fin

bi

pre

the

 H_{1}

tee

he g

tha

o is

e, (

s, I

es f W

T Poc

be

Tal

of]

gh n

to be

d be

h po

tation

141

himself knows, or at least ought to know, he to refine his Metals, yet he has more Advanta in employing those who make it their sole Bu ness. They are employed in separating Sil from Gold, and other Metals, and reducing the This requires gn to their proper Standard. Judgment in Alchemy, and much Practice become expert in the several Processes in wh they are engaged. No great Strength is new fary; only found Lungs cannot be difpen with: They are subject to Paralytic Disorder from the Effluvia of the great Quantity of M cury they use. The Wages of a Journeyman from Half a Crown to Three Shillings and S pence a Day.

SECT. 7. Of the Gold-Beater.

The chief Secret of the Gold-Beater's confifts, in purifying his Gold and heating when in thin Plates, before he begins to ham it. It is beat with a heavy Hammer betw Leaves made of Gut, called Gold-Beater's-L into a Thinness surpassing common Apprehen The Trade is not over-and-above profitable the Maffer, is very laborious to the Journey and requires a Lad to have his Joints pretty knit before he enters; but his Genius may low as can be conceived. The Wages he is much the same with other common Trade

SECT. 8. Of the

The last Branch I shall mention, that has Relation to these two capital and much-co Goldfinder. Metals, is that called a Goldfinder. purchase the Sweepings of the Goldsmith's and Refiners Ashes, or the Rubbish wherein is supposed to have been melted. These or Dust are washed with Water from their purities as much as possible; then put in a into which Quickfilver is poured, and by

hatever Metal is in the Dust: When they fancy e Quicksilver has done its Office, the Mercury taken out and washed, and then distilled from e other Metals, which remain at Bottom; these melted together in a Lump and carried to the finer, who knows how to separate them. There but sew Masters in this Way: They take no prentices, and use only common Labourers to their Work.

gr

Ce

whi

neg

orde M

may

r's a

ham

betw

r's-L

ehen

itable

ney

etty

may !

he

Crade

at has

h-co

hele

th's

erem

hele

their

inal

d by

CHAP. XXX.

Of the Gold and Silver Lace-Man.

HE Gold and Silver Lace-Man may be ef-Sect. 1. teemed of Kin to the Dealers in Metal, His Bufi. he greatest Value of his Commodity is Metal, ness, and that of the most precious Sort. The Lace the Furniis furnished with all Sorts of Gold and Silver ture in his e, Gold and Silver Buttons, Shapes for Waist-Shop. s, Lace and Network for Robeings and Wo-'s Petticoats, Fringes, Bugles, Spangles, es for Embroidery and Orrice, and Bone-Weavers, Gold and Silver Wire, Purle, Twift, &c. A Lace-Man must have a well Pocket to furnish his Shop; but his Garrets His Quabe as meanly equipped as he pleases. His lifications. Talent ought to lie in a nice Tafte in Patof Lace, &c. He ought to speak fluently, gh not elegantly, to entertain the Ladies; o be Master of a handsome Bow and Cringe; d be able to hand a Lady to and from her h politely, without being feized with the tation of the Heart at the Touch of a delicate a well-turned and much exposed Limb, or

0

in

u

ar

hi

e

ate

nal

T

es, ade

TI

inn

to

the

ade

hee

alks Thr

e Sp

othe

d the r to

und

hread ttom

moif

dit nishi

W.

ill as

illings

a handsome Face : But, above all, he must he Confidence to refuse his Goods in a handson Manner to the extravagant Beau who never pay and Patience as well as Stock to bear the Dela of the sharping Peer, who pays but seldom. Wi these natural Qualifications, five Thousand Pour in his Pocket, and a Set of good Customers view, a young Man may commence Lace-Ma If he trusts moderately, and with Discretion, in with Oeconomy, and minds his Business me than his Mistress, he may live to increase Stock; but otherwise I know no readier Road a Jail, and Destruction, than a Lace-Man's B finess.

SECT. 2. Of the Wire-

The Original of his Commodity is Silk; we shall leave that Branch of his Dependants its proper Place. The first Person in his Em is the Wire-Drawer: He furnishes him Wire of all Dimensions for Spinning, for Pa

The Man-making Spangles, &c. The Business of a W ner draw- Drawer is performed thus: If it is Gold ing Wire. is to be drawn, an Ingot of Silver is double and by the Help of a Mill is drawn into W the Mill confifts of a Steel Plate, perforated Holes of various Dimensions, and a Wheel turns the Spindles. The Ingot, which at h but small, is passed through the largest Hole, then through one a Degree smaller, and 101 tinued till it is drawn to the Fineness it is was and still remains gilded if drawn to the Finen a Hair. Silver Wire is drawn in the fame! ner, only it is not gilded. The Wire-Di makes Purle, which is Silver or Gold Wires ed upon a small Needle in a Wheel for that pose: When the Needle is full, the Wire is ed and remains twisted in Rounds, like the ings of a very small Worm. This is used by

payr Jelar

Wi

oun

ers

Mar , liv

me afe

oad

n's B

k;

fants

Emp

or Pu

a W

ld W

uble o W

ated

eel w

Hole,

d fol

is Wal

inen

ame A

re-Di

Viret

r that

ire is

the M

on-Makers and Embroiderers. The Business of a Wire-Drawer is purely mechanical; a Hobby-lorse is capable to execute their Business, since he whole of their Work is performed by the Enne, which they have nothing to do but turn bund; nor are their Engines costly; their chief are is in preserving the Colour of the Metal, to hich a moist Hand is a very great Enemy. They e paid so much an Ounce for their Labour by the Lace-Man, who surnishes them with the late. They employ but sew Hands, and give but nall Wages.

The Wire being once drawn to a proper Fine-Sect. 3. is fent to the Flatting-Mills, where it is Flatting-ade flat by passing between two Rollers.

Mill.

The Silver by being flatted is made ready for SECT. 4. inning, which is performed by Spinners brought Of Silver to that Business: It is done in a long Room; Thread the one End of which stands their Wheel, Spinners. ade of Steel; the Spindles are placed on this heel in the fame manner as those used in Ropealks, or for spinning Thread for Sail-Cloth; Thread of Silk is fastened to the End of one of Spindles; one Person turns the Wheel, while other holding the Thread of Silk in one Hand, the flatted Silver in the other, allows the Silto wind gently about the Silk as it is turned und by the Wheel: In this Manner the whole bread of Silk is covered, which is rolled upon a ttom, and is now called Silver or Gold Sleyly. moist Hand cannot be employed in this Work; it requires much Care to preserve it from nishing, and much Experience to compleat Workman. Women are employed in this as ll as Men, and may earn Twelve or Fifteen illings a Week honeftly; but they are much L 3

ORRICE-WEAVER.

101

eq

lea

ec

re rea

loy

dr

blut

Vo

pa

ean

ut t

it i

Th

e L e I

irts,

r tl

ork e-V

nen-L

pend res.

d;

rforr

us i

: C

t still

me to

ifter

ed N

e for

n's S

given to pilfering the Stuff, and have a Trick moistening the Silk to make up the Deficiency Weight. The Master is paid by the Lace Mat fo much an Ounce, who generally furnish him with the Materials.

SECT. 5. Of the Orrice-Weaver.

We have now prepared this rich Thread. us pursue its Progress till we have gratified Lady's Pride with Lace or Robeings composed it: To this purpose the Lace-Man employs Orrice-Weaver, who is an ingenious Tradelma He understands Drawing so much as to defign on Paper his own Patterns, wherein are describ the Figure and Number of Threads to be move in order to raise it on the Lace. There are for Workmen of this Trade who can neither dr their own Patterns, nor put the Work into Loom, though they can work it after it has he put in for them; but these are esteemed but Tradesmen. Their Figures are raised by same Principles that the Damask or Silk Wei work, and their Looms are constructed muchin fame Manner, making Allowance for the Lan ness and Smallness of the Work; and both an perplexed, that the Reader would reap but ! Benefit from a Description without a Plate Model, which is inconfistent with the Delig our Undertaking. The Master Orrice-We weighs out his Silk and Silver to his Men, are obliged to return the fame Weight in W or Cuttings: If a Master is cautious, they have little Opportunity of stealing from him; but may from one another: yet I have always he that there is scarce such a Thing to be hear in the Trade as a Pilferer. They are paid much a Yard according to the Pattern, and rally earn Fifteen or Eighteen Shillings 2 W if they have an easy Job, and refrain the

Their Wages.

equires a lively Apprehension, to make a comleat Workman in this Trade, and he must not e of a weakly Constitution; for the Weight they re obliged to move with the Treadles, require a reater Degree of Strength than Weavers emloyed in the Manusacture of coarser Materials; dry cold Hand, free from Sweat, is likewise abolutely necessary; because if they tarnish their Vork, so as to put it past Sale, they are obliged pay for the Stuff and lose their Labour: The eanest Hand that is, tarnishes, in some measure; at they have a Method of restoring the Gloss, it is not too much spoiled.

ed

ys t ma gn u

crib

nove e for

r dn

ito I

us be

by !

Veav

hm

Lan

th and

Plate

Defig

We

en, I in W

have

but t

e hear

aid 4

and g

the

10

The Bone-Lace Maker is another Servant of SECT. 6. e Lace-Man. Their Work is not performed in Of the e Loom, but wrought by Hand in different Bone-Lace irts, and put together on a Pillow, in the Man-Maker. r that Thread-Lace is made. The Ground ork of fome of their Patterns are made by Orte-Weavers, and afterwards ornamented by the one-Lace Maker. He ought to be a good Patm-Draughts-Man, as the Beauty of his Work pends upon the Richness and Variety of the Fi-We are but Bunglers in this Art in Engres. d; the French Point de Espagn beats all our rformances in that Way. They not only exus in this, but in Orrice-Lace: They have a ethod of giving a lively rich Look to mere Tri-Our English Lace is much richer in Metal. fill the French Lace has a richer Aspect till you ne to weigh it. They exceed us in Colour; but I take to be owing to our Climate, which is ifter than theirs, and consequently finely poed Metals or Goods of that Fabric must tarnish

n's Skill should be equal.

L4

e sooner than in France, though the Work-

The

is Su

or

H

H

Sh

10

riv

or .

he

con

n a

ilt.

Sect

7

vife

Butt

hie

nak ot i

Er enda reat

urnif

ess.

ngen

bolo

land

f the

peir

ust 1

nly fi

eds,

r fro

Maker.

SECT. 7. The Button-Maker, I mean the Silver The Silver Gold Button-Maker, is the next humble Seria and Gold of the Lace-Man; the Lace-Man furnishes his with all Materials for his Buttons, except Mould and buys them of him when done. The Silvera Gold Button-Maker is a pretty ingenious Bu ness: He must have a Fancy and Genius inventing new Fashions; a good Eye, as his h finess is poreing, and a clean dry Hand. Its quires no great Strength, and is followed Women as well as Men, which has reduced Trade to small Profits, and a small Share Reputation; the Women are generally G Drinkers, and, confequently, bad Wives; makes them poor, and, to get fomething to he Soul and Body together, work for a mere Tri and hawk their Work about to the Trade at Under-Price, after they have cheated the la Man of his Stuffs. This has reduced the Craft a very low Ebb; however, a good Workman he can get Employ among the Crowd, may Twelve or Fifteen Shillings a Week.

ton-Ring Maker.

The Lace-Man employs, besides the O The Span- abovementioned in the Metal Way, the Spangele, Bugle Bugle, and Button-Ring Maker. The Spangand But- and Plate Figures in Embroidery are made Gold or Silver Wire, first twisted round a S of the Bigness they want the Spangles, &c. to made of; then they are cut off in Rings and fla upon an Anvil, with a Punch and the Stroke heavy Hammer. The Anvil is made of fixed in a large Block of Wood bound round Iron Hoops; the Face of it is of case-hards Steel, nicely polished and perfectly flat; Punch is nine Inches long, and about an Inche in the Face, which is likewise of case-hard Steel, flat and curiously polished; a Frame of TVan

s hi ould

era Bul

us f

nis B

Ita

red 1

ced t are

G

s; t

to ke Tri

de at

e La

Craft

cman

nay e

ie C

Spang

Span made

la St

c. to

nd flat

roke of li

ound t

-harde

flat;

Inch

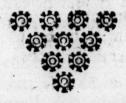
ne of

is raised from the Block over the Anvil, which Supports the Punch: When the Workman is to make Spangles, Rings for Buttons, or other Plate Figures, he places the Rings above described, upon the Anvil under the Punch; then, with both Hands, gives a fmart and sudden Blow with the Hammer, which flats the Wire Rings into the Shape of Spangles, &c. If the Anvil or Punch is not hardened to an equal Temper, either of them gives way to the Metal and the Work is spoiled; or if they are not truly polished, the Spangles want heir proper Gloss, in which their chief Beauty confifts. Note, When we speak of Gold Wire n all these Branches, we mean only Silver double ilt, and drawn after the Manner described in the ection of Wire-Drawers.

The Fringe, Frog, and Taffel Maker is like- Sect. 9. vise employed by the Lace-Man. Some of the The Fringe, Button-Makers perform the Work; but it is Frog, and hiefly done by Women, upon the Hand, who Taffel hake a very handsome Livelihood of it, if they are Maker. ot initiated into the Mystery of Gin-Drinking.

Embroiderers may be reckoned among the De-SECT. 10. endants of the Lace-Man; as in his Shop the Of Emreatest Part of their rich Work is vended, and he broidery. unishes them with all Materials for their Busiess. It is chiefly performed by Women; is an genious Art, requires a nice Taste in Drawing, bold Fancy to invent new Patterns, and a clean and to fave their Work from tarnishing. — Few the Workers at present can Draw, they have eir Patterns from the Pattern-Drawer, who ust likewise draw the Work itself, which they nly fill up, with Gold and Silver, Silks or Wor--hard eds, according to its Use and Nature. from excelling in this Branch of Business in

The Lace-Man employs also the Livery-Lace SECT. 11. Weaver; whose Work is performed in a Lou The Livery-Lace formed upon the same Principles with that of Weaver. Orrice-Weaver; his chief Talent lies in represent ing Coats of Arms upon Lace, and disposing Colours according to the Distinction of Noblem and Gentlemen's Liveries. He differs in nothing from the Incle and Tape Weaver, but, that t one represents Figures upon his Work, and other plain: Their Looms are the same, with a little Practice each may execute the other Work; but of these under their proper Head. Livery-Lace-Weaver is a pretty good Bufinels, Journeyman may earn from Twelve to Fifts Shillings a Week. It requires little Strength a tolerable Share of Ingenuity.



CHA

R

orti

d F

D

rts:

om .

Th

efigi

here all

r of

ery

inia ided

nera

ractr

yer

pplo

on t

tes 1

d for

uling

ing

ork.

CHAP. XXXI.

yi

raw

dul

Pateaut

WOT

Taff

ciple the

refle

int t

-Lace

Loo

of the

refen

ling

blem

nothi

hat t

and t

ne,

e othe

ead.

linels,

Fifte

ngth a

HA

f ARCHITECTURE, and those employed in that Branch.

Rehitecture is the Art of building Houses, Sect. 1. Palaces, and other Edifices: It differs from Of Archiortification, as that is the Art of building Castles tecture. It defices of Defence. The first relates to Doessie Buildings, and the other to War and Publices. It is reckoned one of the Liberal rts: Its Use is universal, and the Profits arising om it are very considerable.

The Architect is the Person who draws the Sect. 2. efign and Plan of a Palace, or other Edifice; Of the here he describes, in Profile, the whole Building, Architell. all its proportional Dimensions; every Memr of the Building is exactly delineated; all its maments ranged in their proper Order; and ery Part of the Edifice appears to the Eye in iniature in the same Disposition as they are inded in the real Work. Besides this Plan he nerally forms a Model in Wood, with the same actness as before; both which gives his Emyer a distinct View of the Design. When the pployer has fixed upon a Plan, they then agree on the Price, and the Architect either underes the whole Work, for a certain Sum, or is for superintending the Work only; in either le all the Workmen are generally of his own uling, and fuch as he believes capable of exeing their several Branches in the proposed ork.

There

ARCHITECT.

a

h

C

tal

gs

rs,

ch

cl e I

nfi.

re

Ar npl

it

th

rpe

plo

ir h 1

His

ad .

m

adi

figr

ve,

es w

n w

ms

hta

on

rce

ucat

General There are particular Rules in Architecture Rules in to determine the Proportion every Part of Architec-Building ought to have to all the other Menture, and bers, contributing to the Beauty, Uniformit Qualifica- and Strength of the Work. These Rules to tions of an Architect must be perfectly Master of, as likew Architect. of the several Ornaments with which the Educations of the several Ornaments with which the Education of the several Ornaments with the several Ornaments wit

fices are decorated; fuch as Columns, Pilaffer Mouldings, Sculpture, and Statues. There five Orders of Architecture, distinguished by the feveral Columns, viz. Dorick, Ionick, Tusta Corinthian, and Composite; these sive On have each their distinct Dimensions and On ments, in the due ranging of which confilts Architect's Taste. A Man may understand the Mechanic Rules of Architecture, and yeth no more Taste in Building than a blind Man Colours: He is just like a Person who has a go Voice, and knows all the Rules of Music wants an Ear. An Architect of this Stamo able to execute a Plan ready drawn, or imin Building ready raised; but when Situation, any other Circumstance obliges him to alter Dimensions, he is at a Loss; he either crowds Building with Ornament, leaves it naked, ranges the whole in fuch a perplexed Order, either Uniformity or Variety is wanting, or ther can be discovered without the Scale and C passes.

This Taste ought to be, in some measure, tural; but it is to be acquired by Travel, a careful Study of the Works of the most celebrasters, and the most remarkable Building Europe. In his Travel he ought not only to sider the Beauty and Regularity of the Building he meets with, but their Situation; for a Bing may be regular in itself, yet appear auk in some certain Situations: A small Building

ture

of

Men

rmit

es t

kewi

e Ed

lafter

ere

by the

Fulc

Ord

On

fifts I

Pand

yet h

Man

s a go

ufic

Stamp

mital

ation,

alter

owds

aked,

der,

, or

and C

sure,

vel, a

celebr

ilding

ly to

Build

r a B

ar auk

ilding

ge Area, though never so regularly disposed, ks little and mean; and a large House in a all confined Prospect appears heavy and lumh, though done to the most accurate Rules of chitecture. We need only take a View of Paul's-Church or the Mansion-House for an ample of the last; where, though the Builds may be supposed regular in all their Mems, yet to the Eye they appear heavy and lifes, by the Confinement of the Situation. An chitect, before he defigns his Building, ought chuse a commodious Situation, answerable to Dignity of the proposed Edifice; or, if he is nfined to a certain Spot of Ground, must adapt Building to that Situation, fo that both may respond.

An Architect properly ought to be of no other aploy; but must be a Judge of Work, and how it is executed to his Design. He must know the Secrets of the Bricklayer, Stone-Mason, apenter, Joiner, Carver, and all other Branches ployed in building and finishing a House: He ght to be acquainted with all the Principles of its several Arts, and a Judge of the Materials

th uses in his Way.

His Education ought to be Liberal, and his His Gead Mathematically and Geometrically turned: nius and
must be very well versed in the Theory and Education.
Actice of Figures; but, above all, eminent in
sign and Invention: All which, as I have hinted
ove, must be improved by Travel into Counes where there are better Judges of Architecture
in we; at least, to such whose Taste this Nation
ms most inclinable to follow. The Business is
stable; sew Men who have gained any Repuion but have made good Estates: Though I
tee know of any in England who have had an

Brick-

ucation regularly designed for the Profession.

STONE-MASON.

ye

abl

t I

en

lea

r

II i

all

Th

atio ch

ing

Bri

ng

upp

ckla

ise

OV

of

g u

Ci

ngtl

of th

TOW

oloy

rk,

sal

ine

aun

W

gi

the

Bricklayers, Carpenters, &c. all commence And tects; especially in and about London, where the go but few Rules to the building of a City-Hou There appears now and then a Man eminent this Way; but an Inigo Jones is scarce to be m

with in feveral Ages.

This is the general Business of an Archited who appears to be a very useful Subject, from Number of Trades that depend and are employ by him. The Stone-Mason, Bricklayer, O penter, Joiner, Plaisterer, Carver, and several D nominations of Smiths, House-Painters, Glazie &c. must pay court to the Architect: And these we shall speak separately.

SECT. 3. Of the Stone-Mason.

sution.

The Stone-Mason is employed in cutting Sto for building and ornamenting: He is acquain with all the Orders of Architecture, can cut a distinct Column or Pilaster, and charge the with their proper and peculiar Capitals and On ments: He knows how to cut all the Comin Mouldings, and other Decorations from the An tect's Plan. He is not only employed in cut the Stones in their proper Figures and Dim fions, but in laying them, and building the Su Work of the whole Building: On this Account he is Judge of all Kind of Cements, and the cret of preparing them for Ufe.

The Stone-Maion ought to be of a robust 0 and Confi- stitution: His Work requires Strength as we Ingenuity: He must have so much Judgmen to take in a large Compass of Figures; Geo try is absolutely necessary; he must learn Del ing, and to draw all the five Orders of Archi ture, according to their feveral Proportions; Skill in Drawing is likewise employed in ta down with his Chalk upon the Block of St from the Architect's Plan, the Out-lines of Fig nt

m s

itea

mt

ploy

C

ral D

azie And

ig Sto

uain

ut ea

e th

d On

ornif

e Ard

a cutt

Dim

ne Sto

Accou

d the

buft O

as wel

gmen

Geo

n Deli

Archi

tions;

in tal

Fig

gure, Moulding, or Scroll, that is to be cut: a word, without Drawing and Figures he canmake a Stone-Mason, unless he is to be emyed only in cutting and squaring Flag-Stones. is an ingenious genteel Craft, and not unproable. The Master may be ranked among the Rank of Tradesmen; and the Journeyman, Their en employed, makes Three Shillings a Day, or Wages. least Half a Crown; but they are idle about Months of the Year, unless they have some Il in Sculpture, in which they may be employall the Year.

The Bricklayer comes next under our Confi-Sect. 4 ation. He differs from the Stone-Mason as The Brickch as his Materials; his Skill confifts, confi-layer. ing him as a mere Bricklayer, only in ranging Brick even upon the Top of one another, and ng them their proper Beds of Cements; for it supposed, the Architect directs him in every g relating to Dimensions. But a Masterklayer thinks himself capable to raise a Brickle without the Tuition of an Architect: And fown they generally know the just Proporof Doors and Windows, the Manner of carg up Vents, and the other common Articles City-House, where the Carpenter, by the ngth of Wood, contributes more to the standof the House than all the Bricklayer's Labour. works by the Yard; that is, is paid by the loyer so much for every Yard of Brickk, either with or without the Materials, sa very profitable Business; especially if they ne themselves to work for others, and do aunch out out into Building-Projects of their which frequently ruin them: It is no new g in London, for those Master-Builders to of Sto themselves out of their own Houses, and es of hx

CARPENTER.

r

is

te

na in

din

ng rk

e i

ld

ion

om

ar Naf

his

; b

e S

ut I

, al

es 1

kma

es;

reter

Hanc

e eft

then

h Ca

ng a

ble to

ts:

Decur

trust

fix themselves in Jail with their own Materials A Journeyman-Bricklayer has commonly Half a Crown a Day, and the Foreman of the World may have Three Shillings, or perhaps a Guinear Week: But they are out of Business for five, it not six Months in the Year; and, in and about London, drink more than one Third of the other Six.

SECT. 5. The Carpenter is the next Person of Confe The House-quence in the Employ of the Architect. To Carpenter. Carpenter is employed in the Wooden-Wood His Busi- from the Foundation to the Top. In Wooden-Wood where the Foundation is supposed soft, the Carpenter drives Piles down to support the Edison In Brick-Works he places Bearers, where the

Joists, Girders, and Rasters in Flooring, a when the outward Case is built, he puts on Roof and prepares it for the Slater. This is

proper Business of a House-Carpenter. He ou to have a solid Judgment in Matters of this Ki

to be able to act not only by the common med nical Principles of his Art, but to strike out the common Road when the Case requires it; it frequently does in propping of old dear

Buildings: Strength is the chief of his Study, to dispose his Work in such a Manner as which is designed for the Support of a Buildings

may not, by its Weight, overturn it. It requalify a strong robust Body and hail Constitution. must read English, write a tolerable Hand,

know how to Design his Work. He must unstand as much Geometry as relates to Mention of Solids and Superficies. This Business

no means despicable in respect to its Profits: Master is paid so much for his Stuff by the sand he and his Men so much a Day for their

Wages.

Talents.

the

onfe

T

Nor

e Ca

dific

ere t

ays I

g,

on

3 15

le ou

is Ki

med

ke ou

es it;

Hand,

uft un

Men

finess

ofits: the ! their

r. The Journeyman has from Twelve to Fifn Shillings a Week.

The Joiner is the next Servant of the Architect; Sect. 6. is generally the same Person with the Car-The Foiner. ter: However, as a Joiner, he is employed making Doors, laying Floors, preparing the His Busiings for the Plaisterer to nail his Laths on; in finess. ding the House with Partitions, and Wainsng the feveral Apartments. As a Joiner's rk requires a nicer Hand, and a greater Talents. e in Ornament, his Business requires that he ld be acquainted with Geometry and Menion; and, in these Respects, an accurate omptant: It requires Labour in the Execuand is attended with proportional Profit; laster works for so much a Yard square, and Wages. his Journeymen generally Half a Crown a but in Piece or Jobbing Work charges e Shillings to his Employer: He fometimes ut Work to his Journeymen by the Piece or allowing him proportionally less than he Of these Jobs an industrious es himself. kman generally makes more than by Days; perhaps, because he applies closer than if ng for a Master. There are few Joiners deca etend to be Carpenters, so vice versa; but udy, hands excel more in the one than the other, er as e esteemed according as the Master-Builder a Build them. It requ Carpenters and Joiners are Undertakers in tion.

trust entirely to their Skill.

ng as well as the Master-Bricklayer; and

ple to split upon the same Rock of Building-

s: But a Gentleman who wants to build

ecurity as well as Beauty, would do well

The Plaisterer is the next Person called, to

SECT. 7. Of the

up the House : He is employed in plaistering Plaisterer. white-washing the Ceiling, and such Part of His Bufi- Walls as require it, or are not to be wainscome He first nails on the Laths upon the Ceilings, u which he lays a Coat of Clay, mixed with H or Hay; over which, when dry, he lays a 0 of fine Plaister. He is attended when plaister by a Labourer, who holds the Plaister up to on a Hod; he takes it off the Hod with a Trou like that used by the Bricklayer, and lays it on a Trowel peculiar to his Bufiness; which a flat Plate of Iron, with a Handle fixed upon Back of it instead of the End. This he hold his Right Hand, and with it lays the Plaister the Lath, and makes it lie equal and smooth,

tl

ul

bla

en

la

gu.

em

his

the

N

ats.

aid.

The

tha

sa.

Joi

velv

rong

ve]

preh

ster

Mo

We I

stere!

ou!

ed V

The Manner of fini/bing plaistered Floors.

For Walls and Mouldings he uses another of Plaister, especially for Walls that are in done in Plaister, commonly called Stucco: is prepared only of Stone-Lime and two or Parts Sand, according as the Lime is of Street or as the Work is to be finshed. If the Wo defigned to be plain, there is a Coat of M laid on rough; that is permitted to dry: the Workman raises his Stile, that is, Quantity of Plaister at equal Distances alon Height of his Front, he makes these as eq he can by the Eye; then applys his Level where he finds a Deficiency he supplies it This Part of the Work is allow dry; then he fills up the Distances between Plaister, as near to the Level as he can by his Eye; but to prevent all Mistakes he a Piece of thin Deal, whose Edge is true, 4 ving thrown Water on the new-laid Plaiste plies one End of this Ruler to the first Still the other upon the second, or as many as reach, beginning at the Top of the Front

0

g

cote, up

H

aQ

ister

to Trov

siti

which noqu

hold fter u

ooth.

ther

ire to

co: o or t

Stree

e Wo

of M

ry: V

akes he

Front

ng it gently to the Wall, and holding it equal to e Stiles, he pulls it along the Work: As the iles were before level, the Ruler carries along ith it as much as is above the Level; and what below it he fills up with Plaister, and applies the uler again till the whole appears smooth; over is there is laid two thin Coats more, the last alays thinner than the former. When the last Coat near dry, it receives the last Floating, Water thrown upon the Front to moisten it, and the uler is applied all over it till nothing remains but blain Superficies, Mouldings and other Ornaents are put upon the Fronts of Houses, only laying on Plaister to the Height of the designed gures; then running a Mould of Wood over em of the Shape of the intended Decorations. his is the Method in which the Stucco Fronts, are performed. They appear very agreeable the Eye; and if the Workman does Justice in Materials, is not sparing in different thin ats, and the Brick-Work found upon which it aid, it may last as long as some soft Stone. The Plaisterer is always White-washer, and that and his other Work is paid by the Yard. is, k s a very profitable Business to the Master; and es alon Journeyman earns the common Wages, from Their e as eq velve to Fifteen Shillings a Week. It requires Wages. Level tong Arm, as they are obliged to work much olies it ve Hand; and they ought not to be dull of s allow prehension, if they are to be employed in the etween ster Way. They are out of Business about e can Months, except in Jobbing.

Plaiste sterers: It is time to call for the Glazier to Sect. 8.

1 Still out the Cold and Damp from the new-fur-The Glaany as ded Work. His Business consists but in few zier. Articles; His Bufi-M 2

Articles: This Branch was more employed before the Invention of Sashes than now; if our Hou is fashed, he has only to put in the Pains: cuts the Glass with a small Diamond, fixed the End of a Pencil, and fixes them with Pun made of Whiting and Linseed Oil; but as to Garret Windows, we must have Iron Fra made by the Smith, into which the Glazier the Glass with Lead; Lead is drawn for it Use through an Engine, which prepares it them ready to cut into Lengths and fodered to ther. He buys the Glass from the Glass-Ho in Chests, and his Profits arise from the Different Abilities. between the buying and felling Prices. I Branch of Mechanics requires neither Strength, nor much Ingenuity; and it is, in but a poor Business: The Journeymen, howe

00

ft

ht

s d

ch

d

HI

ly.

ntr

s,

ls]

lte,

-B

In

nch

t co

des

fure

rk t

any

refer

in th

rious

Their Wages. but a poor Buliness: The Journeymen, howe earn the common Wages of a Dozen Shilling They are subject to the Palsey more than other Trade, except the Gilders and Plumb from the much handling of Lead: Whether the Fumes of the Soder or handling their hat occasions this Disorder, I cannot determ but I am apt to conjecture it is more owing to White-Lead they use than to any thing else.

The House-Carver must next be employ The House-This Taste of Carving has of late Years prevalence. This Taste of Carving has of late Years prevalence. This Taste of Carving has of late Years prevalence. The Carver in Wood not so much esteemed as those in Stone; as Materials are not so durable, and consequently the Materials are not so durable, and consequently and a Natural Genius for the Art; he ought so Education in some measure, born a Carver. As soon a first Dawnings of this Inclination appears Youth, he ought to be set to Drawing, and at it as long as his Apprenticeship lasts. His

efor Hou

s: E

Xed Pun

to

Fran

er p

or th

s it

ed to

s-Ho

iffere

er g

ini

nowe

Shilli

than

Plum

ether

neir P

eterm

ing to

elfe.

emplo

s prev

is pro

W 000

e; 25

onlegu

must

ght to

foon 2

ppears

g, and

His

tion may be only English, Writing, and Acmpts; though to become eminent in his Way, should have a Liberal Education, travel for provement, and take the same Pains in the hools of Rome and Italy as the Painter and Sta-The Carving now used is but the Outes of the Art: It consists only in some unmean-Scrol, or a bad Representation of some Fruits Flowers. The Gentry, because it is the ode, will have some kind of Carving; but are Judges of the Execution of the Work: They gain with the Master-Builder, or Architect, fomething of this kind; he, to make the ft of it, employs fuch Hands as can give him a ht Flourish for his Money; no matter how it done. Therefore it is not necessary to spend ch Time or Money to acquire this superficial d of Carving: The Taste is now for someg light and easy; that is, as BAYES in the HERSAL says, Something that any body may do y. And it is likely to continue fo, till the ntry acquire a Taste themselves in the Liberal s, and give a Price and Encouragement to inious Artists.

Is I intend this House should be finished in Sect. 10. Ite, so I must have Iron-Rails without, and The Gate 1-Banisters in the Grand Stair-Case: There-and Palinush employ a Smith acquainted with this sade Smith. I must employ a Smith acquainted with this sade Smith. Inch of Business. The Black-Smith is the temployed Branch of all the Mechanic des; all other Arts depend upon him in some sure: And, as there is a vast Variety in the rk they are employed in, so there are almost lany different Species of Smiths: But I want resent only a Gate-Smith; I shall employ the in their Turns. This Branch is abundantly His Businious, and requires great Strength of Body, as ness and Well Genius.

LOCK-SMITH

well as a tolerable Tafte and Judgment: He must adorn my Gates with Foliage and Chased Work, and display a bold Fancy in the Disposition of his Scrolls: There must appear Order Variety, and Uniformity in all the Parts; and the whole must have an Air of Grandeur suits ble to my Dignity. The Banisters of my Stain must be done in Taste, and the Work must risk naturally and gradually, according to the Steps It must neither be over-crowded with Ornaments nor too bare: It ought to appear of a Piece will every thing else about it, and must not be charge with any thing that would not discover a visible Defect if taken away. All this requires a tolerable good Head, and a good Tafte, to execute with Judgment. It is impossible that he should be to lerable, without so much Knowledge of Drawing as to be able to Defign his own Work exactly As to the rest of his Education, it may be as men as he pleases; though, as he is to converse much with great Men, a good English Education cand him no Hurt.

SECT. 11. Smith. ness and Qualifications.

I must next employ the Lock-Smith, for Lock The Lock- and Hinges. This is another Species of the Smith Trade; abundantly ingenious: The Keys, Wards His Busi- Springs, and Plates he makes himself; and employs the Founder to cast his Cases, if in Brass The nicest Branch of this Art is tempering Springs which almost every different Master performs in Way peculiar to himself: The most common Way of tempering is, after the Spring is forgod out of good Steel, fit for that Use, it is made hot and quenched in Greese or Oil. Though know an ingenious Artist in the Spring Way who uses a Method quite different; and, unless had been confirmed to me by repeated Expenments, I should have believed it a Contradiction

to the his Spr receive and pl he uni giving Fault i The ti other ! Eye in by the Time possible Heat, really Smith as any for it

> as all c ought Writi ting o Week rience a We

has D

We men Timb or furi Work proper in his from

the C fama

Oak a

TIMBER-MERCHANT.

to the Nature of Temper. After he has forged his Springs, he puts them into the Fire till they receive a Heat between the Red and the White, and plunges them into Water. In this Method he uniformly succeeds; not one of his Springs giving way upon Trial, unless owing to some Fault in the Steel, or some Flaw in the Forging. The true Performance of this Temper, and of all other Metals, depends upon the Quickness of the Eve in discerning the proper Heat, discoverable by the Colour of the heated Metal; a Second of Time under or over spoils the whole; nor is it possible in Words to give Rules for discerning the Heat, Experience only must teach the Artist this really valuable Secret of his Business. A Lock-Smith requires as large a Share of Ingenuity almost as any Branch of the Trade. A Youth designed for it ought to have a sufficient Share of Strength; as all other Workmen concerned in this Buliness ought to have: He requires no Education but Writing and Reading. He earns at his first setting out of his Time, perhaps, Nine Shillings a His Wages. Week, and as he increases in Strength and Experience, he arrives at Fourteen or Fifteen Shillings a Week, and is pretty constantly employed, if he has Discretion not to play away his Time.

ong an cl

rs

gs n a

ed de

ay s

We have said something of most of the Trades-Sect. 12.
men employed by the Architect, except the Of the Timber-Merchant; who is either employed by Timberor surnishes Materials to the Carpenter, and other Merchant.
Workmen under him. The Timber-Merchant
properly, is the Importer of Timber from abroad
in his own Bottoms: He is surnished with Deal
from Norway, either in Logs or Planks; with
Oak and Wainscoat from Sweden; and some from
the Counties in England; with Mahogony from
Jamaica; with Wallnut-Tree from Spain. These

M 4

TIMBER-MERCHANT.

he fells to the Carpenter, Joiner, and Cabinet Maker at considerable Profit. It requires no ver inconsiderable Stock to set up a Timber-Merchant he must always have a large Stock by him in hi Yards, and give considerable Credit to the Master Builders.

A Merchant in this Way ought not only to be Judge of Timber, but must know the Commodi ties that are to be fent from lence to those Coun tries from whence he has his Timber; though the Ballance of Trade with most of those Place is against us, and we are obliged to remit the Di ference between the Value of the Goods the fend us and those we take from them in Bills Exchange. The Swedes and Norweigians scare take any thing from us but ready Money; fend them some small Quantities of Woollen M nufacture, Manchester Goods, Soap, Tobaco and Sugar; we formerly used to serve them wi East-India Goods; but as they have now Con panies and Colonies of their own, their Dema from us is but small.

A Youth designed for this Trade does not n quire an over-and-above fertile Genius; Sagaci will ferve instead of Wit, and his Knowledgem be confined to Figures and Merchants-Account A good Hand in Writing is necessary to all w are to be admitted into the Merchant's Counting House: But as I am to treat of Merchants in particular Chapter, I shall say no more here of Species of them.

Every Man who keeps a Timber-Yard is not Timber-Merchant, nor the Person I have be describing; most of the Timber-Yards, especia at the Court End of the Town, are kept by C These buy the penters or Master-Builders. Timber from the Importer, and retail it to Trade; and in this Respect have no more T

o the er to o foll rai

The ppare ody. ngenu

en Sl

ry pr

The ckon ally to lled f Thou

ke. Tile which ry lab prent

rn th nds m ymen ns out

the 1

ave j hink (

Th is the he

S

W

ot re

gaci

e m

unt 1 w

ntin s in

oft

s not

e be pecia

y th

o the Name of Timber-Merchant than the Vinter to that of a Wine-Merchant, except we were follow the Custom of France, who style a Cobr a Merchant of Old Shoes.

The Utility of the Paviour's Business is very Sect. 13: pparent, and the Nature of it obvious to every Of the ody. It requires great Strength and but little Paviour. genuity: A Journeyman earns Twelve or Fifen Shillings a Week; but their Employment is ry precarious.

The Brick Maker's Business is by some not Sect. 14. ckoned a very reputable Employment; espe-Of the and ally to be Journeymen, if they can properly be Bricklled so; who are paid by the Master at so much Maker. Mr Thousand, according to the different Sorts and Ricks, differing in Figure or Size; which the Workmen have set Prices. It is a standard they take no mar y laborious Business, and though they take no prentices, they hire Boys by the Week, who in the Business as they grow up. The best nds make good Wages for fuch a mean Emyment in dry Weather; and to the Master it ns out a very profitable Branch.

CHAP. XXXII.

the UPHOLDER, and the Trades employed by bim.

y Calave just finished my House, and must now Sect. 1. hink of furnishing it with fashionable Furni- Of the The Upholder is chief Agent in this Case : Upholder's re The is the Man upon whose Judgment I rely in proper Bu-

UPHOLDER.

the Choice of Goods; and I suppose he has not only Judgment in the Materials, but Tafte in the Fashions, and Skill in the Workmanship. This Tradesman's Genius must be universal in every Branch of Furniture; though his proper Craft is to fit up Beds, Window-Curtains, Hangings, and to cover Chairs that have stuffed Bottoms: He was originally a Species of the Taylor; but, by degrees, has crept over his Head, and fet up as a Connoisieur in every Article that belongs to a House. He employs Journeymen in his own proper Calling, Cabinet-Makers, Glass-Grinders Looking-Glass Frame-Carvers, Carvers for Chairs Testers, and Posts of Bed, the Woolen-Draper the Mercer, the Linen-Draper, feveral Specieso Smiths, and a vast many Tradesmen of the other mechanic Branches.

The Upholder, according to this Description his Business, must be no Fool; and have a confi derable Stock to fet up with: However, a youn Man who has a Mind only to be a mere Upholder and has no Prospect of setting up in the Under taking Way, does not require fuch an univers Genius as I have been speaking of: He must have dle the Needle so alertly as to sew a plain Seam and few on the Lace without Puckers; and h must use his Sheers so dextrously as to cut a Va lence or Counterpain with a genteel Sweep, at cording to a Pattern he has before him. All the Part of the Work is performed by Women, wh never ferved an Apprenticeship to the Myster as well as Men. The stuffing and covering Chair or Settee-Bed is indeed the nicest Part this Branch; but it may be acquired without a remarkable Genius. All the Wooden-work the use is done by the Joiner, Cabinet-Maker, a Carver. A Tradesman who is a good Hand His Wages, the Upholder's own Branch is paid Twelve

ood for Thusinally now, I

our t

The e furi ree Po erials, lain, a Cabine Dreffin nnume Cabine Workn er; an olerabl s the land a mploy ant. nis Bra

ention ut he ill it con leighbours ent in ery prond fers

epends

hat the

pon ar

erve the is Profinan who Week

Fifte

fifteen Shillings a Week; and the Women, if good for any thing, get a Shilling a Day.

Thus far we have seen what the Upholder oriinally was, what he ought to be, and what he is low, let us take him as we find him, and make a four through the Tradesmen he employs.

rs.

rs. er

0

ns

un

ler

ler

rfe

nan

am

h Va

ac th

wh

en

ng

rt

t an

the

ar nd

10

ifte

The Cabinet-Maker is his right-hand Man; SECT. 2. e furnishes him with Mahogony and Wallnut- The Cabiree Posts for his Beds, Settees of the same Ma-net-Makes erials, Chairs of all Sorts and Prices, carved, lain, and inlaid, Chefts of Drawers, Book-Cafes, labinets, Defks, Scrutores, Buroes, Dining, Dreffing, and Card Tables, Tea-Boards, and an nnumerable Variety of Articles of this Sort. The Cabinet-Maker is by much the most curious Workman in the Wood Way, except the Carer; and requires a nice mechanic Genius, and a His Bufiolerable Degree of Strength, though not so much ness and s the Carpenter; he must have a much lighter Genius. land and a quicker Eye than the Joiner, as he is mployed in Work much more minute and eleant. A Youth who designs to make a Figure in His Eduhis Branch must learn to Draw; for upon this cation. epends the Invention of new Fashions, and on hat the Success of his Business: He who first hits pon any new Whim is fure to make by the Inention before it becomes common in the Trade; ut he that must always wait for a new Fashion il it comes from Paris, or is hit upon by his leighbour, is never likely to grow rich or emient in his Way. A Mafter Cabinet-Maker is a ery profitable Trade; especially, if he works for Wages, nd serves the Quality himself; but if he must rve them through the Chanel of the Upholder, is Profits are not very confiderable. A Journeyan who knows his Business may have a Guinea Week; and if he works Piece-Work, and ap-

CHAIR-CARVER.

hree N

urnac

or Use

hrow i

r Glaf

The

ut the

lates.

Glass-H

hem e

v Sand

orizon

ckwai

hich S

quires

the V

ite it;

Fifte

en gr ith En

rm the

ne wi

ate of

ith a I

in She

imenfi

uickfil

en W

me Da

, and

e Glaf

vering

a-new

We h

nd for

plies with tolerable Diligence, may earn Thin Shillings and some Weeks Two Guineas.

SECT. 3. The Cabinet-Maker and Upholder employ The Chair- Species of Carvers peculiar to themselves; wherever. are employed in carving Chairs, Posts and Teste of Beds, or any other Furniture whereon Carving is used. Their Work is slight, and requires a great Ingenuity to perform it; I mean, he need no elegant Taste in the general Art of Carving who performs that used at present upon Furnitum They are generally paid by the Piece, according to the Pattern of the Work, and may earn The Taste Still and Wages.

Wager, to the Pattern of the Work, and may earn The ty or Forty Shillings a Week. As this Tafte Furniture has prevailed for some Time pa Tradesmen in this Way are much wanted, a

His Edu. are never out of Business. Drawing is absolute necessary for this as well as all other Classes Carvers, and the rest of their Education may as mean as they please.

Glass-Grinder is the next Person in the Glass-Grinder. Upholder's Books: He furnishes him with Low ing-Glasses and Sconces. The first Article be longing to Looking-Glass is casting the Plates the Glass-House; the particular Manner of which is pretended to be a Secret; nor could I find a Person who pretends to know it that could give a rational Account of the Matter: However, we have mentioned Glass, and may afterward speak of it as a Commodity, we shall in this Plant.

The ManThe Materials of which it is made is Sand a ner of maSalt of Vegetables. Flint-Glass is made of Fliking Glass, pounded into an impalpable Powder, and mix with a Proportion of Kelp, Sea-Salt, or Ashes Vegetables: These are mixed together with a powdered Flint, and allowed to lie for two

bree Months. It is then put into a Furnace where twitrifies by the constant and intense Heat of the furnace; when it is sufficiently boiled, and sit or Use, the Workmen take it out in Ladles and hrow it into Moulds, out of which it is yet mable, and blown, if it is to be made into Bottles

r Glasses, &c.

te

b

hic

l ar

r,

war Pla

ıl.

l a

nix

h.t

VO

a-new all over.

The Plate-Glass is made of the same Materials; The Manut the Secret confists in casting it into these ner of lates. The Glass-Grinder buys them from the grinding slas-House rough, and it is his Business to grind Glass. em even and then polish them, which is done Sand and Water. The Plate of Glass is fixed orizontally in a weighty Frame, and is rubbed ckwards and forwards upon another Plain, on hich Sand and Water is constantly running. It quires nothing but Strength to perform this Part the Work: Any common Labourer may exeite it; and fuch as are so employed have Twelve Fifteen Shillings a Week. After the Glass has en ground to a true Plain, it is then polished ith Emery and Putty. The next Operation to The Manm the Looking-Glass is, to filver it; which is ner of filme with Plates of Lead and Quickfilver: The vering ate of Glass is laid upon an horizontal Plain, Mirrors. ith a Ledge round it; it is then covered with a in Sheet of Leaf Lead, which is to be had of all imensions fit for this Use; over this is poured uickfilver till the Lead is compleatly covered. en Weights laid upon the whole. me Days, after which the Weights are taken , and the Lead and Quickfilver flick firmly to Glass. If the least Speck or Crack is in the vering, there is no mending it, but by filvering

We have prepared the Looking-Glass, we must don't the Frame-Maker, Carver, and Gilder, before

SECT 5. before it is fit for Ufe. There are a Set of Joine Frame-

Maker.

The Glass- who make nothing but Frames for Looking-Glass and Pictures, and prepare them for the Carven This requires but little Ingenuity or Neatnes, they only join the Deals roughly plained, in the Shape and Dimensions in which they are required If the Pattern chosen for the Frame is to have a large Holes in it, these they cut out in their pro per Places, or, if it is to have Mouldings raifed the Wood, they plain them on; but they lear the Carver to plant on the rest of the Figure But we have faid enough of this Trade, who is more than a cobbling Carpenter or Joiner.

The Frame-Maker fends the Frame thus pr

Frame-Carver.

The Glass-pared to the Carver: For there are a Class Carvers who do nothing elfe but carve Frames Looking-Glasses. There are two Sorts of Carvi upon these kind of Frames: One Sort of them carved in the Wood entirely, and is deligned to painted or gilded with Burnish-Gold: In the oth the Figures are first roughly cut outin the Wa then the whole is covered with two or three Co of Whiting, to the Thickness of a Quarter of Inch; when this is dry, the Carver wets Whiting with a Brush, then finishes his Figur by making such Flourishes in the Whiting a agreeable to his Pattern. When he has done Part to it, he fends it to the Gilder, who puts the Leaf in the Manner mentioned in the Chap of Gilders upon Wood, Page 107. Neither th Frames that are finished in the Wood, nor the in the Whiting are cut out of the Solid: All gures that rife above the Plain of the Frame glued on; that is, suppose a Figure is to rise Inches above the Plain of the Frame, in that a Piece of Wood of that Height, and of the of the Figure defigned, is glued on: All f

ieces er beg nd Ma fferen The Carvin find ught or him rofital ney m nen; eneral

> requ ught t boun The pat of

ates c

ecessa arried e call ath to iem; ot out ause t listed Ido Old rade ithou n uni outho

The neir G

eal to

ieces are glued upon the Frame before the Carer begins to Work; which he does with Chiffel and Mallet, but uses a Number of Instruments of

fferent Figures and Bulk.

The Youth designed for this Branch of the larving Business ought to have a good Invention of find out new Patterns, and ought to be early aught Drawing; without which it is impossible or him to succeed in his Business. It is a very rositable Branch: If they work as Journeymen hey may earn a Guinea a Week, if good Workins hen; and if they work by the Piece, as they enerally do, they may clear considerably more. I requires some Strength; therefore the Boy ught to be about fifteen Years of Age before he bound.

The Appraising Business is generally joined to Sect. 7. That of the Upholder, and as such he makes Esti-Of the lates of Goods upon all Occasions, when that is Appraiser. Excessary: But, for the most part, the Business is arried on by Brokers of Houshold Goods: They recalled Sworn-Appraisers, because they take an oath to do Justice between Parties who employ tem; but they generally value Things very low, of out of Respect to any of the Parties, but beause they are obliged to take the Goods if it is suffished on at their own Appraisement.

I do not find that Appraisers, who are Brokers Old Goods, ever take an Apprentice. The rade is learned by Experience, and taken up ithout any regular Servitude; though it requires a universal Knowledge in the Nature of all outhold Utenfils, and a pretty large Stock to

eal to any Extent.

es f

rvi

em

to

V oc

Co

of

ts t

gur

ig a

ne

hap

r th

r th

me

ife t

ne B

All fi

The Screen-Maker deals in Leather, of which of the peir Gilt-Leather-Screens are made, and are of Screen-Kin Maker.

SCREEN-MAKER.

Kin to the Joiner, as they make their or Frames to mount their Screens on. There are great Variety of this Piece of Furniture, ferri both for Ornament and Use, and all of them h their Share of Ingenuity. The Bufiness is clear seputable, and profitable to the Masters, w are mostly Shopkeepers, and some of them little inferior to Upholders, as they frequent fell other Goods befides Screens. A Journeym earns but a Dozen or Thirteen Shillings a Wee and the Hands employed in the whole Branch but few.

SECT 9. Of the Buckram-Maker.

The Upholder, besides the Trades above-me tioned, employs the Buckram-Maker. T Cloth of which this Commodity is made com chiefly from Scotland: It is coarse and the wrought on purpose for them; when it con here, it is stiffened with Paste and pressed. It quires but little Ingenuity to learn the Art; not there much made of it when acquired.

Curtain-Maker, ger, and

9 (2) (9) (5) (8)

SECT. 10. He likewise employs the Smith for Casto The Spring-Hinges, and Locks, to his Beds, Tables, Ca nets, &c. in making Curtain-Rods, and Spril for Spring-Curtains. There are particular Bell-Han- Smiths who profess this late Invention as well that of Bell-hanging. He employs the Narro Weaver, for making Laces; a Trade of Weaver. Profit, and as little Ingenuity. He buys Woolen-Stuffs from the Woolen-Draper, Silks from the Mercer, his Linen and Ticks for the Linen-Draper, and his Leather from Leather-Merchant; but of the four last we l treat under another Head.



CHA

the

Have

can co

holder

chen a hishes

Ilook

to tre

k in

niture

he B

unit

es of gs, a

s; R pers,

and a rons,

, Hi

s; C

, W

and] y Par he B

Supp

les in

of a

s of

W WO ke M

orkm

menty for the control of the control

CHAP, XXXIII.

the Brasier and Ironmonger's Shop, and those he employs.

Have furnished my House with every Thing that can come properly under the Cognizance of the holder; it is time now to look for Utensils for the chen and Iron Work. The Upholder sometimes his Gentlemen with Articles of this Sort; I look upon them to be out of his Way, and deto treat under this Head of all Mechanics that k in the coarser Metals, any thing relating to niture.

101

Sto

Cal

tica

vell

rro

e li

13.8

er,

s fr

m

re f

IA

the Braziers and Ironmongers Shops are gene-Sect. 1.
united, and in them you find Grates, and The Fures of all Fashions, Pokers, Fire-Shovels, niture of gs, and Fenders, of polished Iron, Steel, or their Shops:
s; Ranges for the Kitchen, Jacks, Spits, &c.

pers, Kettles, Fish-Pans, Stew-Pans, of all and Sizes; Candlesticks, Snuffers, Smooth-rons, Box-Irons and Heaters; Locks of all Hinges of various Kinds and different Mas; Chases and Handles for Cabinet-Work, Wood-Screws, and generally all Sorts of and Iron Work that are useful for Furniture, y Part of Furniture.

he Brazier, or Ironmonger, neither makes supposed capable of making all the different les in his Shop: It is sufficient that he is so of a Working Brazier as to be Judge of all as of that Kind, and so much of a Smith as ow when Goods are turned out in a work-ke Manner: He employs the several Classes orkmen, who apply themselves to the parti-

BRASIER

cular Articles he wants, and his Profit arises fro the Difference between the buying and felling Prices.

The Braper Bufinefs.

The Articles that belong to him, as a Mech zier's pro- nic, are, making of Tea-Kettles of Brass and Co per, and the other Vessels and Houshold Uten that are made of these Metals; these he ma a few of in his own Work-Shop, and emplo Journeymen. Some of these Articles are beat by the Hammer, and others are cast; what ! of them is cast is executed by the Founder, cept the Polishing and Finishing, which the B fier does.

As a Working-Brafier he requires Streng Ingenuity, and Knowledge in Drawing, to Defigns of his Work, and enable him to inv new Fashions; and little or no other Education But to open an Ironmonger or Brafier's Shop requires a large Scope of Knowledge in a g many Mechanic Branches; and a confiden Stock to carry on Trade: He deals much the Quality, who affect to be dilatory in t Payments, to distinguish the Word Honours Mechanic Honeity.

SECT. 2. Of the Founder's Bufinefs.

The Founder is the Man most employed Brasier's Shop: His Business is to cast all We that are made of Brass. He has Models gene of the Work designed, to which he fits the M to cast his Metal in; he seldom designs any himself, and his chief Skill lies in melting Brass and running it into the Mould eve There are various Sorts of Founders: Found who only cast for the Brasiers; Founders cast for the Coach-Makers; and those who Buckles, Studs, and Bars for the Sadlers; several other Sorts of Founders, who all wor ter the same Manner and upon the same Pr

es; r no l wi ound

oves ents t to

can

anne at Pu had

The ar e, & ng to

has indan

man ere i ting ! fit to

The 3 ing y

which ble Se e, fa Screv

ter, t d the or fiv

oport

ing V

y five n of

19 01

les; but apply themselves to particular Branches, is no other Reason, but that they are not surnished with Moulds for other Articles: Thus the ounder, who casts Candlesticks and Brasses for oves, &c. is surnished with Moulds and Instruents proper to these Articles, and if he is desired at to cast a Buckle in the Coach-Maker's Way, cannot do it; not that he is ignorant of the lanner, but because he must make a Mould for at Purpose, which is not worth his while unless had several Customers in that Branch.

B

ng ag

nv

ati

op

gr

dera

h W

n th

ed

W

ener

e M

nyt

ting

eve

Foul

lers

who

ers;

WOIL

ne Pri

The Founder requires a strong Constitution is a robust Body, to undergo the Heat of the e, &c. He has but sew Principles to learn reing to his Trade, which he may soon acquire if has any tolerable Share of Acuteness. It is indantly profitable to the Master, and a Jourman earns Twelve or Fifteen Shillings a Week. His Wages. ere is no Education more than reading and ting necessary to his Business, to which he is set to be bound till Fifteen Years of Age.

The Jack-Smith is employed by the Brazier in SECT. 3. ing various Sorts of Jacks for roafting Meat Of the The most common Sort of Jacks used is Fack. which moves by Weight; it consists of a Smith. ble Set of Wheels, a Barrel, round which the The come, fastened to the Pullies, is winded, a perpe-mon Jack. Screw, and a Fly; fome of them have a muling Wheel, that is, a Wheel of a large Diter, upon which the Rope first goes, and then the Barrel of the Jack; as the Barrel is or five Times less than the Wheel, the Jack oportionably longer in going down, tince y five Turns of the Barrel takes off but one of the Multiplying-Wheel. The Smoakis of late Invention, and very simple in its The Smook Composition ; Fack.

Composition; it consists of a Fan made of Ti placed horizontally in the Chimney; it moves Wheel, round which the Chain is placed by Pinion, and is itself carried about by the Smoak the Fire: It goes constantly, but faster or slow in proportion as the Smoak afcends. This i very profitable Branch of the Smith's Craft, quires a nice Hand to finish the Wheels just and fome Judgment to regulate the Proportion in Jacks that are out of the common Size; I the mechanic Principles of a Jack are so few a fo commonly known to the Trade, that they pe form their Work practically without any Regard the mechanic Laws of Motion. A Journeys earns at this as in most other Branches of the Sm Trade, in proportion to his Reputation in Trade, the Prices being from Fourteen Shilli to a Guinea a Week.

Wages.

A general In all Smith's Shops they are divided into the Plan of a Classes; the Fire-Man, or he that forges the Wo Smith's the Vice-Man, or he who files and finishes it; Shop. the Hammer-Man, who strikes with the greats

the Vice-Man, or he who files and finishes it; the Hammer-Man, who strikes with the greath mer by the Direction of the Fire-Man, who only a small Hammer: This last, though he has most laborious Part of the Work, yet has Wages; they have seldom more than Nine Shill a Week, and rarely arrive at Twelve. The Man requires the greatest Judgment, bec taking the proper Heats and forging the Wo the most difficult Part of the Business: The Man requires the nicest Hand and most mech Head, especially if concerned in Movements; in fuch Shops where Works of that kind chiefly carried on, he has the highest Wages; in Shops where large and coarse Works are formed the Fire-Man earns most. Smiths of kinds would be the better Workmen if understood Drawing so much as to plan their

breath Classic e. H before dle the each h t of a be a refore, n the de, I work l Obse

Wor

his

Worl

o the

pedia

ut w

news.

ney v

miths

itutio

olds t

ork 1

muc

avier

the

rengt

or; i

t a li

ace of

Hear

th less

ats an

he A

Works: The Use of it is easy to be observed from his Circumstance; speak but of any Piece of Work that is to be done in a particular Manner o the meanest Journeymen of any Trade, he imnediately pulls out a Bit of Chalk, and scrawls ut what he fancies to be your Meaning. This news, that all of them would find Use for it if ney were taught the Principles of this Art. All miths require Strength of Body and a found Conitution to bear the Labour, and the Heats and olds they are obliged to go through: They who ork upon what appear triffing Works require avier Subjects; as, for Example, he who affifts the forging of a Poker rength as he who strikes a Palifado or Ship-Anor; in the last he uses great Strength, but it is t a little while together, and there is a large ace of Time to cool and recover Spirits between Heats; but in the first, though you strike th less Force, yet you are constantly at it; the ats are quickly taken, and you have no Time breathe. A Boy can be of no Service to any of Classes of Smiths till he is about fifteen Years of e. He ought to learn Writing and Arithmebefore he is bound; for after he has begun to ne H dle the Hammer, it is to no purpose to attempt bec each him the Use of so small an Instrument as Wo of a Pen. What I have observed in this Place be applied to Smiths of all Denominations; he V nech efore, in the future Observations I shall make kind de, I shall confine myself to the Particulars work in, and refer to this Diwork in, and refer to this Place for the ge-Observations. are ths o

1

th

No

t;

tH ho

has

as I

Shill

a if

Wo

he Anvil-Smith is he who makes Anvils, Sect. 4. their mers, &c. for all manner of Workers in Anvil-N 3 Metal. Maker

Metal. They are made of Iron, with a Face case-hardened Steel, neatly polished according the Nature of the Work they are designed The whole secret of their Business confists in just Knowledge of tempering their Steel. Belli that, it requires but little Genius, though a go deal of Strength. It is abundantly profitable the Master, and like common Smith's Work the Journeymen.

SECT. 5. Of the File-Maker.

The File-Maker is another Branch of Smi craft, which depends chiefly upon the Secret tempering a Thing, never to be learned but Experience: He needs be no Conjurer howe to acquire that and every thing else relating to Article, and need not have quite so much Stren as an Anchor-Smith, and may earn, if good any thing, from Nine to Fifteen Shillings a We

SECT. 6. Of the Screw and Saw Makers.

The Screw and Saw Makers are generally parate Branches, and, like the two last, give lue to their Work by the Niceity of their T per. The Screw-Maker requires both ! Strength and Ingenuity than those immedia mentioned; but the Wages to a Journeyma much the fame through all the Branches of Smith's Bufiness on The Looks bus nor le the fron in Bare is covered

SECT. 7. Of the Printer's Smith.

The Printer's-Smith is a Branch omitted the Article of Printer, but may not come in perly here, where we have fuch a Numb Smiths. He makes Screws and all the Ironbelonging to their Preffes, with their C Eren and is a profitable Branch, at prefent, ing in two or three Hands. Bul bas abandtoon

Maker.

filters, Pans, Sauce-Pans, Water-Pans, The Stove- The Brafier furnishes his Shop with Graft Stoves of all Sorts, with their Furniture, Po

ho a ese . ed, a ork anch nts m fer hi afier s Art it the the I

re-S

en alre enera 300

th no

TE h We fpea. has got of Iro the Iro ted in I of late nostly c latine, . The

moothn nisters, Soder is ch he

inefs, b

TIN-MAN.

re-Shovel, Tongs, Fender, &c. from Smiths no are employed in nothing else but making else Implements. The Iron-Work is forged, ed, and finished in their Shops; but the Brassork is cast by the Founder, who belongs to this anch of Trade: He requires no particular Taats more than any other Smith, and therefore I er him to the third Section, and though the afier employs many more different Classes of s Art, yet as no more can be faid of them but at they confine themselves to particular Articles the Iron Way, I shall not multiply Sections h nothing but Names, fince from what has n already hinted, the Reader may have formed eneral Notion of the Trade of a Smith.

CHAP. XXXIV. Of the TIN-MAY.

T

di

ma

of 101

ed u e im

mb n-V

C

den

TE have furnished ourselves with every thing we wanted in the Brafier's Way, we must v speak with the Tin-Man, and try what has got for our Service: Tin is a Composi-The Comof Iron and Block-Tin, not melted together, position of the Iron in Bars is covered over with Tin and Latine. ed in Mills to the Thinness we see it. It is of late we have had any of it made in England; softly comes from Sweden, and is properly callatine, and in some Parts of this Island White-. The Tin-Man receives it in Sheets; it is his iness, by beating it on a polished Anvil, to give moothness and Lustre, to form it into Lamps, misters, Pans, Sauce-Pans, Water-Pans, &c. soder is made of a Mixture of Lead and Tin, Po th he makes flow on the Work by Rosin. N 4

POTTER

Oi

inc

he

ind

nac

ifec

nac

oou.

he

fter

urn

St

om

he

Var

ng t

he

arth

elain

roper Ianu me

rs in

npro rferi

pinic at th

ears :

d in one-V

fucc

en u ina-V own

the P

fend

a the

There is not over-and-above much Ingenuity is quired to compleat our Tin-Man; his Judgmes lies chiefly in the Use of his Hammer, and Head is puzzled but with few Principles related to his Trade. It requires some Strength, thou not near fo much as the Black-Smith. The Ti Men are now generally Lamp-Lighters; from whence they receive the greatest Part of the Profit. A Journeyman in this Mystery ear Twelve or Fifteen Shillings a Week; and a You may be bound Apprentice at Fourteen. The I Man is a Branch that stands single by itself he neither employs any other Tradesman, nor much employed himself by any; I cannot red lect any Piece of Work but may be finished wil out the Tin-Man, except the Spring-Curtain, which he is generally employed to make the B Glass and Tin are the only Articles he de in; but the Glass-House of late gets the moll his Money.

Journeymen's Wages.

e bods

STARTER

Siene -

CHAP. XXXV.

EArthen and Stone Ware comes next under Confideration: Earthen-Ware is commo called Delft, from a City in Holland, where Manufacture has been brought to the greatest fection. It is made of Clay, wrought and clear from all its Impurities. The Potter uses a Windshich he turns round with his Foot. The he makes up into Lumps, according to the Liness of the Cup, Plate, or other Vessel he into to form; he places one of these Lumps upon Head of the Wheel before him; which he

round while he forms the Vessel with his Finger and Thumb. When it is finished on the Wheel, he cuts it off from the remaining Part of the Clay, and sets it aside to dry: It is then put into a Furnace and receives the first Burning. The Colours seed in the Potter's Way are all Metalic, chiefly made of a Proportion of Tin and Lead, burnt and bounded in their Mills. The Glazing is made of the same Materials: The Colours are laid on ster the second Burning, and then the Vessels are surnt a second Time, and are fit for Sale.

out

Ti

felf

101

eco

wit

n, l

Bu

101

ropi lan

ot

in a second

pins at

der

nmo

ere eff

clea

W

he

e L

e int

upo he Stone-Ware is only made near Liverpool, is The Meomposed of Stone, pounded, instead of Clay: thed of The Glazing is made of Lead, as in the Earthen-making Ware, and the whole Process the same, except- Stoneng that the one is coloured and the other not. Ware. he Stone-Ware is much preferable to the arthen-Ware; it comes nearest to the Porelain or China-Ware of any thing we have : If roperly made, it has the Transparency of that lanufacture, and no doubt would receive the me Colours, if judiciously applied. The Porrs in and about London never will encourage an pprovement in the Stone-Ware, for fear of infering with their own Branch; and I am of pinion, that those of Liverpool are not able to at the Expence of proper Experiments. ears ago a Workman came over from Holland, d in a Pot-House in the Borough gave some one-Wares the Colours common to the Earthen; succeeded so well, that Cups and other Vessels, en upon that first Essay, came little short of ina-Ware: But the Project was no fooner own to be in any Forwardness to become useful the Public, than Ways and Means were found fend the Projector out of the Way, and with the Scheme vanished,

of the Wheel before birn ;

if I

cor

1

Ho

the

feer

the

Cold

Wo

on th

Trac

The

ind r

Wee

bout

uire

Writ

En

hey t Way,

ork

ther

omm

that

brou

be

ers in

neller

ore e

e wh

tural

The

an ma

daJo

gs a T

Of late we have made fome Attempts to make Porcelain or China-Ware, after the Manner it is done in China and Dresden; there is a House at Greenwich, and another at Chelfea, where the Undertakers have been for some time trying to imitate that beautiful Manufacture.

To succeed in this Art, we must not only be

Defigning necessary

possessed of the Secret of the Composition, but our Workmen must acquire the Art of Drawing; and a fufficient Knowledge in Painting, to repreto a Potter. fent their Figures naturally. It is not sufficient to charge their Work with a Glare of incoherent Colours, without any Design or natural Proportion; they ought to represent Flowers and other Objects in their natural Shapes, and peculiar Colours: Neither monstrous Figures, nor an Assemblage of the most radiant Colours on Earth can please a nice Eye, if they are not ranged according to the Principles of Light and Shade. Designing then is the first Thing the Potter ought to learn; and next, a just Notion of Painting, a least so much of it as to judge when a Figure justly coloured and shaded: His Notion of Colour he must carry always in his Head; for in the Ex ecution of his Work his Eye cannot help him much as another Painter: The Reason is this When the Painter is to paint a Carnation, or an other Colour, he lays the Colour upon his Piece and may judge by his Eye if he has made it to deep, or too light, or shaded it properly; but the Drawer on Porcelain lays on Black where he painting Red, and the Colours unburnt have the least Resemblance to those produced by Heat of Fire. It is this Circumstance that make it to difficult to fucceed in this Kind of Drawn

or Enamelling; for the best Painter in Engla

with Oil or Water Colours, is as much to feel

As also a Tafte for Painting. ij

to

nt

1.

er

0. m-

can ord-

ign-

t to

, at

lour

Ex

m

this

T an

iece

it to

ut th

he

VE I

by u mak

awi

ngla feek if he had known nothing of Painting, when he comes to handle Metalic Colours. (2) no nislanto?

There are feveral Sorts of Workmen in a Pot-House; the Labourers, who work and prepare the Clay, according to the Direction of the Overfeer, or Mafter of the Work; those who attend the Mill and Furnace in the Preparation of the Colours; the Potter, who forms and fashions the Work for burning; and the Drawers, who lay on the Colours. The last is the most ingenious Tradesman, and requires the Painter's Genius : 13110 1 10 1 They are paid by the Dozen of Pieces painted. nd may earn from Fifteen to Thirty Shillings a Their Week. A Boy may be bound to this Business Wages. bout Twelve or Thirteen Years of Age, and rewires an Education of Drawing, Reading, and Writing, &c.

Enamelling is properly of kin to the Potter; SECT. z. hey use the same Colours, lay them on the same Enamel-Way, and differ only in this, that the Ground-ing. ork of the one is Earthen-Ware, and that of the ther Metal: Copper or Gold are the Metals ommonly used to enamel on; but Copper most. that Metal can bear the greatest Heat before itbrought to flow. Every Qualification observed be necessary in the forementioned Art oc. His Quaurs in this; with this Difference, that the En-lifications neller ought to be the better Painter, as he is the same ore employed in Pictures than the other; and with the e whole Value of his Work depends upon the Potter. tural Proportion of his Figures.

The Business is very profitable; a good Workin may almost have any Price for his Work, da Journeyman may earn Thirty or Forty Shil-Wages.

gs a Week, if he is good for any thing.

SECT. 3.

Of the

Earthen
Ware

Shop.

The Earthen-Ware Shop is a Dependant on the Pot-House: They buy their Goods from several Houses in England, from Holland, and at the Sales of the East-India Company. They generally deal in Tea, Coffee, and Chocolate. If they trade in Tea, it requires a large Stock to set up with; because at the East-India Sales they can buy nothing less than a Lot, which generally amounts to about three or four Hundred Pounds: The smaller Traders in this Way are obliged to join two or three together to buy a Lot.

SECT. 4.

Of the

Grocer's

Shop.

As I have mentioned China or Earthen-Ware Shops, I am naturally led to think of the Grocer's Shop. This Tradesman deals in Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Chocolate, Raisins, Currants, Pruens, Figs, Almonds, Soap, Starch, Blues of all forts &c. Some of them deal in Rums and Brandy, Oils, Pickles, and feveral other Articles fit for a Kitchen and the Tea-Table. They buy their Goods from the wholefale Importers, and their Profits arise from the Difference between the buying and felling Prices. Both the Tradesmen mentioned in this and the preceding Section, reap large Profits from their Business; but require m great Genius to fit them for their Trade. I apprehend it scarce worth while to serve a Seven Years Apprenticeship, to learn the Art of buying and felling the Materials they furnish their Shops with: They have nothing to learn but the Market Price of Goods, and to be so cunning as not to fell for less than they buy. There is indeed one Article which they must sell to their Los, viz. Sugars: A Custom has prevailed among the Grocers to fell Sugars for the prime Cost, and are out of Pocket by the Sale, Paper, Pack-Thread, and their Labour in breaking and weighing it out! The Expence of some Shops in London for the fingle fingle amou but to Cufte Profi

for T boun the C Cuft man

to gi He is But bred perha Shop

of was in the I dom

rent

from Char

200

set i

W

then-Plun n

e-

at

C-

lf

fet

an

2-

is:

are

21'8

ar, ns,

rts

dy,

ra

neir

neir

uy-

eneap

no

ap-

ven

ing

ops

ar-

not

eed

ofs,

are

utt

the

fingle Article of Paper and Pack-Thread for Sugars amounts to Sixty or Seventy Pounds per Annum; but this they lay upon the other Articles: The Customer had much better allow him a living Profit upon his Sugars, than pay extravagant Prices for Tea and other Commodities.

The only Advantage a Youth can have by being bound to this Trade is, to obtain his Freedom in the City, or perhaps pick up a few of his Mafter's Customers when he sets up for himself. A Journeyman must write a good Hand, and understand common Arithmetic, and be alert at weighing out, to give his Master the Advantage of the Scales. He is allowed Fifteen or Twenty Pounds a Year : Their But not one Grocer in twenty employs a regular Wages. bred Journeyman; their Wives, Daughters, or perhaps a Servant-Maid does all the Business of the Shop; fo that I find no Encouragement for a Parent to bind his Son to this Branch, the Mystery of which he may learn in a Month or two as well as in seven Years; and if his Acquaintance lies in the Liberties of Westminster, he needs no Freedom; and, in fact, as he deals in what are now. esteemed the Necessaries of Life, he need only let up in a good Neighbourhood, at a Distance from one of the same Trade, to have a tolerable Chance for a Livelihood.

C H A P. XXXVI.

Of the Plumber.

WE have furnished ourselves with Utensils of Wood, Iron, Tin, China, Glass, and Earthen-Ware; we have only Occasion for the Plumber: He must furnish us with a Cistern for His Busi-Water, ness.

was Sugarsky A. Californ has prevaled

CHIEF HOND CAMBRICATE CONTROL

TAYLOR.

Date

vere ot be

exp id o

over

im

uent

ntiq

notty

uch

Decifi

uarie

No

at r

akes

id to

eings

her

lillin

rip tl differ

ion

reat

inch.

upo This

Pr

neolo

10, b

ey ap

Fron

not

agin

ciety

to

mak

Water, he must fix a Sink with Lead; he cover the House with Lead where it requires it, an makes Gutters to carry off the Rain-water; makes Pipes to convey the Water into our Kitche and Office-Houses.

The Plumber, besides making these domesti Utenfils, is a kind of Statuary, and casts seven Figures in Lead; but I have spoke of him as far he is concerned in this Branch under the Head

Statuary, to which I refer the Reader.

Genius, Constitu-

He requires a tolerable good Genius, but very nice Hand; but a moderate Share of Strength tion, and yet a strong and healthy Constitution, to withstar Education the Effects of the Lead, which is apt to unber his Nerves and render him paralytic. The Trade a Plumber is abundantly profitable; and the mo so, if he is employed in casting Figures, as mo of them are. A Journeyman earns from Fifte Shillings to a Guinea a Week; and a Youth m be bound to this Branch about fourteen Years - AND BURNETH !

CHAP. XXXVII.

Of the TAYLOR, and all fuch Trades are concerned in furnishing Apparel.

AS near as I can recollect, we have touch upon every Branch of Business concerned building, finishing, and furnishing a House; if natural now to take a View of those Tradelm

SECT. 1. who furnish us with Apparel.

Tropy std or mad 1 2000

RE-WIGHTON III

Of the The Taylor fets up for Antiquity, and alled Taylor. that he is not only the most necessary Tradesma The Antiquity of bis but likewise an Artist of the oldest standing : Hea the Smith are frequently at Logerheads about ! Art. Da Date of their Trades; the Smith allows Cloaths were very early necessary, but contends they could not be made without a Needle; and that the Text express in this Article in his Favour, when it is aid our first Parents sewed Fig-Leaves together to over their Nakedness; which, says Vulcan, plainimplies that a Needle was used, and consequently that the Smith is the Gentleman of greatest intiquity. I do not much care to determine this notty Point of Chronology; I believe there is such to be said on both Sides, and shall refer the decision of the Matter to the Society of Antimaries.

fti

era

11

do

gth

fan

ben

de

mor

mo

fter

m

ars

octo

des

el.

ouch

rned

; it

delm

alledg

defma

Da Da

No Man is ignorant that a Taylor is the Person His Imat makes our Cloaths; to some he not only portance. akes their Dress, but, in some measure, may be id to make themselves. There are Numbers of eings in and about this Metropolis who have no her identical Existence than what the Taylor, illliner, and Perriwig-Maker bestow upon them; rip them of these Distinctions, and they are quite different Species of Beings; have no more Retion to their dressed selves, than they have to the reat Mogul, and are as insignificant in Society as such, deprived of his moving Wires, and hung upon a Peg.

This makes some fanciful Persons imagine, that Prometheus, so much mentioned in Heathen teology, was really no more than a Taylor, to, by his Art, metamorphosed Mankind so, that by appeared a new Species of Beings.

From all this I would infer, that Mr. Fashioner not such a despicable Animal as the World agines; that he is really an useful Member in tiety, and consequently that, though accordito the vulgar saying, it takes nine Taylors make one Man, yet you may pick up nine Men

Men out of ten who cannot make a complex Taylor in the

lification.

His Genius His Fancy must always be upon the Win and Qua- and his Wit not a Wool-gathering, but a Fall ion-hunting; he must be a perfect Protest change Shapes as often as the Moon, and still in Comething new: He ought to have a quick E to fleal the Cut of a Sleeve, the Pattern of Flap, or the Shape of a good Trimming at Glance; any Bungler may cut out a Shap when he has a Pattern before him; but a go Workman takes it by his Eye in the passing of Chariot, or in the Space between the Door a a Coach.

He must be able, not only to cut for Handsome and Well-shaped, but to bestow ago Shape where Nature has not designed it; Hump-back, the Wry-shoulder, must be buil in Flannel and Wadding, and the Coat must ha de gage, though put over a Post: He must sty not only the Shape, but the common Gait of Subject he is working upon, and make the Clou fit easy in spite of a stiff Gait, or awkard His Hand and his Head must go together; must be a nice Cutter, and finish his Work Elegancy.

The Worklors Shops.

In a Taylor's Shop, there are always two men in Tay-of Workmen; first the Foreman, who to Measure when the Master is out of the W cuts and finishes all the Work, and carried Home to the Customer: This is the best Wo man in the Shop, and his Place the most pro able; for besides his Cabbage, he has general Guinea a Week, and the Drin .- Money given the Gentlemer on whom he waits to fit their Cloaths. The next Class, is the working Taylor; not one in ten of them ki how to cut out a Pair of Breeches! They

vent alf a s H

mpl

on l

her

nur ut t rally ay '

nstar ll is La

Mers nds. w, t

Via yed; er H

Hou got t by t ife, 1

15 a Cor

es no Stre ed, a

, m tions rare

fore] dit th unfit

fhar Can e Ma

not

mployed only to few the Seam, to cast the Butn Holes, and prepare the Work for the Fiher. Their Wages, by Act of Parliament, is venty Pence in one Season of the Year, and Their Waalf a Crown the other; however, a good Handges. s Half a Crown and three Shillings : They are numerous as Locusts, are out of Business aut three or four Months in the Year, and gerally as poor as Rats: The House of Call runs ay with all their Earnings, and keeps them nstantly in Debt and Want. The House of Il is an Ale-house, where they generally use, Of the Landlord knows where to find them, and House of ifters go there to enquire when they want Call. nds. Custom has established it into a Kind of go urii ha w, that the House of Call gives them Credit Victuals and Drink, while they are unemyed; this obliges the Journeymen on the er Hand, to spend all the Money they earn at ftw House alone. The Landlord, when once he of got them in his Debt, is fure to keep them fo, Clos by that Means binds the poor Wretch to his rd A le, who flaves only to enrich the Publican. is a mistaken Notion, that a Boy of a sickly Their Conery rk w Constitution is fittest for a Taylor; it is true pitution. es not require a robust Body, or much mus-70 So 6 E 6 W Strength; but the Cultom of sitting crossd, always in one Posture, bending their , makes them liable to Coughs and Conarries tions, more than any other Trade I know. Wo rarely see a Taylor live to a great Age; A pro fore I think a fickly tender Constitution, or nerall bit the least inclinable to a Consumption, is given unfit for a Taylor; he ought to have a fit sharp Sight, which is much tryed by workhe a Candle-light. m ki e Master's Profit is very considerable, a- The Mas-They not so much from the Price he gets for ter's Profit.

WOOLLEN-DRAPER

we de le

je gi

me

as r no

X F

H H

utes

ge H The

ary

1, 45 ful, t

respe

eex

der .

Not

dicta

kind

free

War we fo Thay

outh a

and

of Vi

W8:17 nmend

to tha

is Buf

lerable

cellary

as in

the Labour of his Journeymen, but from high Prices he charges for the Furmiure other Goods he buys for the Use of his Culters: The Article of Buckram, Stay-tape, Binding, with the many Etceteras in a Tay Bill, is much heavier than the Article of man They are in this Shape Merchants, and of them affect to be called Merchant Tay As such, they furnish Gentlemen, not only Trimmings, but with whole Suits, and of they make a handsome Penny, and would Estates soon, were it not for the Delays in ment among the Quality. But enough a Taylor, let us treat a little of those Br who are employed by him, or with who deals. , as much as to any Ivian elle :

Of the Woollen-Draper.

The Woollen-Draper is the first; he for him with Broad Cloths, Linings, &c. Tradesman buys his Goods from Blackwi Factory, or from the Clothiers in the England. They buy their Cloths of one They buy their Cloths of one white from the Hall, in long or thort Piece have them dreffed and dyed in Town; but Colours, or fuch Blues as are dyed in the they buy ready dressed. They not only is Taylor here in London, by Retail, but the try Shops Wholefale.

A Woollen-Draper ought to be a Man natural Sense, a good Accomptant, and I able to pen a Letter in a mercantile st is, plain and concife, without any Flor

His Genius Rhetoric, or any needless Compliments and Qua- I speak of mercantile Style, I mean plan lification. Sense, but not that filly affected Method ing out all Copulatives, and speaking the ments in to Laconic a Manner, as to ren The Difference between a 4 obscure.

ng between two Men of Business, and that be-ween two Gentlemen, is only this: The Man of uliness, without any introduction, falls immedi-tly to the Matter in Hand, and does not write e Word but what relates to the Order received given, and delivers him felf in plain English, in the me Phrase he would speak if his Correspondent really present But the Gentleman of Friend not tied down, to the Rules of Buliness; he we pass from serious Matter to the most jocole, may give himself Liberty to launch out into with Thought or Expression of Raillery: He 2000 ites as he would speak, but may vary or enge upon his Subject as much as he pleases. The Art of writing a Letter genteely, is a ne-

ary and ornamental Qualification to a Tradesn, as much as to any Man else: Nay, it is more ful than to many Gentlemen, because their respondence is larger, and their Ignorance eexposed if they happen to be lame. I often per to see a Man who can write his Name Note of Ten Thousand Pounds, yet candictate a common Letter of Business with kind of Propriety of Language, or write one free from false Grammar or bad Spelling. Want of a Latin Education, is the common His Eduwe for this unpardonable Ignorance; but I cation. have made it plain in Chapter XIV, that outh may speak and write English gramati-, and spell justly, who never read one single and D e St Flou of Virgil or Horace, except in his Mother That is the Kind of Education I would ients para trade to ter mend to a Woollen-Draper, and therefore to that Chapter of elipsen

ful

191

wil

e V

ne O

iett

but the

dy f

t th

21

Bulinels vields realonable Profits; but a Profits. erable Stock of Ready Money, and Credit cellary to let up in it. In this Branch of as in all others, where the Mistery confists in

WOOLLEN-DRAPER

o S

or eyn ie

oniti

The

dan

very

\$ 0

ans

eatui

ornin

Silk

is ne

ant

ne lo

ble, Me in

nch (

lnte luppl chai

18 18

in buying and felling, a Youth gams no of Advantage by ferving an Apprenticellin but Freedom of the City The Knowledge of Commodity the Woollen-Draper deals in, and the Art of his Trade, may be learned in Months, at least in a much shorter Time feven Years. It is impossible there should be a Mistery in the Choice of a Piece of B Cloth for fuch Ingentity in meditring ou Yard of Drugget to a Taylor, that fever y flould be spent in acquiring it. Whatever I fons may induce a Parent to give two of Hundred Pounds to bind his Son to this Tr who has five or fix Thousand Pounds to give to fet up with; there can be none luffiele oblige fuch as have no Fund to give them they are out of their Time, to follow form lous a Practice. A Youth, who has a large! of Ready Money and Friends, cannot per employ his Time better from Fourteen to T ty-one, than among those Goods he propose make a Livelihood by ; but the Youth who h such Prospect, may be much more bench pemployed; for when he has ferved his Time must expect only to be employed as a l wheeper, in which Station he can expect but Twelve to Twenty Pounds a Year, which may have, if he knows no more of Cloth of Wainfoot; if he is but expert in Merc Accompts and writes a good Hand. The U vation I have made upon the Woollen-Drag Course of this Treatile, if I should chance to the Caution I would always be understoom think, that it is scarce worth any Man's White ferve feven Years to learn to measure or out Goods in a Retail Shop; but that it is

.30

the Madness in any Parent to bind his Child to ich Shop-keeper, except they have a rational respect of being able to set them up for them-lives. A Journeyman Taylor, Carpenter, Black-nith, or any other Mechanic Business, is much ore certain and beneficial Bread, than a Jour-eyman in any Shop in London concerned only in it Retail of Goods.

多百名之长

per Tropote o ha neficout

hic

はり見るの

The Mercer is the Twin Brother of the Wool-Sect. 3-Draper, they are as like one another as two Of the gs, only the Woollen-Draper deals chiefly with Mercer. Men, and is the graver Animal of the two, if the Mercer traficks most with the Ladies, if has a small Dash of their Esseminacy in his onlitution.

The Mercer deals in Silks, Velvets, Brocades His Taan innumerable I rain of expensive Trifles, lents. the Ornament of the Fair Sex : He must be very polite Man, and skilled in all the Punctis of City-good-breeding; he ought, by no cans to be an aukward clumfey Fellow, such a eature would turn the Lady's Stomach in a orning, when they go their Rounds, to tum-Silks they have no mind to buy. He must is neatly, and affect a Court Air, however far ant he may live from St. James's. I know he to fit for that Branch of Buliness, as that ble, dancing, talkative Nation the French: Mercer must have a great deal of the Frenchin his Manners, as well as a large Parcel of nch Goods in his Shop; he ought to keep e Intelligence with the Fathion-Office at Paris, supply himself with the newest Patterns from changeable People. Nothing that is mere b goes down with our modern Ladies; from their

T eh

her.

im,

Ioh:

very

acer

Th

rices

requ

e w

entic

aylo

mt. t

ho is wev nscio

The

lade,

the

ome

y h

ey m

gs a ess is

l tha

nted

This

itain t val

nes.

ps 1

mal

Man

their Shift to their Topknots they must be equi

The ped from Dear Paris.

The Mercer who intends to fucteed in his B finess ought to humour the Ladies, and accomm date himself to their Taste and Understanding. much as a Rational Creature can; but I won have him Mafter of so much natural good Sent as to mind the main Chance of getting Mone which requires that he should now and then alide his mercurial Airs and act with Gravity.

The Buliness of a Mercer requires a very to fiderable Stock; Ten Thousand Pounds, with a great deal of prudent Management, makes a small Figure in their Way; nor will the P fits, though reasonable, admit of the Expence a Nobleman: A City and Country-House, Pack of Hounds in the Country, and a Doxy a Corner of the Town, Coaches, Horfes, Gaing, and the polite Vices of St. James's, can be afforded out of the Profits of Silk and Vew The Wife ought not to be ashamed of her Con ter, nor affect the Airs, Drefs and Equipage a Lady of Quality; Occonomy and living wi in Bounds are the only Methods to make a Ira man thrive; and whenever he, or Madam Wife, are pleased to be any thing else than mere Tradesman, Ruin and Defiruction are far off.

Age and

A Youth, (still remembring the Caution of Education. tioned in the preceding Section) may be bo as is imentioned Chapter XIV, Page 84. but his Fortune entitles him to such an Educat as may enable him to converte politely, and English correctly. A Book-keeper in this W

Wages.

may have from twenty-five to forty Pounds.

The next Person the Taylor deals with, when Sect 4. I has got Outside and Inside, is the Haberda Of the Haber. This Shop-keeper furnishes him with Buck perdasher's im, Wadding, Plying, Hair cloths, Buttons, Shop-shop, Iohair, Silk, Thread, Stay-tape, Binding, and very Article relating to Trimming, except Gold and Silver Lace, which the Taylor has of the aceman.

This Tradesman's Knowledge consists in the rices and Properties of the above Articles; and requires no Conjuration to be fully Master of the whole Mistery of his Trade. He buys from a Wholesale Dealers in the several Articles entioned and reaps a moderate Profit; but the aylor makes the Customer pay at least Fifty per mit, though he does not allow the Haberdasher, no is obliged to trust, near so large a Profit; wever, between them the Wearer gives an unspecionable Price.

The Fine-Drawer is a Branch of the Taylor's Sect. 5. ade, calculated to conceal Rents that happen Of the Fine the Piece or by Accident to Cloaths made Drawer. omen as well as Men are employed, and if y have a quick neat Hand and a nice Eye, by may earn from Half a Crown to Four Shillers a Day. The whole Mistery of their Burless is to perform it in such Manner as to consider that the Work was ever in their Hands or inted their Help.

This Tradesman is the Sheet Anchor of Great Sect. 6: train; He is the first Man into whose Hands Of the valuable Branch of our Trade the Wood Wool-Stanes. He buys it up from the Farmer and pler.

The property of the Property of the Farmer and pler.

The property of the Property of

may employ as large a Stock as any Subject of be supposed possessed of. It requires no great in genuity to be Master of it, but as it is reckoned very reputable Business, the Youth's Education should be genteel.

Sect. 7. The Wool-Comber is the next Person en The Wool- ployed in the Woollen Manufacture: This love Comber. tion is but of late Date; it was found out he Bishop Wilkins. The Wool formerly was on earded, but now it is combed upon Iron Combe which are fixed near a Stove to keep them want The Wool is picked and oiled, and then put upon the Combs and drawn out in long Rolls fit in the Spinners Use. Journeymen get from Twen Shillings to a Guinea a Week, and it yields reasonable Profit to the Master. It requires a particular Genius, nor much Strength.

Of Wool- from the Spinster, or employ Women to so steed Men. Woolsted, and keep large Quantities by the ready for the Consumers. They sell likewing Crewels, which are the Ends of Woolsteds to out of the Loom and Bed Laces. Their Journal men are Book-keepers, and have from Fisteent Twenty Pounds a Year with their Board. The Trade, like all other retail Branches, is so easilearned that it is worth no Parent's while to be an Apprentice to it.

Section of the Tradelman makes Cards of Wire, in Wool-Card in Learner and natied on Boards, which dare in Maker. by the Spinners for the Cloth Manufacturers is but an indifferent Bulinels, though in few Ham and the Wages carned by a Journeyman little mother than that of a common Labourer, we also not be the common Labourer.

The loth, the t

en p

Th

e) ni

ore !

Lond

ppre

ofital burb no c

welver fame

The de of

eafor man eek:

The Bale hu of Dan

ord n Bufin and

Car

ed a

tio

em 3

ven

tb

on

arp

t up

web

ds

6 0

caul otiv

17 0

the

ewi

s d

eni

The

eali

o bi

The

o fix

e uf

rs. Han

e ma

The Clothier is properly a Weaver, and there Sect. to.

e not many of them about London, they are Of the
ore in the Country of England but as they are Clothier.

London Company I mention them here. Their
opprentices ought to be strong and robust, and
quire no great Share of Ingenuity or Learning.

The Business of the Fuller is to mill and thicken Sect. 11.

oth, lay the Wool one Way, cut it off equal Of the
the Sheers, and smooth it with Tazels and Fuller,
on press it. It is more used in the Clothing Scourer,
ountries than about Town. It is a laborious Setter.

ofitable Business every where. In the City and
burbs there is a Species of them called Scourers,
on clean Men's Cloaths, &c. Both Branches
quire Strength, and Journeymen may earn from
welve to Fisteen Shillings a Week. Setters are
a same with the Fullers, and are called so only
cause they rent Tenter-Grounds and stretch
oths after they are milled, upon Frames called
enters.

The Hot-Presser, by the Means of a Hot-Press, Sect. 12. de of a Steel Plate and Screw, presses all Sorts Of the Woollen Goods sit for the Market, and is the Hot-Pressister of all Goods of that Kind. This Business ferestationably profitable to the Master, and a Jourman earns from Twelve to Fisteen Shillings a teek: It requires Strength and a sound Constitution.

The Business of a Packer is to pack up all Sorts Sect. 134. Bale Goods into proper Parcels fit for Exporta-Of the in They are answerable to their Employers if Packer. Damage happens to the Goods through their brance or Neglect. Whatever mean Idea the ord may convey to People in the Country, yet Business is very reputable in this great City:

They

PACKER.

They have great Profits by their Bulinels, an some of them are large Adventurers in the Paportation of our Manufactures. The Work truly laborious, and Journeymen carn from To to Fifteen Shillings a Week and their Diet.

SECT. 14. The Piece-Broker is a Shop-keeper very much of the suspected of corrupting the Taylor's Honesty. It buys from the honest Taylor, Shreds and Remnan Broker. of all Materials that go through his Hands, at sells them again to such as want them for mending, &c. However, whether he gets it fairly not, he makes a pretty comfortable Livelihood his Business. I do not find that they take A prentices, or are regularly bred; they are generally decayed Taylors, or some cunning Men where crept into the Secrets of the Trade.

The Salesmen deal in Old Cloaths, and some of the Salesman. They trade very largely, a fome of them are worth some Thousands: The are mostly Taylors, at least, must have a perfect Skill in that Crast. I do not know they take A prentices as Salesmen, but they keep Journe men, to whom they give common Taylor's Wag

SECT. 16. The Robe-Maker is also a Taylor, only is Of the culiarly employed in making State-Robes for Partons. It is a very profitable Branch to Maker. Master, but the Journeymen earn no more that those employed in common Taylors Shops.

nous Nicety a other of the last of discs in laid aside, and a control of the last of the l

R Natural Production of their own Heads,

of th

7 E

P

ker.

te:

ir ov

ir Sc

tion.

app

othe

veme

, but

gs ne

r, ar

ficial

in Pr

he the

n of]

Fie-

Pig-ta

pes,

d, ar

Beaus

Poma

is la

inton 1

d to th

ulurp

he Na

lay Sn

也也也也也也也也也也也也也也也也

portation of our Manufactures, The Work CoH AnP. anXXXVIII. radal vint

a co

ly d

bc.

Letz

d c

T Post

erfe

e A

rne

15

Pe

to.

e th

21

nton of ufu f the BARBER and PERUKE-MAKER.

TE have done with the Taylor and his Dependants, we next employ the Perukeker. This is a Branch of Trade but of fhort te: Our Forefathers were contented with frown Hair, and never dreamed of thatching ir Sculls with false Curls. It is a foreign In-The Rife tion, but of what Country I cannot learn, and Pro-A perpeared among us at the Restoration. Like gress of the other Inventions, it has received great Im Trade. vements. It was originally but rude and fimbut kept a mearer Resemblance to Nature n it does at prefent; the Fashion was to wear is nearly refembling the natural Colour of our , and shaped in such manner as to make the ficial Locks appear like a natural Production; in Process of Time full-bottomed Wiggs bethe Mode; and the Heads of our Beaus and n of Fashion were loaded with Hair: To these Fie-Wigg succeeded, and the Natural Cowas laid afide for Silver Locks. The Bobb. Pig-tail, Tupee, Ramilie, and a Number of es, that bear no Relation to the Human d, are now become the Mode. Sometimes Beaus appear plaistered all over with Powder Pomatum, and their Curls frizzled out with rious Nicety; at other Times the Powder is laid afide, and they affect to drefs in nton Ringlets. Originally Wiggs were con-d to the Male Part of the Species, but of late, usurping Sex the Ladies, are grown ashamed A A he Natural Production of their own Heads, by Snares for our Hearts in artificial Buckles

PERTATEMANER

ows

om,

Notio

le La

erme

n Ar

wing

When

apper

uentl

able

litchi

ladne

Tob

arber

Vhile

me f

tono

arber

rt of

The

Micie

etty red

wed '

ed an

d a F

en Y

at of

The

in the

n-wit

for w

ole w

d to

then

rand

and Tetes de Monton : The Black, the Brom the Fair and Currothe appear now all in our very; and you can no more judge of your M trefs's tratural Complexion by the Colour of Hair, than by that of her Ribbons. The wh Species of our Modern Beaus and Belles app in a perpetual Masquerade, and seem contend with one another who shall deviate most si Nature, and the antient Simplicity of their le ently that the ignorant berver is muchafish

The Peruke-Makera has his Hallionsoft Paris, like all other Tradefmen, and the new he can approach to the Patterns of that he Tribe, the better Chance he has to succeed w his English Cultomers. His Bulinels is govern but by a few Rules, and it requires Experience be Master of them; the continual Flux Reflux of Fashions, obliges him to dearn for thing new almost every Day over There is a me

His Genius deal of Ingenuity in his Business as a Wigker, and a confiderable Profit attends it; but is not only a Wigg-Maker but a Barber of generally all Shave and Drefs, though some k the Branches distinct As a Barber, he reck himself of an old Profession, though I can justly fettle his Chronology: With this Bran of his Trade was formerly connected that Surgeon; and Numbers of them in London Westminster, let Blood and draw Teeth, which think is the only Part of Surgery they ever p tended to practife. all a sent and and and

The Abfur- I own I cannot understand, the Connect dity of Bar there is between a Barber and a Surgeon, bers pract can I too much condemn the Folly of trul tising Sur- those Bunglers to perform one of the night of gery. common Operations in Surgery: 1 never 14

good Surgeon, but was under some Apprehen when he was about to let Blood; yet their

ows for Three-pence, break a Vien at ranbin, without the least Hesitation, or the smallest Votion of the Danger of a Miscarriage. They le Lancets, which dought more properly to be emed Horse Flimes, and if they mis to prick Artery every Time they let Blood, it is more wing to Chance than any Precaution of theirs. When we consider that such an Accident may appen to the most skillful Surgeon, and confeuently, that the ignorant Barber is much more able and is utterly incapable to remedy the lischief when done, I apprehend it a Degree of lidness to trust them upon any Consideration. Mobserved in the Chapter upon Surgery, that the arbers and Surgeons were one Corporation. While they remained in that Situation they had me small Pretence to the Practice of Surgery, mow they are separated, and become plain abers. I believe that ridiculous and dangerous et of their Trade will be laid ande. 10 10 100 100

ope of the

1911

fre

real fiel

W ÉFR

nço

ena

for

de la companya de la

E

K

eck

can Bran

t 9

0114

vhic er p

dl nest

n,a

IF WH April

oflan

hen

ie !

9 13 73

The Trade of a Barber and Peruke-Maker is Miciently profitable, and their of ourneymen etty constantly employed. They are generally Wages. ed by the Year or the Quarter, and are alwed Twelve or Fifteen Pounds a Year, besides dand Board. It requires no great Strength, da Boy may be bound about Twelve or Thiren Years of Age, without any Education but

at of reading and writing.

rent burgery they The Hair-Merchant is the principal Tradef-SECT. 2. in the Wig-Maker deals with; he is furnished by Of the with Hair, ready picked, dreffed, and curled, Hairfor weaving. The Hair-Merchant, buys Hair of Merchant. We who go up candedown the Country of Eng- " on Ait to procure it, and imports fome from abroad; then forts it into Parcels, according to its Coand Fineness employs Rickers, to pigk the

TUMH LALIM ER.H

the

ar ov

The

ding

Vear

he T

ito th

rerou

give

iem:

imif

ad L

nto

Neck

vith.

Chari

Th

Chee

rbr

Jace.

lats.

hev

hey

Hzes

sits f

in a

hat c

heir

T

n a

Dre! from

n as

are

Spac

at F

wate

Live Hair, and Hands to mix it into proper Share of Colour, and corl it, which is done by roll it up on Pipes and baking it in the Oven. The have a Method of dying Hair black, and blessing other Hair white, of putting off Horfe Goat Hair for Human Hair, and many of Tricks peculiar to their Trade. There are ill Merchants who only deal in wholefale, and their Commodity in the Rough; but the great Part of them prepare their Hair in the Manne have mentioned. Country Wig-Makers, and few in Town, curl and prepare their own Hair wantage to buy it from the Hair Merchant.

SECT. 3. The Wig-Maker employs the Net-Worker of the Cauls to his Wigs: They are generally made Caul-Ma- the Country by Women, and hought up by ker. Haberdasher, who surnishes the Wig-Maker of them, and Silk for weaving his Hair on, and R bons for mounting his Wigs. He buys his Bloom the Turner; but I shall defer mention that Trade, till I can range it under a more paper Head.

In a word, they diray hever the more the fadica **Att State West State State State State** State
CHAP XXXXX

Of the MILLINER.

Of the THE Milliner, though no Male Trade, has Milliner: I just Claim to a Place on this Occasion, as Fair Sex, who are generally bound to this Benefit, may have as much Curiofity to know a Nature of their Employment before they engine it, and stand as much in need of sound Advisor.

ES PILES STA

real And d for

n.H

u A

Wilder Wilder

(er

by d

行机

I R

Bloo

e pa

oits In a

ach.

thei

s al

Dre

from

Advi

the Choice of an Occupation, as the Youth of

The Milliner is concerned in making and pro-Her Bufiding the Ladies with Linen of all forts, fit for neft.

Vearing Apparel, from the Holland Smock to
the Tippet and Commode; but as we are got
to the Lady's Articles, which are so very nuterous, the Reader is not to expect that we are
to give an exact List of every thing belonging to
them; let it suffice in general, that the Milliner
timishes them with Holland, Cambrick, Lawn,
and Lace of all forts, and makes these Materials
to Smocks, Aprons, Tippits, Handerchiefs,
leckaties, Russes, Mobs, Caps, Dressed-Heads,
with as many Etceteras as would reach from
Charing-Cross to the Royal Exchange.

They make up Cloaks, Manteels, Mantelets, Cheens and Capucheens, of Silk, Velvet, plain in brocaded, and trim them with Silver and Gold Jace, or Black Lace: They make up and fell lats, Hoods, and Caps of all Sorts and Materials; hey find them in Gloves, Muffs, and Ribbons; hey fell quitted Petticoats, and Hoops of all lizes, &c. and lastly, some of them deal in Hatis for Riding, and Dresses for the Masquerade: In a word, they surnish every thing to the Ladies, that can contribute to set off their Beauty, increase

heir Vanity, or render them ridiculous.

The Milliner must be a neat Needle-Woman in all its Branches, and a perfect Connoisieur in Her Ta-Dress and Fashion: She imports new Whims lents. from Paris every Post, and puts the Ladies Heads in as many different Shapes in one Month as there are different Appearances of the Moon in that Space. The most noted of them keep an Agent at Paris, who have nothing else to do but to watch the Motions of the Fashions, and procure

208

Wages of

Fourney -

women.

MILLINER.

ta fn

the A anı

ime (

ntice Pub

eatur ruin

nmo

alks

, I

m t

auch

ow t

ad, a

owi

Buf

Fact

their

he la

if P

of

ge I

afe

Sh

le ai

es f

iner

ure

ue,

cen

y ar

onju

live

he '

de I

Intelligence of their Changes, which the fignifies

her Principals, with as much Zeal and Secreto

an Ambassador or Plenipo would the import Discovery of some political Intrigue. vast Profits on every Article they deal in; give but poor, mean Wages to every Person the employ under them: Though a young Wom can work neatly in all manner of Needle-Wor yet the cannot earn more than Five or Six Shilling a Week, out of which she is to find herself Therefore, out of Reg Board and Lodging. to the Fair Sex, I must caution Parents, not bind their Daughters to this Business: The Refort of young Beaus and Rakes to Milling Shops, exposes young Creatures to many Tem tations, and infenfibly debauches their Morals fore they are capable of Vice. A young Coxco no fooner is Mafter of an Estate, and a small sh of Brains, but he affects to deal with the m noted Milliner: If he chances to meet in Shop any thing that has the Appearance of You and the fimple Behaviour of undefigning la cence, he immediately accosts the young Sen stress with all the little Raillery he is Master, talks loofely, and thinks himfelf most witty, wh he has cracked some obscene Jest upon the you Creature. The Mistress, tho' honest, is oblig to bear the Wretch's Ribaldry, out of Regard his Custom, and Respect to some undeserved tle of Quality he wears, and is forced to lay this Trade. Commands upon the Apprentice to answer all Rudeness with Civility and Complaisance. T the young Creature is obliged every Day to he

a Language, that by degrees undermines

Virtue, deprives her of that modest Delicacy Thought, which is the constant Companion

uncorrupted Innocence, and makes Vice

come familiar to the Ear, from whence there

A Caution against breeding Girls to

ta small Transition to the groffer Gratification

the Appetite.

The state of

om

or

117

elf

ega

not

e v

line

[em

als l

XCOL

1 Sh

e m

in l

You

Inn Sem

ter |

y,wh

you

oblig

gard

ved I

lay

rall

to he

nes

icacy anion

ice

there

T

am far from charging all Milliners with the ime of Connivance at the Ruin of their Apntices; but fatal Experience must convince Public, that nine out of ten of the young eatures that are obliged to serve in these Shops. ruined and undone: Take a Survey of all the mmon Women of the Town, who take their alks between Charing-Cross and Fleet-Ditch, , I am persuaded, more than one Half of m have been bred Milliners, have been auched in their Houses, and are obliged to w themselves upon the Town for Want of ad, after they have left them. Whether then owing to the Milliners, or to the Nature of Business, or to whatever Cause it is owing. Facts are so clear, and the Missortunes attendtheir Apprentices so manifest, that it ought to he last Shift a young Creature is driven to. if Parents will needs give their Daughters this Especially

of Education, let them avoid your private to private ge Milliners; those who pretend to deal only Milliners.

a few select Customers, who scorn to keep Shop, but live in some remote Corner: le are Decoys for the Unwary; they are but es for Affignations, and take the Title of

iner, a more polite Name for a Bawd, a uress, a Wretch who lives upon the Spoils of ue, and supports her Pride by robbing the cent of Health, Fame, and Reputation:

y are the Ruin of private Families, Enemies njugal Affection, promote nothing but Vice,

live by Lust.

he Tire-Woman is another humble Servant Of the le Ladies in Matters of Dress: She is Prime Tire-Wo-Minister man-

COMB-MAKER.

C.

16

eep

oz uir

Fa

e Pa

rm

Wo

y th

n,

al F Chan

oit.

quel

larg

our c

wards nt to

Imp

Ian

-Ma upo

fold nd to

Fair;

War

Fema.

ed Ho

Qualit

d wil

en this

Minister at the Toylet, and arms the Sex w these dangerous Weapons, nice Curls, and chanting Ringlets: She cuts their Hair into Shapes, suitable to the Fashion, and is comm ly a Judge of Natural and Artificial Complexion but mum, that must be a Secret, that our En Ladies are ashamed of their natural Beauty, owe any of their Conquests to Paint or Wall This Trade of Tire-Woman is abundantly pro ble; and, if the does not carry on the Mill Bufiness, may be conducted very honestly; the I am ill-natured enough to suspect that me thefe Female Traders, live more by acting I curies, conveying a Message slily to a disconfi Wife, or a wishing Daughter, than by the Returns of their Trade. mande to lease detical

SECT. 3. Of the Comb-Maker

This Tradesman's Business is easily gat from the Appellation: His Work neither re much Labour, Education, or Ingenuity. none of the most profitable Branches to the ster; they earn an honest Subfistance, butt their Business is but in few Hands, I never of any of them who died remarkably rich. neymen earn the common Wages, from I to Fifteen Shillings a Week. Thin ton mis!

Maker as an Article in

ker.

SECT.4: Cap-Makers are employed in making Of the Caps, and Women's Hoods; and a Species Cap-Ma- make Leather Caps for Horsemen: Thele kin to the Shoe-Maker, and but few in the ness. The others are a kind of Millines generally speaking, deal in their Commodit fome kind of Haberdashery Ware; and the employ, either as Apprentices or to work work, are Women, and earn from Nine to a this ingenious Contrivinas W a egaillindoc d dound with perplexed the Learned; forme will mave

21

1749 ---

FAN-MAKER.

Hi

tho

mol

g l

e h

H

han

gat

r rec

ty.

the

out th

ever

ch.

ms I

Mak

king

ciese

Thele

in th

lliners

modit

nd tho

ork o

ne to

eidt M

The Fan-Maker is an humble Servant of the Sect. 5. adies, and makes Sticks for Fans of Box, Ivory, Of the c. and puts on the Mounts after they are finish-Fan-Mabby the Painter. The few that are Masters, and ker. tep open Shop, earn a pretty Livelihood; and a Journeymen, who are generally paid by the ozen, may earn from Fisteen Shillings to a uinea a Week.

Fan-Painting is an ingenious trifling Branch of Sect. 6. Painting Business. It requires no great Fancy, Of the much Skill in Drawing or Painting to make Fan-Pain-Workman; a Glare of Colours is more necessary than a polite Invention: Though now and m, if he is able to sketch out some Emblemal Figure, or some pretty quaint Whim, he has Chance to please better than one who is not so wit. The Italian Mounts are much more in quest than any thing of our own Manusacture, large Prices are given for them. A great Part our common Fan-Mounts are engraved and afwards coloured, which is a great Discourage-

I am not mistaken I placed the Hoop-Petti-Sect. 7.

t-Maker as an Article in the Milliner's Branch; Of the upon Recollection, I chuse to afford this se-Hoop-sold Fence a Section by itself, since I am Petti-Coat and to do Honour to every Thing that concerns Maker.

Fair; and if I had lumped it with the rest of Wardrobe, I might be suspected an Enemy to Female Entrenchment. — The Materials are and Holland, Silk, or Check, according to Quality of the Fair, to be inclosed, and super with Rows of Whale-Bone, or Rattan.

en this ingenious Contrivance came in Fashion much perplexed the Learned; some will have

P 2

at to any Improvement at home in this flutter-

Implement of the Ladies.

174

it

HOOP PETTICOAT-MAKER!

Ve

nui

ut

Si

adi

ie i

Tate

by

by

rew

ey i

ot 1

lefs

II th

en t

our S

Thr

ke n

oney

d fev

wan

ey a

ar ai

unts.

tion,

It that Semiramis were one of them in her famou Expedition, and some other Antiquaries will ha us believe the Queen of Sheba was dreffed in o full five Yards in Circumference at her first line view with Solomon. How these Accounts are a tested I leave to the Learned World to settle; is fufficient for us to know, that by fome unluc Accident they came in Difuse, and were revin again about the Middle of the last Century : T first appeared under the Denomination of Fart gales, and were less in their Dimensions; they now feem to have arrived at their per State, and, like all other fublunary Things, be to decrease in Bulk. As to their Use, I dare divulge the Secrets of the Fair; they have ke inviolably, nay, better than we have kept the h Mason's Sign; for I defy all the Male Crea to discover the secret Use the Ladies delle them for: Some apparent Advantages flow f them, which every one may fee, but they ha cabaliffical Meaning, which none but fuch & within the Circle can fathom: We see they Friends to Men, for they have let us into Secrets of the Ladies Legs, which we might been ignorant of to Eternity without their He they discover to us indeed a Sample of wha wish to purchase, yet serve as a Fence to ke at an awful Distance. They encourage the fumption of our Manufactures in a prodigious gree, and the great Demand we have for W Bone renders them truly beneficial to our Allies the Dutch; in fhort, they are a P Good, and as such I recommend them.

They are chiefly made by Women: They not be polluted by the unhallowed Hands of a Male. These Women make a tolerable to by it: The Work is harder than most No.

nov ha

n o

inte re a

le;

aluc

eviv T

arth Sil

per , be

are

ker

e Fr

Creat

delig

w f

y ha

ch 3 they

to all

ight l

ir He

what

o kee

the (

gious

r W our a p

t Net

Work, and requires Girls of Strength. A Mistress full have a pretty kind of Genius to make them well and adjust them to the reigning Mode; ut in the main, it is not necessary she should ea Witch.

Since I am fo bold as to make free with the SECT. 8. adies Hoop-Petticoat, I must just peep under Of the e Quiltted-Petticoat. Every one knows the Quilters. laterials they are made of : They are made mostby Women, and fome Men, who are employby the Shops and earn but little. They quilt kewise Quilts for Beds for the Upholder. ey make more of than of the Petticoats, but t very confiderable, nothing to get rich by, less they are able to purchase the Materials and I them finished to the Shops, which few of them They rarely take Apprentices, and the Woin they employ to help them, earn Three or our Shillings a Week and their Diet.

Thread-Shops deal mostly in that Article. Sect. 2. ke most other retail Branches, it requires more Of the oney than Brains; the Trade is foon learned. Threadfew of them take Journeymen, except such Man. want one rather as a Book-keeper, to whom y allow from Twelve to Twenty Pounds a ar and Board; but a Lad who understands Acunts, in one Month's Time is as capable for the tion, as he that has served Jacob's Apprentice-



M Aon and ShiP3

Th

; i

Yo

nov Vorl

pro

e J

ine

ppli

ocki

vn, e U

Kni

is a

e T

nen

ear

any

nt R

nit-S

d for

The

oves

em b

emfe

eave

oper

y be

's W

K

lling.

CHAP. XL.

Of the STOCKING-WEAVER

SECT. 1. Stocking-Weaver.

THE Stocking-Weaver is but of late Invention found out, as the Story goes, by a your Gentleman of Oxford. This Gentleman happen ed to fall in Love with a young Woman, of For tune and Family inferior to himself, and marrie her without the Consent of his Relations; wh abandoned him upon this undutiful Step: T young Couple were foon reduced to Difficulties and in a little Time had nothing to sublist on, a mere Trifle the young Woman earned by kin ting of Stockings. As this was their main Su port, and that one Hand could get very little it, Necessity set the young Gentleman upon his ing out a Method more expeditious; he proved wention of happy in his Enquiry as to fall upon the Invention

The Inthe Stocking-Wea-

of the Stocking-Loom, which he brought to gre Perfection, and by it in a short Time put hims ver's Loom. in Circumstances independant of his, till now, exorable Parents.

Improvements in the Art.

The Loom has received several Improvement fince, till it has arrived at the Perfection of compleat Engine, whereon Stockings of all So can be wrought with great Art and Expedition

The Combing of Wool, invented by Bill Blaze, added a further Improvement to Manufacture, and the establishing of the Mill Throwing of Silk at Derby, by Sir Thomas Lond has compleated it, and enabled us not only to fu nish ourselves and the British Plantations with and Worsted Stockings, but many other Parts Eurape.

01

Alon

101

Did

tion

oun

ppen For

arrie

wh

lties

n, b

kni

a Sup

ttle

n find

ved

entio

o gre

W, I

emen

n of

11 Sor

ition.

Bill

to !

Aili

Lomb

to tu

ith Si arts

T

The Stocking-Weaver requires fome Ingenui- His Genius ; though the most laborious Part lies upon the ngine, which requires some Strength to work at: Youth of tolerable Genius may acquire all the nowledge necessary to make him a tolerable Vorkman in three Years Time. It is abundantprofitable to the Master, but not so much to e Journeymen; for few of them earn above ine or Ten Shillings a Week, with the closest pplication; they are paid fo much every Pair of ockings; and if they have not a Loom of their His Wages. vn, allow the Master Two Shillings a Week for e Use of his. Knit-Stockings are much preferable in Durable-Of Knit-

is and Strength to those made in the Loom; but Stockings. e Time employed in knitting Stockings of any neness raises their Price too much for common Year: The Scotch make the best Knit-Stockings any People in Europe, and fell them at exorbint Rates; Thirty Shillings for a Pair of White hit-Stockings from Aberdeen is a common Price; fome amount to Four Pounds.

The Hofier buys Stockings, Night-Caps, Socks, Sect. 2. oves, &c. from the Manufacturer, and fells of the em by Retail: Some of them employ Looms Hoster's emselves, and are in that respect Stocking-Shop. eavers. His Judgment confists in knowing the pperty and Prices of those Commodities, which y be easily acquired; and not worth any Per-'s while to serve an Apprenticeship meerly for Knowledge to be acquired in Buying and ling.

92 92 92 92W W W and Modified bucks

CHAP

mas compleased

Leather-Dreffers, of all Forts, have a in the Pro-Hird A BOOK STONE he jour eymen earn from Fifteen to Twenty Leathers

fillings a VIIX reflinAcHtDuength; and Dreffer,

L

t, t

The

hill

an Y

een

im:

ng a

oes

titte

T

kins

Conf

neaf

erab

ot n

enc

es,

e pi

eepe

oun eir

Th

du lake

eath nd c

poo

ore

ral

Th r-L

fes,

the

able

e P 1103

Of the TANNER, and the Workers in said of a done . Leather . . . of all an an

me des constructor proposable nonqueros un la Rozal-SECT. I. The Tanner. ther.

. 12

REFORE we make Shoes we must prepared D Leather for that purpose : Leather is tanned ter this Manner; the Bullock's Hide is put into The Man- Pit of Lime, which strips it of the Hair and m ner of Tan-pares it for the Remainder of the Operations: ning Lea- lies some time in this Pit, the Workmen take Care that it does not lie fo long as to burn ; is afterwards washed, the Hair scraped off and pared for the Bark-Pit: The Bark generally in is Oak Bark, stripped from the Timber in Su mer, dried in the Sun, and made small in all which the Tanners use for that purpose; but veral other Barks will ferve for the fame I fuch as Birch, Saly, &c. and Barley is bettert The Leather is put into the Pit full of Bark, with a fufficient Quantity of Water, remains there till it is sufficiently barked, wh they know by cutting a Piece of the Hide to if the Bark has penetrated quite through. it is taken out of the Bark-Pit it is dried comes under the Dreffer's Hands, who shaves all the uneven rough Infide, and prepares it Oils for the Shoe-Maker's Use. Soal-Leather quires but little Dreffing in comparison to Up Leather; and every different Species of Leat has ardifferent Method of Dreffing. and the

nerAs to Tanning, it is generally performed in -Country, and the Hides ready tanned are fen to London, and bought by the feveral Classes Leather-Dreffers at Leadenball Market. and Leath 919

LEATHER-DRESSER.

The

月月

1133

ime

res

ned

into

id pr

ons

taki

n ; z

lly u

nab

but

ne E

of

ter,

de to

Acer.

ried

haves

silv

ather

o Up

Leat

ed in

e sent

Claffe,

Leath

213

Leather-Dressers, of all Sorts, have a large Prot, require a great Stock, and give large Gredit. Wages of a the Journeymen earn from Fisteen to Twenty Leatherhillings a Week, require great Strength, and Dresser.
a nauseous dirty Business through all its Branches.
Youth can do no good at it till he is about Fisteen or Sixteen, which is early enough to bind im: As to his Education, he requires only Reading and Writing, which he may be without, if he oes not expect to be a Master.

The Leather-Seller is he who deals in Hides and Sect. 2. kins of all forts, ready tanned and dressed for the Of the Consumer. He is a Shop-keeper, and in some Leather-neasure a wholesale Dealer: He requires a consi-Seller. erable Stock of ready Money to set him up with; ot much Ingenuity, and a little Time and Expence teaches him the common Faults, Properence, and Prices of Leather. It is a very reputate profitable Business, and they give their Shop-teper and Book-keeper from Twenty to Forty ounds a Year, in proportion to the Extent of their Trade.

The Leather-Cutter is a Tradfeman lately star-Sect. 3. dup between the Leather-Dresser and the Shoe-Of the laker. This last, till of late Years, bought his Leather-eather in Skins or half Hides from the Dresser, Gutter. It is who are not able to lay out one Money at once than the Price of Materials a Pair of Shoes, have given Rise to this Branch. They cut out their Leather in Soals and Up-tr-Leathers, that is, in Bits that answer those ses, according to the several Sizes, and sell them the necessitous Shoe-Maker. It is a very pro-able Trade, requires a general Knowledge in the Properties of Leather, and Judgment enough

ot

re

nd Mal he

heli

The mp.

Vax

om

ty i Vor

uch

ite !

is .

our

cien

ourr

en

Buc

e m

che

d h

ther ncy

ay e

eek

A B

ickle

is a

ente

Sho

line

ma

The

wity

to cut their Skins and Hides in such manner as they shall yield most Patterns for Pairs of Shoes without Waste. It requires less Judgment to make a Workman, and less Money to make a Master than the Leather-Dresser. The Journeymen, who are but few and generally decayed Shoe. Makers, have but small Wages.

SECT. 4. Of the Last and ker.

The Last-Maker is the next Tradesman necesfary to the Shoe-Maker. Lasts are made general ly of Birch, or fome foft Wood: It is a laborious Heel-Ma. Employment to make them, though they are much affifted by a kind of Engine, with which they cut them: It is a large Knife, the one End of it fixed to a Block, in fuch manner as it can be moved up and down; to the other End is fixed the Handle; they hold the Piece of Wood upon the Block, and by raising the Handle apply the Edge where they defign to cut, then forcing down with the other Hand it is done with a good deal of Eafe. They make Wooden-Heels for Men and Women's Shoes; but neither Heels or Lasts re quire a great Share of Ingenuity: It is but a poor Business, and the Wages of a Journeyman bu fmall.

SECT. 5. Of the Shoe-Maker.

The Shoe-Maker may now go to work, as h Leather is dreffed and cut, and his Heels made It is much more ingenious to make a Woman Shoe than a Man's: Few are good at both, the are frequently two distinct Branches; the Wo man's Shoe-Maker requires much neater Seam as the Materials are much finer. They emplo Women to bind their Shoes and few the Quarte together, when they are made of Silk, Damal This Bufiness affords reasonable or Callimanco. Profit to the Master; but the Journeymen, cop cially in the Men's Way, get but small Wage

23 oes

ake

fter

en,

10e-

cef-

eral-

rious

are

hich

nd o

an be

fixed

upon

y the

down

ealo n and

As re-

a poo

n bu

edi

as hi

made oman

, the

e Wo

Seams

emplo

uarte

amalk

fonabl

, espo

Wage

SECT.7.

ot above Nine or Ten Shillings a Week: They His Wages. re paid so much a Pair, according to the Work nd Largeness of the Shoes. The Country Shoe-Takers supply most of the Sale-Shops in Town, he Price of making being too large here to allow hele Shop-keepers to employ London Workmen: The Hands in this Branch are pretty constantly mployed, except in frosty Weather, when the Vax they use upon their Thread hinders them om working; or if they do work upon Necesy in Frost, with the Help of great Fires, their Vork is good for nothing. It does not require His Geuch Strength, nor a mechanic Head; a mode-nius and te Share of Ingenuity goes to the compleating Strength. is Tradesman: A Youth may be bound about ourteen, and at coming out of his Time be fufciently qualified to fet up for himself, or work burney-work; unless he has idled his Time, or en bound to a very ignorant Master.

Buckles of Steel, Brass, and the coarser Metals Secr. 6. e mostly made in the Country, where Labour Of the cheap; however, there are some made here, Buckled handsome Bread made by it. This Trade is Maker. ther piddling than laborious, and requires fome ncy to invent new Fashions. A Journeyman y earn from Fifteen to Twenty Shillings a leek, if he gives any Application. But the At Branch of Buckle-making is making Silverckles, either plain, carved, or fet with Stones: is a Branch of the Silver-Smith's Business, and enteel Livelihood is made of it, by working for Shops. Those set with Stones is the Jeweller's liness, and a Journeyman at either may earn ma Guinea to Thirty Shillings a Week.

Of the The Button-Mould-Maker requires as little In-Buttonmity as any Mechanic I know; he has a small Mould-Hand-Maker.

Hand-Engine, which cuts and shapes the Moul without his Head or much of his Strength bein concerned: It is but a poor Buliness, and require so little to commence Master that there are se Journeymen in the Trade; but fuch as are m earn from Two Shillings to Half a Crown a Day

SECT. 8. Of the Button-Maker.

The last Tradesman formed the Mould, and covers it with Mohair, &c. We have alread treated of the Silver and Gold Button-Make Chap. XXX. which is a much more ingenio Business than this; however, this has its Beautie but the greatest Part of the Work is done in Country and fent up to the Shops in Town; there are any made here they are chiefly Liver Buttons, or fome particular bespoke Patter Those who work at this Branch are paid by Dozen, according to the Work; but can feat make a Livelihood, the Country Buttons, elfe ally those made on the Loom, having so beat do the Prices.

SECT. 9. Of the Metal Button . Maker.

There is another Species of Button-Make those who make them of Metal: These are wise mostly made in the Country. This Bra requires neither much Strength nor many Tales nor is there much to be made of it; those work Journey-work make little more than bourers Wages, and some not so much.

SECT. 10. Of the Patten, Patten-Ring-Maker.

The Patten and Clog-Maker is a Species of Shoe-Maker; they only deal in stronger Ma rials. They use the best of Leather for Clogs, Clog, and buy it from the Leather-Cutter. The Patt Ring-Maker is a Class of Smiths who works for this Branch, which is but poor Bread: the Clog-making, to a Journeyman, is rather ter than Shoe-making; if he works conflan and does not spend an unreasonable Part of

hoeels, em nd ?

im

ngs Is I

ot n

ock

elps 300

0 r H

Veat

one 00 Ha hit

gen und burn pret reng

nd h Th uline

itabl ntoo ade

Kit

Moul

beir

quir

re fe

e m

Day

ind th

alread

Make

genio eautic

in twn;

Liver Patter

by t

effe

t dos

Bull

Take

ire li

Bra

Falen

ofe y

han l

11011

es of

r Ma

ogs, Patt

ork 9

ad:

ther

nstan

rt of

ime at the Ale-house, he may earn Fisteen Shil-Wages, as Week. It requires more Strength, but is Ingenuity than the Shoe-Maker, and, if I am at much mistaken, is not near so much over-ocked. Education to any of the Branches of the noe-Maker is no ways necessary to their Busies, only Writing and Reading is necessary to the necessary to the rest of Mankind, who can never and Time employed in learning such necessary elps to domestic Life misapplied.

CHAP. XLII.

Of the HATTER and FELT-MAKER.

Feet, let us just touch upon the Hatter, that The Hatter of Heads may be secured from the Injury of the Veather. Hats are made of the Fur of Hairs, oneys, and Beavers, and some are made of Vool. The Materials are formed into the Shape His Bust. Hats by Paste: They are wrought originally ness, and white, and afterwards dyed Black. It is a very Genius. It is undantly profitable to the Master, and the numeyman earns Fisteen Shillings a Week, and pretty constantly employed. It requires no great rength; a Youth may be bound at Fourteen, and his Education may be as mean as he pleases.

The Hat-Band-Maker is but a poor obsolete Sect. 2. slines, though formerly said to be a very re-Of the table and profitable Trade; but I can find no Hat-Band outsteps of their Significance, but in their being Maker. ade a Company in the Beginning of the Reign King Charles the First.

Fell-

SECT. 3. Felt-Mongers are those who buy Skins of a Country Reference of the forts, with the Wool on, from the Country Reference of the Mon-ple, which they take off, and sell the Skins dress ger. to the Glovers, &c. and the Wool to the Wool Staplers. As they travel much in all Weather and are much among Water, it requires a hard Constitution; but the Wages are but little mother than those of a common Labourer.

SECT. 4.

Of the

Skinner

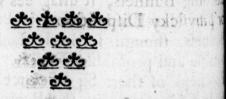
and

Furrier.

The Furrier deals in all manner of Skins dell with the Fur on, and fells Hair and Beaver-Wo to Hatters. There are Shop-keepers who o employ others to drefs the Skins, and Women cut off the Hair; but thefe, though incorporate with the Furriers, are not properly Skinners; the I mention are the working Tradesmen who man facture this rich Commodity. We have very Furs of our own Growth, except we call Rabi Skins by that Name: We are chiefly suppli from North America and Russia with what want of this Commodity, which, in this Climat is more for Ornament than Use. The work Furrier earns from Fifteen to Twenty Shilling Week, and Clerks or Shop-keepers to this Bran may have Fifteen or Twenty Pounds a Year. H acond to much a f.

SECT. 5. Of the Girdler.

The Girdler is a Tradefman employed in a king Belts and other Accourrements for a Army, &c. but is of very little Importance present, and only mentioned as it is an old C Company.



f

es a

n t

e m

nd n

kin

uck

e fo

ner

urs

nd i

nd I

eir

s to

em

neir fo

we

pp

he

ien

tren

p

of y Po

dreff Woo

ather

hard e mo

dreff

-Wo

1010

men

porati

s; the

man

ery fe Rabi appli

hat

limat

vorki lings

Bran

ar.

I A

selt Mon ple, which they take off, and fell the

CHAP. XLIII. of on or

Of the GLOVER.

THE Glover deals in a Species of Leather different from the Shoe-Maker: The Skins he es are not tanned, but allum'd; for which Rean that Kind is generally called Allum-Leather. emakes Gloves of Sheep, Kid, and Doe Skins, nd makes Breeches of Shamy (a Species of Sheep kin differently dressed from the other) and of uck Skin. The Glover and Breeches-Maker e sometimes separate Trades; but they are ofmer together. The Glover lines Gloves with His Busi-urs and Rabbit Skins, and sometimes sells Muffs sines. d Tippets of Fur and Ermine. Both Glover ad Breeches-Maker are a Species of the Taylor; eir chief Instruments being the Sheers and Needle. s to the Glover, the Hands employed in London making them are but few, and a good many of em Women: The Glover cuts them out into heir several Sizes, and gives them out to be sewed welve Shillings a Week. The Shops are mostly splied from the Country, the best from Scotland: he Irish excel in Kid-Skin; but the Duty and ld Country dear The Skin; but the Duty and ld Country dear The Skin; so much a Pair: A good Hand may get Ten or Wages. trength nor Ingenuity; only as it is a fedentary ooping Business, it disagrees with a consumptive pthysicky Disposition.

> 30 00 00 300 cto

a sugges agnoted

CHAP. XLIV.

ork

eng De

be i The

hal

y-A ; stl

Ca

A (Pai

de

ve a

c

he

the i

, t

T

Fir 160

d

kn

fqu

e;

m

he S

eir

fit

ed.

Bi

twe

dd

of :

ho

Of the STAY-MAKER.

His Em. THE Stay-Maker is employed in making Sta and Ger to be a very polite Tradesman, as he approach nius. the Ladies fo nearly; and possessed of a tolen Share of Assurance and Command of Temper approach their delicate Persons in fitting on i Stays, without being moved or put out of Co tenance. He is obliged to inviolable Secrecy many Instances, where he is obliged by An mend a crooked Shape, to bolfter up a fallen H or difforted Shoulder: The delicate easy Shape fo much admire in Miranda is entirely the Wa manship of the Stay-Maker; to him she rev all her natural Deformity, which she industrio conceals from the fond Lord, who was caught her slender Waist: Her Shape she owes to and Whalebone, her black Locks to the I Woman, and her florid Complexion to Paint Pomatum: She is like the Jack-Daw in the dreffed out in borrowed Plumes, and her nat Self, when deposited in the Bridal-Bed, is an Lump of animated Deformity, fitter far for Undertaker than to be initiated in the Myth of Connubial Joy. How necessary a Quali tion is it in that kind of Tradesmen to keep Deformed fecret? and how dangerous to the pole of the Fair Sex would it be to blab the shapen Truth? I am surprised the Ladies have found out a Way to employ Women Stay Mi rather than trust our Sex with what should kept as inviolably as Free-Masonry: But --- - a de de la 2003 - 100 a fra 100 W

2000

Sta

On oad lem

per

n th

Con

recy

en H

nape

Wo

e rev

aftrior

aught

to

he I

Paint

ne la

er nat

is a m

r for

Mytte Qualif

o keep

to the

b the

es have

ayM

thould

or DOM

ork is too hard for Women, it requires more eight than they are capable of, to raise Walls Defence about a Lady's Shape, which is liable be spoiled by so many Accidents.

The Materials in Stays are Tabby, Canvals, and The Matehale-Fin, commonly called Whale-Bone: Therials and y-Maker takes the Lady's Shape as nicely as he Process of if it is natural, and where it is not, he fup-making a sthe Deficiency, then he cuts out the Tabby Pair of Canvass by the Shape in Quarters, which are Stays.

n out to Women to be stitched, at so much Stays. Pair of Stays: This Part of the Stay-making Wages. de is but poor Bread; a Woman cannot earn ea Crown or Six Shillings a Week, let her close as the pleases.

he Whale-Fin we have mostly from Holland, Sect. 1. the preparing it for Use was till of late a Se-Of the in a few Hands; though, like Columbus's Whalethere appears little in it, now it is discover-bone-Dref-Those who cut it and prepare it for the Shops fers, and a long, square Copper, about the Lengththe Man-Fin; in these the Fins are boiled till they ner of preloft: They are taken out while hot, and paring it. in a Vice to support them, while the kman cuts them, or rather splits them into square Pieces, such as they are sold in the it requires no other Dexterity but to folhe Grain of the Fin with the Knife, in the manner as a Cooper splits a Hoop for a Cask. he Stay-Maker buys it from the Haberdathers eir Branch in Lengths, and cuts it in thin fit for their own Use. After the Stays are ed, and the Bone cut into thin Slices of Breadths and the proper Lengths, it is thrust tween the Rows of Stitching: This requires d deal of Strength, and is by much the nicest of Stay Work; there is not above one Man But hop who can execute this Work, and he is

F. 4

BODICE-MAKER.

when the Stays are boned, they are loofly few together, and carried Home to the Lady to be fitted if they answer according to Expectation they abound, the Braiding laid along the Seam and Lacing down the Stomacher, and are then fit

H

t

ht-

mbi

Tay

eur

er;

tay-

an

irt,

at i

f to

ter :

rord

f D

ice

mers

te th

t inc

Journ take

to li

of]

t the

Crea

to a

t, it

the Lady's Use.

This is a Species of the Taylor's Business, rather the most ingenious Art belonging to Mechanism of the Needle. The Masters harge Profits when they are paid, and the large and regulated by Act of Parliament: They like them, much overstocked; though the for the War about a Year ago has thinned to They are three or four Months of the Year a Business, and are not over-and-above good nomists of the Time they may expect to be ployed. Their Education has no Connexion their Business, and a Boy may be bound fourteen Years of Age.

SECT. 2. Of the Bodice-Maker,

There are a Species of Tradesmen who nothing else but Bodice, which every W knows differ from Stays; but Women are employ'd. They are made, if I mistaken Pack-Thread instead of Whale-Bone; and employed, either as Masters or Journey earn a tolerable Substance: Women that of ply themselves, and refrain from Gin, m from Five to Eight Shillings a Week.

Child's-Coat-making is another Branch Of the Taylor and Stay-making Business, chiefly Child's fed by Women, who make a good Living Coat-Ma-It requires a tolerable Genius, but not ker.

Strength.

amo)

CHAP. XLV.

Of the MANTUA-MAKER.

t

to salay

ney he

ed th

ar q

0 bc

to be

xion

und

HE Mantua-Maker, as the is a Servant of the Ladies, may take it amifs if the is not wed a Place among the many Arts and Myht-Gowns, Mantuas, and Petticoats, Rob de ness.

mbres, &c. for the Ladies. She is Sister to HerGenius Taylor, and, like him, must be a perfect Con- and Quaeur in Dress and Fashions; and, like the Stay-lifications. er, the must keep the Secrets she is entrusted as much as a Woman can: For, though my-Maker does his Buliness as nicely as posand conceals all Deformities with the greatirt, yet the Mantua-Maker must discover at some times; she must see them, and preto be blind, and at all times the must swear who W fto an inviolable Secrecy: She must learn ter all Complexions, praise all Shapes, and, are c ord, ought to be compleat Mistress of the f Distinulation. It requires a vast Stock of the to bear the Tempers of most of their taken ; and rney mers, and no small Share of Ingenuity to te their innumerable Whims. Their Profits Wages, tinconfiderable, and the Wages they give that o Journeywomen small in proportion, the lake a Shift with great Sobriety and Oeco-Branch to live upon their Allowance; but their hiefly of Prudence, and general Poverty, has Living the Business into small Reputation: If a creature, when out of her Time, has no to advise with, or be a Check upon her t, it is more than ten to one but the takes fome

,410

fome idle, if not vicious Course, by the man Temptations to which her Sex and narrow C cumstances subject her. It is a Missortune to Fair Sex, when they are left young to their ou Management, that they can scarce avoid falli into the many Snares laid for them by defigni Men : Even their Virtues contribute to their U doing; Men pride themselves in debauching su as betray any Marks of modest Virtue; their tural Innocence and Good-nature make them dulous, and too foon yields them a Prey to affected Sighs and perjured Oaths of those have no other View but their Ruin. In the nothing can properly fave them from falling their Pride, which the fervile Condition of a lo neywoman too often humbles: I would cond from this, that Parents, who bind their Daugh to this Business, must not think they have a their Duty, when, according to the Phrase, have put a Trade into their Hands; they instil into them early Principles of Piety, and fpire them with a virtuous Pride, and a della Concern for their Reputation: They ough watch their Motions, and affift their unexper ced Years with good Advice; and never t themselves discharged of their Parental Duty, they have fettled them in the World under Protection of some Man of Sagacity, Indu and Good-nature: A Woman is always u Age till she comes (in the Law Phrase) to be der Cover. A Youth may be set a-float in World as soon as he has got a Trade in his H without much Danger of spoiling; but a fuch a tender, ticklish Plant to rear, that the no permitting her out of Leading-firings the th, Wheeler, Carver bradluH & of brund si By held perter as he frames the Body and Carriage of

wo araa mist da

WE have the have the have the re, and the re, and the re is a green to be a green to b

How loahion in ough I a them ti War a ent Hift oaches,

ese Leat)

It a few

itain. I

d Figur

aking is:

The Co e Body of pt the W inpenter,

Work baith, W. Upenter,

ood; a

CHAP. XLVI.

f the COACH-MAKER, and those he employs.

WE have taken a Survey of most of the Crasts Concerned in building, finishing, and surshing our House; of all the Tradesmen and Vomen employed in Dress or Wearing Apparel; to have supplied ourselves with House, Furnise, and Dress; we must next set up an Equipe, not only out of Ostentation, and to gratify a Pride, but out of Regard to the Public Good; are a great Number of Hands are profitably em-

oved by this Degree of Vanity.

How long Coaches and Chariots have been in ahion in this Island, I am at a loss to find; ough I am apt to conjecture we knew very little them till after the Norman Conquest. Chariots war are of an old Invention; the most anent Historians make mention of them; but oaches, or, as the Quaker affects to call them, ese Leathern Conveniencies, I believe have been to a few Centuries in common Use in Great vitain. We have now got several Sorts, Shapes, de Figures of them, and the Art of Coacheaking is arrived to the utmost Persection.

The Coach-Maker's proper Business is to make Sect. 1. Body of the Coach, and all the Carriage ex-Of the pt the Wheels; his Trade is compounded of the Coach-spenter, Taylor, and Shoe-Maker; he finishes Maker's Work by the Assistance of the Founder, Tire-proper with, Wheeler, Carver, and Painter: He is a Business. Spenter, as he frames the Body and Carriage of

ood; a Taylor, as he lines the Infide with Q3 Cloth,

Cloth; Silk, Velvet, or other Materials, to white he is obliged to use his Needle ; and he is a Sho Maker, as he covers the Top and Sides with Le ther, in which he is fometimes obliged to use Awl. This is a Coach-Maker's proper Bufine as to the rest of the Work, it is finished by Trad men who know nothing of his Art, and app themselves only to particular Articles.

The Coach-Maker is a genteel profitable Be ness both to Master and Journeyman; but quires a great Stock of ready Money to fet up continue Trade; they deal with none but bility and Quality, and according to their Me must trust a long Time, and sometimes may h pen never to be paid. I cannot apprehend that requires any notable Genius to form a Con Maker, ordinary Talents will do the Bufiness requires Strength, and a Youth can be of Service to himself or Master till he has arrive the Age of Fifteen; unless he is of a more ordinary robust Make. The Wages of a Journ man Coach-Maker, if good for any thing, Crown a Day; nor is the Trade over-and-ab stocked with good Hands.

His Genius and Wages.

SECT. 2. Of the Coach-Carver.

In finishing the Wood Part of the Coach, C riot, Landau, &c. the Coach-Maker employs Coach-Carver: That is, a Class of Carvers apply particularly to this Branch, and no oth they know nothing else of Coach-making but of Carving, and are as ignorant of any other of Carving as they are of that. It require nice Hand, nor a very penetrating Head, 10 tolerably profitable; they may make Thirty lings a Wieck, aif they are employed dayout

SECT. 3. YARAL IS Of the Wheeler.

The Wheeler is employed in making W Coach- for all manner of Carriages; I mean the wo

Ingenuit make n profitabl from F Youth n

Work.

There or Coac Body, th he Harr bout Co ther caf revery naking; atterns ' nd work ples wi em in t laster a uch the rate-M ge requ

The C his Ca deals w her Ufe. anner c oes and & Substa Skins fi ds his . akers or ; thoug

h Dealin expected ns, is ge Work. This Business requires more Labour than Ingenuity; a Boy of a weakly Constitution can make no Hand at this Trade. It is abundantly profitable to the Master, and a Journeyman earns from Fisteen to Twenty Shillings a Week. A Youth may be bound about Fisteen.

There is a Class of Founders who only work Sect 4. or Coach-Makers, in casting the Brasses for the Of the Body, the Hinges for the Doors, the Buckles for Coachhe Harness, and all the other Decorations used Founder. bout Coaches that are made of Brass, or any ther cast Metal: He is furnished with Moulds revery Sort of Work commonly used in Coachaking; knows how to make Moulds for new atterns when required and well paid for them; d works in every respect upon the same Prinples with other Founders, only differing from em in the particular Works caft: His Profits as laster and the Wages of his Journeymen are with the fame with the Founder for the Stoverate-Maker, &c. and the Genius, Strength, and ge required are alike in both Classes.

The Coach-Maker, having prepared the Body Sect. 5. his Carriage, must cover it with Leather, and Of the deals with a Currier who dresses Leather for no Coache her Use. There is no material Difference in the Leather anner of dressing Coach-Leather and that for Currier.

Oes and Boots, but the chief Difference lies in Substance of the Leather. This Currier buys Skins sit for this Purpose and no other; and ds his Account in dealing with the Coache kers only, who allow him a pretty large Prothough of late Years it has been but tick-h Dealing with this Trade, on account of many expected Failures; the Currier on such Occabs, is generally pretty deep in, and trusts the Coache.

Coach-Maker more than any other of his Trades more This Class of Leather-Dreffers require Strength; is a greafy stinking Business; a Yout may be bound about Fourteen or Fifteen, an when out of his Time may earn from Fifteen to Twenty Shillings a Week.

SECT. 6.

Of the

Tyre
Smith.

The Tyre-Smith is a Class of the Smith Trade, employed only in making the Iron-Wor belonging to a Coach-Carriage. It is a very genious profitable Branch of Trade, and the nice Pieces of Work is Springs for Spring- Coaches They had formerly large Prices for that Invention but of late Years they are made to much great Perfection and more than Cent. per Cent. cheape There is great Variety in their Bufiness, and the generally employ the best Hands in the Smi Trade: They give some of their Journeym Two and Twenty Shillings a Week awbutth common Wages of an ordinary Workman, w is not a mere Hammer-Man, is Fifteen or Sixte Shillings. As to his Genius, Age, &c. Itel the Reader to the Section on the Jack-Smit Page 180.

SECT. 7.

Of the

Coach
Buckle
Maker.

freithes

The Coach-Buckle-Maker is another Species the Smith, employed only in making Iron-Buckle for the Harness of Coaches: He forges them withe Hammer, and bestows little or no filing upon them, then lacquers them with Brass Lacquer, required, or blacks them. This is but a portrade; I think it cannot afford to keep Journe men; every Man is his own Master, and may so without being much of a Conjurer; a litter Practice and close Application may bring him. Fifteen or Sixteen Shillings a Week.

Phones and Horfe-Bo-

Horfes: than Ingues he has m Journey r fifteen to

than in about Fit little Ufe Genius, Maker, possible.

whom whom whom w

Thefe

**

Of the THE

ploy
us with
her-Cafe
gles, Bru
every Ti
is related
as he use

is of kin parisons, This Tradesman makes the Harness for the Sect 8. Horses: His Business requires more Strength Of the han Ingenuity; he is of kin to the Shoe-Maker, Coachas he works with Awl and waxed Thread; but Harness he has much larger Profits, both as Master and Maker. Journeyman: The Journeyman may earn from sifteen to Twenty Shillings a Week, and is pretty constantly employed, but more in the Winter than in the Summer. A Youth may be bound shout Fisteen; younger than that he can be of little Use to himself, or his Master: As to his Genius, he requires rather less than the Shoe-Maker, and his Education may be as simple as soffible.

These are the chief of the Tradesmen employed by the Coach-Maker, unless we mention the Woollen-Draper, Mercer, or Coach-Painter, of whom we have treated under other Heads. He is supplied with Glasses from the Glass-Grinder, of whom we have likewise treated under that Head.

CHAP. XLVII.

Of the SADLER, and those employed by him.

THE Sadler is the next Person we must em-Sect. i. ploy, to compleat our Equipage. He surnishes Of the is with Saddles of all sorts, Housings, Caps, Hol-Saddler. Ser-Cases, Bridles, Caparisons, Girths, Sursingles, Brushes, Spunges, and Curry-Combs; with every Thing else relating to Horse-Furniture: He is related in his proper Branch to the Shoe-Maker, as he uses Leather, Awl, and waxed Thread; he is of kin to the Taylor, as he sews Housings, Caparisons, and Horse-Body-Cloths. He surnishes his

his Work by the Help of feveral diffine Trades men; fuch as the Tree-Maker, who makes the wooden Part of the Saddle; the Rivetter, wh makes the Iron Work of the Tree; the Founder who casts Buckles, Bars, Studs, Brasses, &c. fo his Bridles; Bit-Maker; the Bridle-Cutter, wh cuts out Leather in Patterns for Saddles, Bridles &c. the Embroiderer, who works Devices, Creft and Coats of Arms, &c. in Gold, Silver, or Wor steds upon his Housings. He buys Broad-Clot from the Woollen-Draper, coarfe Linen from the Linen-Draper, Velvet from the Mercer, Gold Silver, Orrice, and Livery Lace from the Lace Man, Buckram, Silk, and Thread from Haberdasher; so that, considering the Variety Craftsmen he employs, the Saddler is a very con fiderable and ufeful Tradefman.

His Genius It requires a large Share of Ingenuity and Inven tion to compleat a Saddler; he must be a Jack of every Article he uses, though performed a Tradesmen different from his own Occupation He must be quick at inventing new Patterns of Furniture, and decorating them with Lace and other Ornaments, to give them a grand and gen teel Appearance. It requires a large Stock of ready Money to deal confiderably, as the Mate rials he uses are high-priced, and the Gentry at no more follicitous about paying their Saddle than any other Tradefmen. It does not require extraordinary Strength: A Youth may be bound to it about Fourteen or Fifteen Years of Age having the common Education of a Tradelman Journeymen of this Branch of Trade are general hired by the Year and are allowed Twenty Pound per Annim, Bed and Board: They are rarely en ployed by the Week; fuch as cannot, for Wan of Stock or Acquaintance, set up for themselves commence Piece-Workers; that is, they take lowend Apprentice about Lourisen or Liteca

X cars

Work fi Houses, covering fing, & Bread; as the I and obli Saddler

much or

The ' of the S depends Saddles 1 and by t no grea Joiner: made at only Ad not larg

> The] mploye ron-Pla Tree an wires n its atten Master a

the Cred

derable.

The] miths; imes dif ups, an t is an onable arns Fif

e boun

Work from the Masters, work it at their own Houses, and are paid by the Piece, so much for covering or feating a Saddle, fo much for a Houfing, &c. and of this they make tolerable good Bread; for though their Profits are not fo large as the Master-Saddler, yet they are better paid and obliged to no Out-layings: In a word, the Saddler is a profitable-enough Trade, and not much over-stocked with Hands.

The Tree-Maker makes only the wooden Part Sect. 2: of the Saddle: Much of the fitting of the Saddle Of the depends upon him; generally, for Gentlemen's Tree-Saddles he takes the Measure of the Horse's Back, Maker. and by that Means fits him exactly. It requires no great Ingenuity, or more Strength than a loiner: There is not over-and-above much to be made at it, either by Master or Journeyman; the only Advantage attending it is, if their Profits are not large, their Materials are not coffly, nor the Credit they give or their Out-layings confiderable.

The Rivetter is a Species of the Smiths, and SECT. 3. employed only by the Saddler in putting on the Of the ion-Plates for strengthening and securing the Rivetter. Tree and the Stays for the Styrups, &c. It repuires neither Riches nor Ingenuity, and the Proits attending it are equally inconsiderable to both Master and Journeyman.

The Bit and Styrup-Maker is another Class of Secr. 4. miths; the first is called a Lorimer, and is some-Of the mes distinct from the other; they make Birs, Sty- Bir-Maups, and all the Iron Work belonging to a Bridle ker or Lois an ingenious kind of Trade, and affords rea- rimer, and onable Profits to the Mafter: The Journeyman Maker arns Fifteen or Sixteen Shillings a Week; and may Maker t bound Apprentice about Fourteen or Fifteen

WHIP-MAKER.

Years of Age; he requires as much Strength a the ordinary Smiths, but his Skill confifts more in being a good Vice-Man than any thing elfe.

SECT. 5. Of the Sadlers-Founder.

This Class of Founders differs nothing from the others already mentioned, excepting that they are chiefly employed by the Saddler, and are furnished with Moulds for casting Buckles, Studs, Bars Bossets, &c. for his Bridles, and some times Brad or Silver Crests for Housings and Caps. As h works by the same Principles with the other Founders, I need only refer the Reader to Chan XXXIII. Sect. 2. Chap. XLVI. Sect. 4. where have taken notice of their Age, Genius, Confli tution, Profits, Wages, &c.

The Bridle-Cutter has fet himfelf up between SECT. 6. the Saddler and the Leather-Dreffer, in the fam Of the The Bridle Manner as the Leather-Cutter has done between the Leather-Dreffer and the Shoe-Maker: He diff Cutter. fers in no other Shape from the Leather-Cutte mentioned in Chap. XLI. Sect. 2. but that the one cuts Patterns for Shoes, &c. and the other for Saddles and Bridles, and fells them fo cutt the Saddler, whose Business it is to make then into their Works.

SECT. 7. Of the Holfterker.

The Saddler employs likewise the Holster-Case Maker; which is a Branch of Business abundant ly profitable: He is of kin to the Shoe-Maker Cafe-Ma- and only deals in stronger Leather. It requires in extraordinary Genius, and a moderate Degree Strength; a Youth may be bound about Fourteen and when out of his Time may earn Fifteen of SECT. 8. Eighteen Shillings a Week.

Of the O. W bip and

Maker.

The Whip-Maker is a Dependant on the Sad Thong dler's Bufiness. Whips are made of a woode

Handle a hey hav Saddler's Workme Strength or fiftee Time, i ings a V

Branch

neither i The I Doctor: hem on Diseases fessed of Materia fitution Horse w ians, or arv: H imself, s the G lustice, f we co equires coarse,

> This employe nean th

er him

uft as ir

uite fo

faculty.

Profits;

ind whe

lifteen

Handle and Whale-Bone, covered with Cat-Gut; bey have the Tops from the Iron-Monger or Saddler's Founder: They are a Set of ingenious Workmen. Their Trade does not require much strength; a Youth may be bound about fourteen or fifteen Years of Age, and when out of his Time, if a good Hand, may earn Eighteen Shilings a Week. — The Thong-Maker is a different Branch from a Whip-Maker, but remarkable neither for Profit or Ingenuity.

The Farrier is a Compound of the Smith and SECT. 9. Doctor: He makes Shoes for Horses, and puts Of the hem on; he is supposed acquainted with all the Farrier. Diseases incident to that useful Animal, and poseffed of the Method of Cure: He has a certain Materia Medica of his own adapted to the Conlitution of his Patient, and administers to the forse without consulting the Faculty of Physiians, or understanding one Word of their Dispenary: He has particular Terms of Art peculiar to imself, affects Mystery in his Profession as much sthe Graduate of the College; and, to do him Justice, is just as certain of Success as they are. we confider him as a Smith, or a Surgeon, he equires no very delicate Hands, his Work is parfe, and as clumfily performed; if we confier him as a Doctor, alias Farrier, he requires uft as much Judgment and Sagacity, though not wite fo much Learning, as his Brethren of the faculty. He requires Strength and reaps moderate Profits; a Youth may be bound about Fifteen, nd when out of his Time may earn Twelve or ifteen Shillings a Week.

This Tradesman is a Species of the Weavers; Sect. 163 employed in making Girths and Surfingles, 10f the mean the Stuff of which they are made, for the Girth-Saddler Weaver.

Saddler only cuts them in Lengths, fews on the Leather Straps and Buckles to them. It is no over-and-above profitable either to Mafter or four neyman, which last may earn from Ten to Fi teen Shillings a Week at most. The Genius of Lad for this Branch may be as dull as possible, bu he must have a tolerable Share of Strength, an may be bound about Fourteen Years of Age.

As to the other Trades-People the Saddler deal with, we have treated of them under their prope Heads: He employs the Embroiderer, and part cular Hands apply themselves to his Business alone but we refer the Reader to their proper Section Chap. XXX. Sect. 10.

C H A P. XLVIII.

Of the CUTLER, and all concerned in making and vending Edged-Tools.

SCET. I. Of the Cutler.

THE Cutler makes Knives of all forts, Forks Razors, Scissars, Lancets, Fleems, and a forts of cutting Instruments. It is a very inge nious Business; the chief Difficulty lies in the just Temper of the Steel, for which no genera Rule can be laid down, and is only to be acquired by long Experience: The just polishing of the Instruments is the next Difficulty in his Business which is likewise to be acquired by Practice. The Goods of this kind made in Town come to a ver great Price, yet do not excel in Goodness the sam kind done at Sheffield and Birmingham at a much lower Price; they are indeed neatly finished and turned out in a workman like Manner, but the Country Goods, though not so taking to the Eye prove

ove form ore expe e Shops ho have ade in th em, and The T e Maste on Was leek. egree o

> ordina: ears of ou please ear, an

The S oods me der him words, 1 offly fro the S els, and The Han lversmi re cast 1 methin ile and ne Shoe is Scaba es are ourney o extra winess

> The (ding fre

outh m

ove sometimes as good in the Metal as those ore expensive, and from these Places most of a Shops are surnished, and frequently Cutlers, he have a great Demand for Goods, have them ade in the Country, put their own Marks upon em, and sell them for London made.

The Trade of a Cutler affords large Profits to the Master, and the Journeymen earn the com-wages. On Wages of Twelve or Fisteen Shillings a Veck. As it does not require any extraordinary legree of Strength, a Youth may be bound, if fordinary Growth, about thirteen or sourteen ears of Age: His Education may be as mean as ou please. They are generally employed all the ear, and the Trade not much over-stocked.

The Sword-Cutler, frequently, deals in the SECT. 2. oods mentioned in the last Section; but we con- Of the der him here only as concerned in mounting Swordwords, making Scabards, &c. The Blades come Cutler. offly from abroad, and none of them are made the Sword-Cutler: He buys them up in Parels, and is only employed in mounting them. he Handles, if of Plate, are made by a Class of werfmiths who make nothing elfe; if of Brafs, e cast by the Founder. The Sword-Cutler is mething related to the Smith, as he uses the le and Hammer in putting on his Hilts; and to s Scabards. The Profits arising from this Busiess are very considerable to the Master; and his ourneymen earn the common Wages. It requires extraordinary Judgment to be Master of this Hiness; nor much Strength to execute it: A outh may be bound about fourteen Years of Age.

The Chirurgical Instrument-Maker differs no-Secr. 3:

240

gical Inftrument-Maker.

tion of this Chapter; except that he deals me in Chirurgical Instruments than the other: He fupposed the better Tradesman, ules better Ste and finishes his Instruments with a neater Poli than the mere Cutler. The French, as they pu duce better Surgeons than we, so they are allow ed to excel us in Instrument-making; but of la Years we have made confiderable Improvement in this Art; and perhaps there may be more Fancy than real Excellence in the French Goo of this fort: If once the Public takes a Notion that one particular Place and Person excels in Art, it requires long Time to beat them out the Notion, and persuade them that any ou People equal those favourite Artists. - The struments made by this Tradesman are, Knit Lancets, Trepans, Bistoras, Scissars, Cuppin Cases, Spatulas, and several other Instrume peculiar to the Surgean. This Trade yields gr Profit to the Master, and a Journeyman who effeemed a good Hand, either in forging or fin ing these nice Instruments, may earn Fifteen Twenty Shillings a Week: They generally we by the Piece, and consequently their Earning depend upon their Application. It requires extraordinary Strength; a Youth may be bou about Fourteen, and his Education such as is fitt a common Tradesman.

Wages.

There are peculiar Tradesmen who make Edg Of the Tools for Tradesmen of all sorts; such as Plan Makers of Saws, Furmers, Axes, Adzes, Hatchets, Gi Workmen's lets, &c. for the Carpenter and Joiner; st Edged- Instruments for Engravers of all sorts; Files Tools. Smiths, and all other Tradesmen who use the Instruments; Hammers, &c. &c. &c. But greatest Part of these Instruments are made in

a with the bring and the second the second

A STATE OF

....

ountry em in

30000 C

f the 1

movies.

mere yed in rest of t at pres n to er tile, the adesmen

The Boy a non le up of with

y of 1

urers,

for whit as Todesmers desmers

he Lor ed Francelled

only e

Count

ALL WAY

ountry: However, those who are employed on em in Town make very good Bread, either as lasters or Journeymen.

<u>*********</u>

CHAP. XLIX.

the Armourer, and those employed in Implements of War.

ME Business of an Armourer is at this Day Sect. 1.

merely nominal: They were formerly em-Of the yed in making Coats of Mail, Helmets, and Armourer. rest of the defensive Furniture of antient War; tat present, as we Moderns have more Courage in to encase ourselves in Steel when we go to the, there is no Demand for this Class of adesimen, I only mention the Name as it diguishes a very considerable Company of the y of London, but made up, instead of Arwiers, of Brasiers, Founders, Copper-Smiths,

The Bow-Makers is a Class like the former, Sect. 2. I a nominal Distinction for a City Fraternity, Of the le up of various Trades, who have no Connec-Bowyers, with the Trade of Bow-making, an Arti-or Bow-for which there is little or no Demand, ex-String-tas Toys for Children, and made by such Maker. desmen as are employed in Toy-making in eral.

he Long-Bow-String Maker is another anti-Sect. 3. ed Fraternity of the City, and it may be easi-Of the wessed that however considerable this Trade Long Bow- at have been five Hundred Years ago, it at pre-String- Maker.

R

SECT. 4.

Of the

Gun
Smith.

The Gun-Smith is a Compound of the Join and Smith; he works both in Wood and Iron The Gun or Pistol Barrel is none of his making they are made at the Foundery, and he buys the in Parcels, makes Locks for them and mounthem. It is a very ingenious Business, require Skill in the Tempering of Springs, a nice Ha at forming a Joint to make his Work close, a good Hand at the File to polish it handsomely.

The Use of Fire-Arms is but of late Inve tion, and has been gradually improved to the fent Perfection: Upon the Invention of G Powder we only used Match-Locks, which w Tiable to a great many Accidents, and not fo a handled as our Fire-Locks now are. I think Fire-Lock is a Spanish Improvement, and I Nation is supposed to make the best Fire-An in Europe. The Highlanders in Scotland make Best Pistols, and were, when armed, possesse the best Fire-Arms and Swords, all of their Manufacture: Their Piftols are made all of In neatly polished and beautifully inlaid with s Plates of Silver; and their Locks fo close that have feen a Pistol, charged and primed, plung into Water, yet fired upon taking out with Same Certainty as if it had been dry! The Ad among them are so by Nature, have served Apprenticeship, yet finish their Work in such Manner as few regular-bred Gun-Smiths can co up to, and none can excel.

The Trade of a Gun-Smith, in this fight Age, is tolerably beneficial: The Trade is much over-stocked with Hands; and the Journal men when employed earn Twelve or Fisteen S lings a Week. A Boy may be bound at Fourtee and requires no extraordinary Strength or Edu

Havebeen five Historica Y coronga, it a

tion.

Wages.

f the and frame

HE

le mak Vork is y a Stri it turn xed to rts of l ure of t l agree Turne te Mate

on, Br e profit rich M Wood

The cond make it. The turned e fold. urner Veek, a uch mo

Turni uires a g renius f

<u>*****************</u>

they are made at the grant of H O

of the Turner in Wood, Ivory, and Silver; and several other Trades depending on the Turner's Shop.

brought to great Perfection in this Kingdom. Of the makes use of an Engine called a Lathe; his Turner. Work is fixed in it upon a Center, and is turned a String, which either goes round the Work, it turns upon two Pivots, or round a Wheel, and to the moving Center. There are several arts of Lathes, which differ according to the Nature of the Work they are to perform; but they lagree in common Principles.

Turners differ among themselves according to the Materials they use; some turn Wood, others ory, Tortoise-Shell, &c. and others Metal, on, Brass, Gold, or Silver. All the Branches to profitable; but those who work in Toys made rich Materials, earn more-than those who work Wood, and form more necessary Utensils.

The common Turner is generally a Cooper, Sect. 2. Id makes Washing-Tubs, Bathing-Tubs, Casks, Of the cooper and the generally keep Shops, where all kind Cooper. Iturned Utensils and those made by the Cooper or urner Way earn Fifteen or Sixteen Shillings a leek, and the Workers in Toys and Snuff-Boxes uch more. The Engines used in the nicer fort Turning are very expensive, therefore it reures a good Stock to set up with, and a natural senius for this Art to become eminent in it:

A

BASKET-MAKER.

There is an infinite Variety in their Work, and they must be learning all their Life. A Boy ma be bound about Fourteen or Fifteen, ought to pretty robust in his Constitution, and his Educa tion that of a common Tradesman.

SECT. 3: Of the Balket-Maker.

rd Cage

There are several forts of Basket-Makers fome who make Baskets of Green-Willows to coarse Uses, others that make yet a fine for that are stript, split, shaved and died: Tho who make the coarfer fort for the Gardener's U carry on the most considerable Trade, and the Apprentices must have some Robustness but m much Ingenuity; and the Workers in the fin fort of Baskets to be met with in the Turner Shops requires less Strength but a better Geniu There are Numbers of Women employed in the Classes, and all things considered earn as mu Money as at Trades that make a greater Figure the World: Journeymen have from Nine to hi teen Shillings a Week.

SECT. 4. Of the Bellows. Maker.

Every Body knows what is meant by the Be lows-Maker: It has a mean Sound and Appea ance, yet is a very necessary Handicraft, and t lerably profitable to the Mafter; who has no gre Occasion for a shining Genius, or a very libe Education: He is a Composition of Carpenter a Turner, and the Bellows he makes for dome Use are generally sold at the Turner's Shop. , he deals in Leather, he has some Relation to t Shoe-Maker, and he cannot compleat his An cle without the Smith and Brasier. He gives Journeymen Ten or Twelve Shillings a Wee and if he takes an Apprentice he should be about fourteen Years of Age, and have a moderate 8 gree of Strength. his Shop likewife are fold Carpets. The last Marce

Mare made in the Country respectably at and it is

Iran nost of hem, v ny othe Gins, vith oth fthem m in rength not in ymen Teek. d the 1 merou

> The I irner, deals i is none y usefu he Fir Lown

and for

fland. be b n out hteen S

the ? r-Clot ormed quires neyme ting.

his S Sort ar SKILL-NIAKER

I range the Bird-Cage-Maker in this Place, as Sect. 5. nost of his Cages have some Turned-Work in Of the hem, which allies him to that Class more than Bird Cage ny other. There are some of them who make Maker. Fins, Traps, and Screens for the Farmers Use, with other Articles made of Wire, in which some sthem likewise deal as a Commodity: But take im in any Shape, he requires neither much rength or Ingenuity; though the Wages given not inserior to other Handicrasts, as the Jourgymen earn from Twelve to Eighteen Shillings a Veck. The Trade is not much over-stocked, d the Bird-Fanciers in and about London are so merous a Tribe, that there is a pretty good Deand for their Goods.

The Horner is likewise of Kindred to the Sect. 6. Inner, as he turns a great many of the Articles Of the deals in, which are both numerous and useful. Horners. is none of the most polite Trades, though a yuseful one; for the Stench of the Horn, ich they sometimes manufacture with the Heat the Fire, keeps them from the Hyp, Vapours, Lowness of Spirits, the common Malady of sland. A Lad, if of a middling strong Make, is be bound at sourteen Years of Age, and an out of his Time earns from Twelve to hteen Shillings a Week.

the Turner's Shop we generally meet with Sect. 7. or-Cloths, painted in Oil Colours, which is Of the ormed by a Class of Painters who do little else. Floor-Cloth quires no great Ingenuity, and the Wages of Painter. neymen is the same as in other Branches of ting.

2

ran

his Shop likewise are sold Carpets. The pet-Maker Sort are made in the Country, especially at and WeaR 3 Wilton, ver.

TAPESTRY-WEAVER.

Wilton, and are oftener bought at the Carpete Warehouses and Upholders. It is a very inger mous and profitable Branch of Weaving, where the Journeymen earn from Fifteen Shillings to a Guinea a Week. Those mostly sold at the Turner's Shop are made of List, by People who do nothing else; It is but of late Contribution, and the Work mostly performed by Women, who earn from Five to Eight Shillings Week.

SECT. 9.
Of the
TapesteyWeavers.

Though the Tapestry-Weaver has no Dependance on the Turner, yet as there is some And logy between his Work and Carpet-making, mention it here. We have arrived but at small Persection in this Art, which we borrowed from the Italians. It is an ingenious Branch, require Strength and a thorough Knowledge in Designing, and the Doctrines of Light and Shade. Journeymen, who know any thing of their Business, earn from a Guinea to Three Pounds Week, according to the Branch they are employed in.

CHAP. LI.

Of the Cart-Wheeler and Collar-Maker.

SECT. 1. Of the Cart-Wbuler. THE Cart-Wheeler differs nothing from the Coach-Wheeler, but that he makes When for Carts only; and is not obliged to turn out he Work so neatly finished as the other. Also designed for this Trade, requires to be of a strong robust Constitution, and ought not to be bout till the Age of Fisteen or Sixteen, when I Joints begin to knit, and he has arrived at moderal

modera unprofi earns fi accordi

The he mak Whips, Horfe H Dog-Bus keep ittle me Boy defind hea

nach.

Pur Vater fump co andle : onstruct these d thirty riss of mmon pgine-I ead.
The I

Hand e Trac moderate Degree of Strength The Trade is not unprofitable to the Master, and the Journeyman earns from Twelve to Fifteen Shillings a Week, according as he is reputed a good Handan woll add

The Collar-Maker is but an indifferent Trade; SECT. 2. he makes Collars for Carriage-Horses, Waggoners Of the Whips, Traces, and other Harness. He uses Collar-Jorse Hides for most of his Work. He is a kind of Maker. Dog-Butcher, by felling the Horse-Flesh to such s keep Dogs in Town. The Journeymen earn ittle more than common Labourers Wages. A Boy designed for this Business ought to be strong nd healthy; and of no delicate squeamish Stonach.

CHAP. LII.

Of the PUMP-MAKER.

THE Pump-Maker is employed in making Of the Pumps and Pipes, for the Conveyance of Pump-Vater from one Place to another. The common Maker. ump confifts of a Pipe or Cylinder, a Sucker, and andle: It is an Hydrostatic Instrument, and instructed upon the Principles of that Science. these Pumps Water will not rise above two d thirty Feet: A Phoenomenon explained by the eight of the Atmosphere. There are several its of Pumps; but most of them, except the mmon Pump, are made by the Engineer or -1700 igine-Maker, and shall be spoke of under that ead. designed for this Trade, requires

The Pump-Maker requires more Strength in Hands than Judgment in his Head : However, c Trade affords him reasonable Profits, and he R4

21 eral

pays

A DEEPER.

ENGINEER

pays his Journeymen from Twelve to Fifteen Shill lings a Week : A Youth may be bound about fifteen Years of Age, if of a robust Constitution and his Education may be confined to Reading Writing, Accounts, and some Knowledge Mensuration, in regard he buys Timber by the Measure, and makes up his Accounts at so much An Engineer reduited a very mechanically tool a. Head, and thould be verted to all the Law and

water to the transfer of the t

echanic Powers, as he is citiployed in making Engines of LILL . A. A. HaDe Powers are

who VI adi's Of the Engineer.

SECT. I. Of the Engineer.

there Powers depen BY Engineer I do not mean the Military Engineer, but that Tradesman who is employed in making Engines for raifing of Water, &c. W have improved much of late Years in this will Art, and have now Engines moved both by fit and Water, which our Forefathers knew nothin of. This has been owing to the Labour of the Royal Society, and the Progress we have madel Experimental Philosophy.

His Bufiness.

2135

The Engineer makes Engines for raising Water by Fire, either for supplying Reserve or draining Mines: He makes Engines to for Water to any Height for extinguishing Fire, Pumps variously constructed for raising Water Besides the common Pump, mentioned in foregoing Chapter, he makes Chain-Pumps, which differ from the other in this, that the Water forced up without any Dependance upon the hi and may be raifed higher than by the comm Phinp; but requires greater Strength to working He makes the Screw-Pump, by some called Pythagorean-Pump, as supposed to be invented that Philosopher; it consists of a Pipe twill

clined e raifed hich n Water i wer E oper. An E Head ! inciple lechani H Engin ve; th rew, a thefe reing] Vario umbers akers ires a rable A diness i ble of r Youth y be ucation ge of rn Ma is absol

r: He

nerwise

less ar

chanic nd can

prove only t

ke the

anches mict.

ound a

ound a wooden Cylinder; it is placed upon an iclined Plain, the one End of it in the Water to eraifed, and the other turned round by a Handle, which moves both the Pipe and Cylinder: The Water is raised by its own Pressure upon the ower End of the Pipe, and thrown out at the

pper.

d

di

An Engineer requires a very mechanically turn- His Genius Head, and should be versed in all the Laws and inciples of Mechanics, and what is called the lechanic Powers, as he is employed in making Engines of Force. The Mechanic Powers are e; the Wedge, the Lever, the Wheel, the rew, and the Pully; and on the Combination these Powers depends the Construction of all ring Engines whatever. He employs Smiths various forts, Founders for his Brass-work, umbers for Lead-work, and a Class of Shoeikers for making his Leather Pipes. He reires a large Stock to fet up with, and a confiable Acquaintance among the Gentry. The finess is at present in few Hands, nor is it cable of maintaining a great Number of Masters. Youth, whose Genius is turned to Mechanics, y be put to this Trade about Fifteen: His weation as to Letters may confift in the Knowge of the English Tongue; but he ought to m Mathematics and Deligning, of which last sabsolutely necessary he should be perfect Mar: He ought to have a folid, not a flighty Head, serwise his Business will tempt him to many less and expensive Projects: The Theory of chanics is foon learned, but a Man whose nd can execute what his Head invents, is likely prove a much better Engineer, than he who only the Theory: Theory and Practice joined ke the compleat Workman in this and all other inches of Trade. The Workmen in this Bufi-

WATCH-MAKER.

ness are paid according to the Branches they are employed in ; but in general earn from Fiftee to Twenty Shillings a Week; and the Fore-Ma of a Shop, who understands finishing of the common Engines, may earn much more.

CHAP. LIV,

Of the WATCH-MAKER, and these employs.

SECT. 1.

Of the

Watch
Maker.

THE Watch-Maker's Business is but of model Invention, and of late improved in Englanto the highest Persection; we beat all Europe to Clocks and Watches of all forts, and export the useful Engines to all the Parts of the know World.

At the first Appearance of Watches they we but rude to what they are now; they were beg and ended by one Man, who was called a Watch Maker; but of late Years the Watch-Maker, pro perly fo called, fcarce makes any thing belonging to a Watch; he only employs the different Trade men among whom the Art is divided, and putst feveral Pieces of the Movement together, and a justs and finishes it. Watches about fixty Yea ago went upon Cat-Gut instead of a Chain, an were affected by every Change of Weather; was morally impossible to adjust them to any fixe Certainty: But fince the Invention of the Chair and our Improvement in the Temper of Spring our Watches are reduced to certain Principles up on which the Weather, at least in our Climate can have no Effect. Ovements of the Warch, and the gifter different De

Hot which it confilts, he gives the whole to fragher

a rommer.

The received he Teet hich would the Trifle, and brown

o Hand

The last to lutter, le has no cutters of t

e draw

s only

eir pro

The Sonot lefe la Countaker bequires

e rend

ye wou

There
It the Continue with the I

When ovemen

The next Improvement Watches and Clocks ceived, was the Invention of Engines for cutting the Teeth in the feveral Parts of the Movement, which were formerly cut by Hand. This has rejuced the Expence of Workmanship and Time to Trifle, in Comparison to what it was before, and brought the Work to such an Exactness that to Hand can imitate it.

The Movement-Maker forges his Wheels of Sect. 2. tals to the just Dimensions; sends them to the Of the lutter, and has them cut at a trifling Expence: Movele has nothing to do when he takes them from ment Mace Cutter but to finish them and turn the Cor-ker. ers of the Teeth. The Pinions made of Steel e drawn at the Mill, so that the Watch-Maker is only to file down the Pivots, and fix them to eir proper Wheels.

The Springs are made by a Tradesman who Sect. 3. Less nothing else, and the Chains by another: Of the liese last are frequently made by Women, in Spring a Country about London, and sold to the Watch-and Chain-laker by the Dozen for a very small Price. It Maker. Squires no great Ingenuity to learn to make satch-Chains, the Instruments made for that the tenders the Work quite easy, which to the ye would appear very difficult.

There are Workmen who make nothing else Sect. 4. It the Caps and Studs for Watches, and Silver-Of the miths who only make Cases, and Workmen who Cap, Stud, It the Dial-Plates, or enamed them, which is of and Case-the become much the Fashion.

Maker.

an Xe

Ш

100

up

ate

When the Watch-Maker has got home all the Sect. 5.

Ovements of the Watch, and the other different Of the

Its of which it confifts, he gives the whole to Finisher.

a Finisher.

CLOCK-MAKER.

a Finisher, who puts the whole Machine to ther, having first had the Brass-Wheels gilded the Gilder, and adjusts it to proper Time. T Watch-Maker puts his Name upon the Plate, is esteemed the Maker, though he has not made his Shop the smallest Wheel belonging to it. It fupposed, however, that he can make all the Mor ments, and Apprentices are learned still to cutthe by Hand: He must be a Judge of the Goodness Work at first Sight, and put his Name to nothing but what will stand the severest Trial; fort Price of a Watch depends upon the Reputation the Maker only.

All the Branches require a Mechanic Head, all nice Hand, to touch those delicate Instruments w which they make Pivots almost imperceptibl and a strong Sight, there being scarce any Tr which requires a quicker Eye or Readier Ha The Profit of the Master is considerable, and Journeyman has as much as he can earn, forth are generally paid by the Piece; a Finisher in earn Thirty or Forty Shillings a Week, if to flantly employed: It requires no great Streng

Education, nor much Education to make a practical Water Maker; but a Man who intends to be Malle the Theory ought to have a tolerable Educati and should have some Smattering of Mechan and Mathematics. He may be bound about Fo teen, or sooner if he is tolerably acute. T Trade is not much over-stocked in Town, and Trade has better Encouragement in our Plan tions, or in any other Part of Europe. If he

derstands his Business, he may have Bread all any where, out asda

SECT. 6. Of the Clock and Orrery. Maker.

heth are executed; In treating of the Watch-Maker, I have every thing that can be faid of the Clock-Make or any other Branch of Tradesmen concerned mak

INS aking a

the Siz upon o unde mot be

r; but y, are r many refore 1 tch-ma

nontation

ther.

be Ma

HE M all kind atical nment rants, enlions. elongir to has quainte nich his

ll as w bys fev anics, f the which t

in ger

ore the

aking any Instruments for the Mensuration of me. They differ only from the Watch-Maker the Size of their Work, the Principles they upon are constantly the fame, and a Person understands the Theory of Watch-making mot be ignorant of any other Movement what-; but fuch as are used to one fort of Work y, are certainly better than he who rambles many, though the Principles of all are alike: refore I wish the Articles of Clock-making and tch-making were kept more distinct from one ther.

CHAP. LV.

noisedur

10

nd

an

ev

ida ida

eng

ned

naki

he Mathematical and Optical Instrument, and Spectacle-Maker.

HE Mathematical-Instrument-Maker makes SECT. 1. all kind of Instruments constructed upon Ma- Of the atical Principles, and used in Philosophical Mathema. iments: He makes Globes, Orrerys, Scales, tical Inlants, Sectors, Sun-Dials of all Sorts and frumentmions, Air-Pumps, and the whole Appara-Maker. clonging to Experimental Philosophy. He His Buf. to have a Mathematically turned Head, and ness, and quainted with the Theory and Principles up-Genius. ich his several Instruments are constructed, as with the practical Use of them. He ys several different Hands, who are mere anics, and know no more of the Use or Detro f the Work they make, than the Enginesyms which the greatest Part of them are executed; ore the Mafter must be a thorough Judge of Clock and every thing that can be faid of the Istoneg al Orrest. or surpther Branch' of Tradelmen' concerned

Maker

INSTRUMENT MAKER

254 SECT. 2. Of the Opticaland Spectacle Maker.

The Optical-Instrument-Maker is employed making the various forts of Telefcopes, Me scopes of different Structures, Spectacles, and Instrument other Instruments invented for the Help or Pr fervation of the Sight, and in which Glaffes used. He himself executes very little of the Woo except the grinding the Glasses: He grinds Convex-Glasses in a Brass Concave Sphere, o Diameter large in proportion to the Glass inter ed, and his Concave-Glasses upon a Convex Sph of the fame Metal : His Plane-Glasses he en upon a just Plane, in the same Manner as the mon Glass-Grinder, mentioned Chap. XXX Sect. 4. He grinds them all with Sand and lishes them with Emery and Putty. The G and Machinery of his Instruments are made

and he adjusts the Glasses to them.

different Workmen, according to their Nati

TO BE GLANDER

on Justiced gardian to

It is a very ingenious and profitable Busin and employs but a few Hands as Masters. Wages. Journeymen earn a Guinea a Week, and for more, according as they are accurate in t Trade. Such a Tradefman defigned for a Ma ought to have a pretty good Education, and a netrating Judgment, to apprehend the Theory the feveral Instruments he is obliged to me and must be a thorough Judge of such Work's employs others to execute. A Youth may bound to either of these Trades any time between thirteen and fifteen Years of Age, and does require much Strength.

*** the state of the souls and the est bear beauty and after THE A A MANAGE DOMAN

CHA

bar

the S

HE f

maki

s. &c. mity in

fits to

teen o

tty cor

ich Str

uth ma Age.

The Ti

Trur

ke Lean

fonable

for t

must b

less tha

ngth is

teen o his Tin

lings a

The Bo

ner: H

Cases f

require

meyma

ut Fifte

C HA P. V LVI murfin I red to manufink

the Shagreen-Case-Maker, and Trunk-Maker.

HE first of these Tradesmen is employed in SECT 1. making Shagreen Cases for Watches, Twee- Of the s, &c. and Chefts for Plate. There is some In-Shagmenmity in the Business, and it affords reasonable Case-Mafits to the Master: The Journeymen earn ker. teen or Sixteen Shillings a Week, and are my constantly employed. It requires neither ch Strength, nor any previous Education; a uth may be bound to it about Fourteen Years Age.

The Trunk-Maker is a very noify Trade: Be-SECT. 2. Trunks, Portmanteaus, &c. they generally Of the ke Leather-Buckets; and between both return Trunksomable Profits. The Genius required to fit a Maker. for this Trade has nothing particular in it: must be a mere Dunce who cannot acquire it es than seven Years. A moderate Share of ingth is necessary: A Lad may be bound about teen or fifteen Years of Age, and when out is Time may earn from Twelve to Fifteen lings a Week.

he Box-Maker is no more than a bungling Sect. 3. her: He is employed chiefly in making Boxes Of the Cases for packing up all manner of dry Goods. Box -- Marequires more Strength than Brains; and ater. meyman earns the common Joiner's Wages, t Fifteen Shillings a Week.

and to obvious and

P. A.P. distr. but a there Ke & co

CORK-CUTTER

CHAP. LVII.

Of the NEEDLE and PIN-MAKER.

SECT. 1. Of the Needle-Maker. THIS Tradesman does not require to be acute as the Instruments he makes; to Needle-Maker's Skill consists in the just Tempor of his Steel; the mechanical Part requires not ther much Strength nor Skill. The Steel is drawin Wire to the Fineness of the Needle design cut into Lengths, then the Eye is struck with Instrument proper for that Use and the Point filed down.

SECT. 2. Of the Pin-Maker. The Pin-Maker makes his Pins of Brass W drawn by the Wire-Drawers, and imported in Abroad; one Hand is employed in cutting it different Lengths according to the Size of Pins, another in making the Heads, a fourth putting them on, and a fifth in Pointing; by Number of different Hands employed, this W is quickly dispatched, otherwise it could sea afford a living Profit; as it is, it turns out by poor Business, and a Journeyman earns no me than a common Labourer.

CHAP. LVIII.

Of the CORK-CUTTER.

Cork-Cut- THIS Tradesman's Name implies his ler.

finess; the Cork is the Bark of a Tree that Name of the Product of Spain; it reques no great Head-piece, but a sharp Knife to a

tute the d, and o much

iceship

T is e Trade d Bruff gs Briff Length makes the Br ture of res no

Master de is ch is no ind.

this M

Educather Li

Broom h mak

ids in

tute this Business; Women are mostly employd, and earn Seven or Eight Shillings a Week at much a Dozen of Corks. It is soon acquired, and worth no Boy's While to serve an Appreniceship to learn the Mistery.

<u>**********</u>

CHAP. LIX.

Of the BRUSH-MAKER.

T is easy to comprehend the Nature of this SECT. 1. Tradesman's Business; he makes Hair Brooms The Brush-Brushes of all Sorts: His chief Materials are Maker. gs Briftles, which he combs, picks, and cuts Lengths fit for the various Sorts of Brushes makes; he cuts and forms the wooden Part the Brush, with an Instrument much of the ture of that used by the Last-Maker. It reres no great Genius to become fully Master this Mistery, and but a moderate Degree of ength: It is not over and above profitable to Master, and the Journeyman earns from elve to Fisteen Shillings a Week. The de is pretty much overstocked with Hands, th is no great Encouragement for Apprentices ind. The Age fit for binding to the Trade, om Twelve Years of Age and upwards, and Education has no Influence upon their Art, ther Liberal or not.

Brooms, I must not forget Birch Brooms, The Brooms, I must not forget Birch Brooms, The Brooms, the make no inconsiderable Figure in Trade; Maker. told some employ Four or Five Hundred is in this Article; however I do not find if these great Masters take Apprentices, or that

rec equ to c that their Mistery requires great Talents: The generally employ Women and common Labourers to do their Work.

SECT. 3. There are a Sort of Mops made by the Bird Mop-Ma. Broom-Makers, of Woollen Rags, and a Claker. of People who live by picking up and fellin Rags for this Purpose; and another Sort of Momade of woollen Thrumbs. This last is a profitable Branch; those who make them may ear Twelve or Fisteen Shillings a Week. As I have mentioned Rags, I must here take notice, the

Rag-Men. these Rag-Men who buy up Linnen Rags for the Paper Mills, employ some Thousands, and make a very genteel Living by it.

atelle Number A Pola Lax des of the Country and send up their Charles

Of the Weavers in general.

THE Weaving Business is very extension and divided into innumerable Branches; many as there are different Fabricks of wrow Goods: They may be divided into the Nar and Broad Weavers, and again into Silk, Clo and Linnen Weavers, and each of these into SECT. 1. many Branches as there are different Sorts Of Nar. Commodities made of these Materials. row-Wea-Narrow Weavers are fuch as are employed vers, viz weaving Livery Laces for Beds, Ribbons, pla Ribbon, flowered and brocaded, Tapes, Incles, &c. Livery- There are Engine Looms for making fome Lace, these Narrow Goods, wherein Ten or a Do of Pieces can be made at once, but Goods # Weavers, on those Looms are not so good as those made Erc. H mas deligning as their Rivals, the Weal in Isimisteria - need non be obliged to fend

09

Hand Threa Engin Threa weavin Streng or Find onceal We

f Narr
fs in P
trials the
ay ear
laffes m
ace-W
eatest N
ork in
the Lo.

ers el

hapter

As to the standard is more and ous Book little In

lingenication wing to the of wheth Adv

in Spitt

OU

arr

Clo

nte

rts

yed

pla c.

ome Do

s m

Hand; the Reason is, it is impossible to find Thread of any Sort, every way equal. Thefe Engines bestow an equal Pressure upon all Threads alike, whereas the Workman when weaving by Hand, increases or diminishes the brength of his Pull, according to the Coarfeness Fineness of the Thread; and by that Means onceals all Difference in the Waft or Warp. We have treated of some of the Narrow Weaers elsewhere, as of the Orrice-Weaver; see hapter XXXth, Sect. 5th. The whole Tribe Narrow Weavers make but poor Bread, and is in Proportion to the Coarfeness of the Marials they use. The common Run of them Their Waay earn about Nine Shillings a Week; theges. alles most employed in London, are the Liveryace-Weavers, and the Ribbon-Weaver. eatest Number employed in the other Articles ork in the Country, and fend up their Goods the London Market, at a much cheaper Rate in they can be afforded to be manufactured fil

As to those in the Broad Way, the Silk Wea-SECT. 2. is most employed in London; Stuffs, Broad The fevethe and Woollen Goods are chiefly made in ral Tribes Cloathing Counties of England, and the of Broad nen is the Manufacture of Scotland, Ireland, Weavers. nce and Germany. The Spittlefield Weavers, pall work in the Silk Manufacture, are a nuous Body. The plain Silk Weaver requires Silk-Wealittle Ingenuity, but the Weavers of flower-ver, his ilks, Damasks, Brocades and Velvets are Genius and ingenious Tradesmen: These ought to learn Education. ring to defign their own Patterns; the t of which gives the French Workmen the est Advantage over us. Were our Weavers pert at designing as their Rivals, the Wea-H in Spittlefields need not be obliged to fend

SILK-THROWSTER.

to Paris for new Patterns: A Man acute with his Pen in Drawing, could strike out new Fancies as well as the Frenchman; for I cannot apprehend there can be any general natural Difference between Workmen, if they have equal Advantages of Education and Experience in the Business.

As to the Construction of a Loom for the rich Manufactures, it is the same with that de signed for coarser Goods; all Looms have som Principles common to them, but it is impossible to give the Reader an Idea of that who constitutes the Difference among them without Plate or Model.

Wages of a The Journeyman Weaver in most Branches Silk-Wea- the Silk Way may earn a Guinea or Eighte ver. Shillings a Week, if constantly employed; its quires moderate Strength: A Boy may be bou about Eleven or Twelve Years of Age. The are employed younger, but more for the Adward tage of the Master, than any thing they are learn of their Trade in such Infant Years.

SECT. 4. This Tradesman buys raw Silk from the lost of the porter, and sometimes imports it himself Silk-Man. sells it to the Manusacturer. If we comb him as a Ware-House-Keeper and Retailer, requires no great Genius to acquire the Missof his Trade; if as a Merchant, we refer to that Chapter where his Qualifications are oprehended under the general Description of Merchant.

The Silk-Throwster, by a Mill calculated The Silk that Purpose, throws the Silk, and prepares I Throwster. the various Uses of the Weaver; he emposed when the gives but I Wages: It is a very profitable Business of M

Maste uity. mploy nay m

<u>6060</u>

heir 7

dye hem se nd Binost im ng Buhat C

he Opereferal
ope.
Way in
re con
The Si

he W:

other,
of Streintil F
general
and Th

The fulling or mill Gloss, in Eng

in Eng.

DYER.

Master, and requires but a small Share of Ingeuity. Spinning the hard Silk and winding it mploys a great Number of Female Hands, who hay make good Bread of it, if they refrain from the common Vice of Drinking and Sotting away heir Time and Senses.

<u>&&&&&!**&&**&&&&&</u>

CHAP. LX.

Of DYERS of all Sorts.

te

OU FH

e I

li :

er,

Aif

er

e c

n d

es i

emp

ut

for M N London there are Dyers of all Sorts; fome SECT. 1. dye only Wool, others Silk; some confine Dyers of hemselves to particular Colours, such as Scarlet all Sorts. nd Blues; the Scarlet Dyer is by much the nost ingenious and profitable Branch of the Dyng Business; the best Dyes that are struck of hat Colour are done upon the River Severn; he Water of that River has some Influence upon he Operation, which renders Cloths finished there referable to those made any where else in Euwe. The Business of a Dyer in the Woollen Way in general is very laborious and chilly; they The Business of a Dyer in the Woollen re constantly dabbling in Water hot and cold. The Silk Dyers have not fo much Labour as the ther, but all Classes require a moderate Degree Strength; a Youth ought not to be bound intil Fourteen or Fifteen Years of Age. The general Wages among Dyers is Half a Crown Wages. and Three Shillings a Day.

The Woollen-Dyers besides Copperas and the Instrufulling Mill, which is an Engine moved by a Horse ments used. or milling the Cloth, have a Hot-Press to give it Gloss. The Silk-Dyers, instead of a Press, use in Engine called a Mangle or Calendar. The silk when dyed and dry is rolled round a Roller,

S 3 an

BLUE-MAKER.

and put upon a smooth Plain, under a great Weight moved backward and forward by the laterposition of a Wheel and a Horse.

SECT. 2. These Tradesmen keep Calendars or Mangles Of Calen-being heavy Engines moved by Horses, or Mendars. for pressing chiefly Linnen Cloths of all Sorts It requires more Strength than Ingenuity, and do not understand that they take Apprentices the few that are Masters about Town employ Labourers, who earn from Nine to Twelve Shillings a Week, and by Degrees learn to be expert in the Business, so as to confine themselve to that Work alone.

SECT. 3. This is a Shop-keeping Business who deals in Dyes or Colours for the Dyers mostly. The Salters. Salters differ little from the Oil-Shop, and in their Mistery.

SECT. 4. Starch is mostly made in the Country, it is Of Starch-made of the finest Flour soaked in Water and Makers. afterwards dried; we make very good here, but they esteem the Poland Starch best. It is a laborious Business enough, and tolerably profitable Journeymen earn from Nine to Fisteen Shik lings a Week.

This Tradesman makes a Species of Blue-Dye mostly used by the Callico-Printers, and general Makers. ly keeps a Shop something like a Dry-Salter's where he sells Dyes and Starch, but they generally use Labourers and seldom take Apprentices at they take are in the Shop-keeping Way.

M M

CHAP

001

d tab

Lixivit

Sea W

Ashes

Quant

salts fr

out in

if for

where

Oil is

Lee, a

Chefts

Blue,

t is c

into L

t is a

profita

nuity :

be pe

fuch a

Boiler

his D

other

We

<u>%&&&&&&</u>!<u>&&&&</u>*

CHAP. LXI.

Of the SOAP-BOILER.

COAP is composed of Lime, Salt of Vege- The Soaptables, and the Fat of Animals; a Lee or Boiler. Lixivium is made of Kelp, that is, the Salt of Sea Weed obtained by burning, or of the white The Com-Ashes of other Vegetables, into which is added a position of Quantity of Lime-water. When the Lee has Soap. food long enough in the Fatts to extract all the Salts from the Ashes, it is then drained off and put into a Boiler, with a Proportion of Tallow, (if for hard Soap) or of Oil (if for foft Soap), where it is allowed to boil until the Tallow or Oil is fufficiently incorporated with the strong Lee, and is become of one thick Confishence; it sthen taken out with Ladles and poured into Chests; before it is cool they pour over it some Blue, which penetrates through the Mass; when t is cold, it is taken out of the Chests, and cut into Lengths with a Wire, and laid up to dry; t is a laborious nasty Business, but abundantly rofitable, and requires no great Share of Ingenuity; if the Master and one Man in the House understands the Business, the whole Work may be performed by Labourers. The Wages given such a Foreman depends upon the Business of the Boiler, and is in proportion to the Largeness of his Dealing; the others concerned are paid as other Labourers, from Nine to Twelve Shillings Week. they take are in the Shop-keeping

S 4

516

i Ul

ye

a de ou

ne

CHAP.

and not very from Coo-Tried T also C.H A P. LXIII.

Of the BREWER and DISTILLER.

THE Brewers in London, as far as I can learn feldom take Apprentices; his Work is car Brewer. ried on by Labourers, who have acquired the Knowledge by Experience; and those who inten to fet up the Business have either been acquainte with it, by being Son or Relation to some Ma in the Trade, or take their Chance, by depend ing on the Skill and Honesty of the Clerks an Servants: The Business of a Brewer requires large Stock of Ready Money to fet up with, an the Profits returned are proportionably consider able.

SECT. 2. Of the Copper-Smith.

The Copper-Smith makes Coppers, Boile for the Brewers, and all Manner of large Velle creafes of Copper. This differs only from the Brazier te last, who likewise makes Copper Utenfils, that he ristick Work is the largest and the most laborious is, and Their Journeymen and Apprentices ought the much have as much Strength as any Mechanic I know op, lihave as much Strength as any Mechanic I know op, in and he and they ought to live by themselves, so world hough a Journeyman is from Twelve to Twenty Shill whi lings a Week. pes of redrems that many

and national Dounkenr This Tradesman makes Backs for the Brewe SECT. 3. Of the to cool his Liquors in, is something between the Back-Ma-Cooper and the Carpenter, and requires mot their Strength than Ingenuity, and their Wages is from Twelve to Fifteen Shillings a Week.

The liquors in th

This ron H Brewers rofitab Wages

The reat Pe to be Duantit he Cor believ eceive levenu states, ebauch trength Hom rink. ave no on the opes (

ong I

tend n

This is a Class of Smiths employed in making SECT. 4. ion Hoops for the large Vessels belonging to Of the Brewers and Diffillers, is a laborious and not very Iron Coorofitable Branch of that numerous Craft. Their per. Wages is like that of the other Classes.

The London Distillery is now arrived at a very Sect. 5. reat Perfection, though not near so much as it Distilling to be hoped it may. We make ten times the in general. Duantity of Spirits we made Forty Years ago; he Confumption has increased prodigiously and believe the Goodness of the Commodity has eceived fome Improvement. It brings in a large evenue to the Crown; the Dealers get great Mates, but I am afraid it has contributed to ebauching the Morals, and debilitating the trength of the common People. The Cheapness of Home-made Spirits encourages the Vulgar to rink. It lays a Temptation in their Way; they ave now got the Habit, which daily increases pon them with such Rapidity, that if the Evil creases in the next ten Years as it has done in a last, Drunkenness must become the Characts, and forget Labour and Sobriety. The Chil-OW op, live in Drunkenness, and kick out of the fo orld without having enjoyed one fober

The Malt Distiller is the Father of all the o-SECT.6. mon er Classes, as he furnishes them with the Chief The Malt their Materials. To distil Malt, the Process Distiller. as follows; the Malt is grinded and mashed in e same Manner as if you intended to brew ong Beer; the Worts are taken off without

hought; but private Vices are public Benefits,

d while they continue such, we have no great opes of redreffing those many Calamities that

tend national Drunkenness.

es o Shil

ewe

a th

fron

28

DISTILLER.

mixing any Hops, and put to cool in Backs when cold, they are drawn out of the Bac into working Fatts, and fomented with Yeaf they keep constantly stirring about the Worts the Fatts until they are thoroughly fermente and the Barm begins to fall to the Bottom they are then ready for fingling, and are call Wash. They are put into a Still about the Parts full ; the Fire is kept pretty brifk till Wash is near upon the boil; when the Hear the Still is put on, and luted to the Worm the Worm-tub; then the Fire is allowed to crease until the Still begins to run; it is ke in a constant slow Heat until the Whole is in led. The first Production is called Low Win These Low Wines are again put into the St which with the Worm ought to be well cleaned and are distilled a second Time, and are no pure Spirits of Malt.

The Com- fells his Malt Spirits to the Compound Distilled pound Distributed Pound Di

SECT. 8.
Molasses
Spirits.

Molasses Spirits are distilled from Treacle, the Compound Distillers; the Molasses are luted with Water to a proper Thinness, to warmed, fermented and wrought in the same Manner as the Malt Wash. When thorough fermented, it is singled into Low Wines re-drawn into Spirits in the same Manner Malt.

ng th rge I even rice : ut by true or N on en ler a mmo r does d all d beli d thei ing c Gin, reases bduct, a ben il arifi inion,

Th

could d Spiri there hofe of had he Pui Moral

Beans gh the hot fo ey, the er, lar

n steep

The several Classes of Distillers, notwithstandg the high Duty, have a Secret of making rge Profits: How they can pretend to pay the evenue, and sell sound Spirits for so small a rice as they do, I own is a Mistery past finding it by my shallow Apprehension; but the Fact true, that they all get Estates, and yet the or Man may get drunk for Two-pence. It is on enough to bind a Lad Apprentice to a Difler at Fifteen; but I believe it is not very mmon to take Apprentices in that Branch; rdoes it require much Ingenuity. I wish they d all of them more Conscience and Honesty. believed, that they were answerable to God their Country for the Mischief they do by ing distilled Poison under the fictitious Names Gin, Anniseed, &c. The Distiller, no doubt, reases the Revenue, and vends the Farmers bduct, and in that Respect may be looked upon a beneficial Member of the Society; but the larifing from his Trade to Individuals, in my ille inion, over-balances all the Good he does the olic. An

could wish either that he distilled none but despirits, and took a high Price for them; or there were as few Distillers in our Days as hose of Queen Elizabeth, when our Country-had Spirits without Gin, and the Expence he Publick was defrayed without debauching Morals of the People.

m

Q.

s th

cle,

fs,

ne I

prom

nes anner lalt is made of Barley, Oats, Rye, Peafe Sect. 9.

Beans, but for the most Part of Barley; Of the
gh the other Grains may be malted, they Maltster.

not so commonly used. To make Malt of
ey, the Maltster steeps in a Steep-full of
er, large in Proportion to his Malt Barn; it
a steep till the whole Grain is equally soft,

WINE-COOPER.

and that you may bruise it, by holding the Grain between your Finger and Thumb end-ways; is then taken out of the Steep and laid in the rot Heap until it begins to put forth a Spire; one End. When it has spir'd enough, the Hea is spread every Day larger, until it is spread in a Floor, and covers all the Malt Barn; they kee turning it every five or fix Hours, until the Gra is perfectly dry. When it is put upon the Ki and dried by a flow constant Fire, it is the taken off and is ready for the Market. Its quires great Care and Judgment to make Ma properly, and is attended with reasonable Profit but little Malt is made in London in proportion the Consumption; the most of it is made in Country, shipped for London and fold at Bu Key.

CHAP. LXIV.

Of the WINE-COOPER and VINTNER

The Wine-T HE Trade of a Wine-Cooper is all a M Cooper.

Tery, his original Business was to take a of the Wine-Cellar, to mix Wines of differ Growths, to answer the Flavour and Taste quired by the different Palates of his Custome to fine them down, purge them from the Lees, and render them fit for Drinking; to a the several Diseases to which Wines are liab to recover them when pricked, and presente them when on the Fret; to renew their Flav and Colour when lost by Age or any Accide the tastes the Wine at the Keys, knows Products of different Countries, and the specific Qualities of particular Vineyards: This is

onest calate ome a compound of Use of

lyder lefembleal Probert at lert at hey drophistics to he pro-

Inowler large erpose thers the large estigned inice

Advoca

Tafferopertiall till till winelourteed ducation oper teneral

The onestly om the ut few

which a

onest Part of his Business, and requires a nice alate and great Labour and Experience to beome fully Master of, but of late Years he has one a Step farther, he is not contented with ompounding Wine with Wine to produce diffeent Flavour, Taste and Body; to cure the ommon Faults of real Wine and prepare them or Use; but he attempts to perform the Mirale of turning Water into Wine; he converts yder and feveral more noxious Materials to a lesemblance of Port, Sack, Canary, and other eal Products of the Vine, and is become fo lert at deceiving, that few People know when bey drink the true Juice of the Grape, or fome ophisticated Stuff brewed by the Wine-Cooper. is to the Honesty of this Trade, according to he present Practice, I believe few will be an dvocate for it; but the Profits arising from the Inowledge and Practice of these Misteries are large, that it is in vain for Conscience to inerpose or perswade the Dealers to leave it off, or thers not to learn the pernicious Art. A Lad His Geeligned for a Wine-Cooper, must have naturally nius. nice distinguishing Palate; if he has naturally Tafte, Experience teaches him the peculiar roperties and Flavour of Wine, but without all the Experience on Earth cannot make a Wine-Cooper of him. He may be bound about ourteen or Fifteen, having only the common ducation of a middling Tradesman. A Winelooper, in the Employ of a Wine-Merchant, has enerally a Guinea a Week besides Perquisites, Wages. which are very large. We are selected larger and

n

R

M e c

te

me

th

liab

refe lav

cide

WS

spe is

The Vintner every Body knows, if he deals SECT. 1. onestly, buys neat Wines, and his Profits arise The Vintom the Difference between buying and felling, ner. ut few of them are contented with that reason-

WAX-CHANDLER,

akes up

hen he

nd cor

Il they Moule

Moulds

erent S

Candles

me as

hiddle (

ick'd,

nd pou

and fo

ealed a

It is

ts atto

afiness

ons;

allowarn th

ound a

articul Wax

er, th

nt roll

ufinef

allow

rade.

om ?

ay be

ithou

3110

ut.

able Profit. They for the most Part dabble the Business of the Wine-Cooper, and Re-bree in their Cellars what had been before Brewe in the Wine-Vaults. A Lad, who is to ferv his Time to a Vintner, must be an acute, ac tive Fellow, quick of Apprehension, nimble i in his Heels, ready handed and complaifant i his Disposition; he ought to read and write and may be bound about Twelve Years of Age fome of them even as Drawers make very good Bread of it. The Trade of the Master, by the general bad Repute he has brought upon Wine is neither fo large nor fo certain as formerly Tradesmen are now got more into the Taste of Malt Liquor, and we find our Taverns either that up or converted into Alehouses; so that cannot think there is much Encouragement to serve Seven Years Apprenticeship to this Trade.

CHAP. LXV.

Of the Tallow and Wax-Chandler.

TALLOW Candles are made two Ways and Wax.

The Tallow is first rendered and strained from the Skin and all Impurities in the Fat. The Wicks

are made of Cotton spun for that Use; the Workmen cut them into proper Lengths; the The Man-Tallow is melted and put into a Fat of boiling

making Water, which keeps it in constant Flow; the making Wicks are ranged five or fix upon a long small Store Can-Stick, and placed upon Stands near the Fat; the dles. Candle-Maker takes one of these Sticks by both Ends, plunges it into the Fat and takes it out

again; this he lays down upon the Stands, and takes

C

te e

h

ie Iy

ne t

e.

Ud

N

VS.

lles the

cks

the

the ing

the

nall

the

oth

out and

kes

restor .

kes up another, until he has dipped them all: en he begins with the first and dips it again. d continues dipping them one after another Mould Candles are made thus; they have Mould

soulds made of Lead, Tin, or Glass, of dif-Candles. rent Sizes, according as they intend to make andles; the Wick is prepared of Cotton, the me as for Store-Candles, and fixed in the addle of the Mould. When all the Moulds are ick'd, the Tallow already rendered, is melted nd poured into the Moulds, and is allowed to: and some time till the Tallow is perfectly conaled and cold, and then the Candle is drawn ut.

It is a nauseous greafy Business, but the Pronatione for that Inconvenience; it is a healthy ulinels enough, few of them die of Consumpons; yet pthisicky People, not used to it, find such Difficulty to breathe near the Scent of a allow-Chandler's Work-House. Journeymen Wages: ound about Thirteen or Fourteen Years of Age ithout any extra articular Genius. ithout any extraordinary Education, or any

Wax Candles are made after a different Man-Waxer, they are neither cast in Moulds nor dipped, Candles, it rolled and drawn. They make Sealing Wax Wafers, and Flambeaus, Links, &c. The finess is still more profitable than that of the allow-Chandler, and reckoned a more genteel rade. Journeymen earn the common Wages on Twelve to Fifteen Shillings. A Youth be bound about Fourteen Years of Age, thout any particular Genius or Education.

Candiochdeker rakes one of chefe Speek he both

the relief shall use down upwells stands and

SUGAR-BAKER.

CHAP. LXVI.

Of the SUGAR-BAKER.

SECT. I. Of the Sugar-Baker. THE Trade of a Sugar-Baker is but of late Star ing in this Island: He is become consideral only since we became possessed of the Island Jamaica; a Conquest we owe to Oliver Crawel.

Sugar, though an Article of Luxury, is yet great Use to this Island, as our Sugar-Coloniese ploy an infinite Number of Hands at Home, supply them with all manner of Necessaries, who they pay for extravagantly, and some hundred of Shipping are annually freighted to carry the Provisions and import us their Sugars.

Sugar is the Juice of a Reed expressed by t great Iron-Rollers, turned by Negroes. The Ju is received into a Boiler, where it is boiled to confiderable Time, and is made to granulate mixing it with Lime. This dry Powder is up in Casks, in which there is a Hole left to low the Molasses to drain from it, and is int Shape fent to Market and called Muscovado When it comes to the Sugar-Baker he dilutes Raw Sugars with Water, boils them and mi them with Lime feveral Times. Till after feve Dilutings and Boiling they become fit to be into Earthern Moulds of the Shape of a Sug Loaf, and are baked in an Oven and clayed. T are clayed in this manner, a Quantity of Water mixed with Clay till it is thicker than Starch, and put upon the Sugar, in the Mould upon the br Part, which stands uppermost in this part of the 0 ration: The Water subsides through the Loaf car en ablains a pour ickly thout

ay being Pun The L ne a gunce an

rees, ler is earns rest an

the Ter, hiller, ve Shop.

urers,
h an
Ufe.
e Tob
Tob
ence
hy A

ining the

yed in

rnies with it all Impurities, which they have not ten able to take away in boiling, and the Clay reains a dry Substance on the Top. If they were pour on Water without Clay, it would run too ickly through the Loaf and only moisten it, thout carrying off the Impurities; whereas the ay being mixed, it falls by degrees and answers in Purpose.

The Dutch are better Boilers than we, and we ea great Number of working Boilers from ance and Hamburgh. I do not find they take prentices, but the Labourers they employ, by rees, learn the different Branches of it. The ler is the chief Workman in a Sugar-House, earns from Thirty to Fifty Pounds a Year; rest are only Labourers.

CHAP. LXVII.

H S

th

t

fo

ate is t

to

in t

add

t35

mi

feve

be

Sug

. Ti

and

ne bri

heU

oaf

be TOBACCONIST and SNUFF-MAKER.

the Tobacconist, I do not mean the Impor-SECT. I.
er, him I speak of as a Merchant; but the Of the
er, who buys from the Importer, and keeps TobacShop. The greatest Article he deals in is conist.
Tobacco for smoaking; in which he employs
urers, at Twelve Shillings a Week, who cut
han Engine for that Purpose, and prepare
Use.

Tobacconist's Skill consists in the Proper-Tobacco, and his Profit arises from the ence between buying and selling. If they by Apprentices they are taught to cut, are yed in stripping the Leaf off the Stems, and ming the Pig-Tail: It requires neither much th nor Ingenuity. The Trade is reputable

ar

GARDENER.

and profitable, and requires a large Stock to apprenticeship to schough many of thethworks

SECT. 2. Of the Snuff-Man.

god Bread of their Branch. The Snuff-Man buys Tobacco from the bacconist, and makes it into the feveral Sort Snuff, by cutting it small with an Engine, mentioned in the last Section, drying it before Fire, and grinding it in a Mill. He feldom an Apprentice, but employs Labourers, who at fo much a Pound. This Trade is abund profitable, but now much over-flocked. him the Nurfere-May; but it they are, they

of be complete Cradeners the the transfer of the transf

CHAP. LXVIII.

Of the GARDENER, &c.

CVET

THE Gardener is a Country Business, but tioned here as it is a City Company Gardener, is a healthful, laborious, ingenious, and profi Trade. A Gardener ought to have a good tion of laying out Grounds to Advantage this I rather chuse to treat under the his Land-Surveyor, which many of them are London their Skill lies in the Kitchen-Garden their Dexterity in bringing the best and Garden Products to Market.

Journeymen have from Nine to Fifteen lings a Week, according to their Skill; and are employed as Masters in Gentlemen's Ga they have from Ten to an Hundred Pounds a

SECT. 2. The Fruiterer is a Shopkeeping Branch Of the sell Fruits of all forts, both of our own Frusterer, and that of Foreign Countries, fuch as Let Oranges, &c. They take no Apprentice

no App 000 T

en a Sc. urnif nd F

rofita ore ot in

ust 1 en. bunds

urfer arder

The and, a nds o ve a g ance a t espe

and . y who eemed

300

HE Trad

he Ma ity of now of, nor is their Mystery worth ferving an Apprenticeship to; though many of them make ood Bread of their Branch.

The Snuff Man buys The Seed-Shopkeeper fells all manner of Gar-Sect. 3. en and Grass Seeds, Gardener's Tools, Matts, Of the fc. and some of them are Nursery-Men, and Seed-Shop unish Gentlemen with young Trees, both Fruit and Nurnd Forest, with Flower-Roots, &c. It is a very sery-Man. rofitable Branch and in few Hands; requires no ore Skill than other Retail Trades, if they are ot in the Nursery-Way; but if they are, they uft be compleat Gardeners. Their Journeyen, as Shopkeepers, have from Ten to Twenty bunds a Year with Bed and Board, and as ursery-Men, the Wages given is like other ardeners. 018

The Land-Surveyor is employed in measuring Sect. 4. and, and laying it out in Gardens and other Of the nds of Policy about Gentlemen's Seats. To Land-Surwe a good Taste this Way he ought to travel to veyor. once and Italy, and to have a Liberal Education; t especially a thorough Knowledge of Geomeand Designing. They may earn a Guinea a when employed in laying out, and are always cemed above a Mechanic. ad a

CHAP. LXIX.

nya

rop 000

age !

He

W

rden

And N fteen andi

s Ga

nds a

nch!

wn G

s Len

ntice

are employed as Matters in Of VICTUALLING TRADES.

HE Baker is none of the most profitable Secr. 1. Trades; he is so much under the Direction Of the he Magistrate, that he has no great Oppor-Baker. ty of making himself immensely rich; how-

our f

efine

onfo

ed af

Fit

nable

ppear

he E

nd d

pices

lguil

ands

s ne ish.

lasqu

very

Dif

raved fily

res,

reat

oor ar ecies

rve a

e Wa

s, di

now

ipole

ooker

ation

tas t

t tho

A mo

th a c

who

ng th

late ar

10 is 1

ur greatest Men. ABQ Q Dave of late Xears ever, he has a living Profit allowed him by land and as his Commodity is fo necessary for Life in feldom wants Customers; the Poor are more his Mercy than the Rich; small Families mon than great; for in Rolls, Two-penny and Three penny Loaves, there is no Check upon him; the Quartern and Peck Loaves, and fuch Fam hies as take in the small Bread, are the chief Su port of the Baker. The Bakers have one This peculiar to themselves, to be met with in no of Frade; they esteem a Customer who runs and ly with them, more than the Ready-Money Co tomer; though they confume an equal Quant of his Bread. I have heard them own the la but could never procure from them any fatisfi tory Reason for the strange Dislike of Reas Money, a Thing all other Tradesmen cover The ill-natured Part of the World alledge, they take Opportunity of making Dead Men they phrase it) that is, of cutting double Stro on their Tally, which makes a large amends the lying out of their Money. 291158 to 2913

This Business requires as much Strength most Trades: They are generally strong, for Men, and feem to have plenty in most of the Faces. Journeymen have Five or Six Shilling Week, Bed and Board. A Lad may be bo about Fourteen or Fifteen, earlier he can be no Service; the great Burthens they are obli to carry out in ferving their Customers, requ more Strength than is ordinarily to be met modern Cook must first bearsal regunogents His Genius

Of the Cook.

ha diftinguishing Palate; then he must learn SECT. 2. You In the Days of good Queen Elizabeth, W mighty Roaft Beef was the Englishman's Ed our Clockery was plain and fimple as our M ners, it was not then a Science or Mistery, required no Conjuration to please the Palate

mr greatest Men. But we have of late Years fined ourselves out of that simple Tafte, and onformed our Palates to Meats and Drinks drefd after the French Fashion : The natural Taste Fish or Flesh is become nauseous to our fashinable Stomach; we abhor that any thing should pear at our Tables in its native Properties; all he Earth, from both the Poles, the most distant d different Climates, must be ransacked for pices, Pickles and Sauces, not to relish but to fguile our Food. Fifh, when it has passed the ands of a French Cook, is no more Fish; it s neither the Taste, Smell, nor Appearance of in. It, and every Thing elfe, is dreffed in lasquerade, seasoned with slow Poisons, and very Dish pregnant with nothing, but the Seeds Difeases both chronick and acute. This deaved Taste of spoiling wholesome Dyet, by filly and pernicious Sauces, and abfurd Mixres, does not confine itself to the Tables of the reat; but the Contagion is become epidemical: for and Rich live as if they were of a different ecies of Beings from their Ancestors, and obwe a Regimen of Diet, calculated not to supply Wants of Nature, but to oppress her Faculdiffurb her Operations, and load her with, now, unheard of Maladies. But it is to no spole to preach against Luxury and French pokery; they have too powerful a Party in the ation: We must take the Cooks as they are, tas they ought to be; they are not to blame, those that employ them. many divinered erom om A

50

C

nil

Pa

isfa

ead

OVE

fly,

ep

trol

dis

9139

gth

of th

Hing

e boi

s be

obli

requ

net

na (

bow

s Po

ur M

ery,

Palate

A modern Cook must first be endued naturally His Genius th a distinguishing Palate; then he must learn whole Mystery of mixing and disguising every ng that comes under his Hand according to the ate and Humour of his Patient; for I think he is under the Dominion of a French Cook,

wales edizateold or The mino on parmay

CONFECTIONER.

may as properly be termed a Patient, as he who in under a Course of Physic. A Lad designed for Cook must be early inused to bear the Fire, and ought to be of a cleanly Disposition: He may be bound about Thirteen or Fourteen. If he arrive at the Persection of a French Cook, he may have a Hundred a Year from many Noble Patients and if his Skill arrives no higher than that of plain English Cookery, he may expect from Five to Find Pounds a Year, according to the Rank of Master.

SECT. 3.

Of the

Pastry
Cook.

7768 ·

The Pastry-Cook is a very profitable Busine requires a good Palate and a disguising Genius He is nice at making all manner of Pyes, Pastic Tarts, Custards, &c. is skilled in the Architectus of Paste, and judicious at charging his Pyes whall manner of Sculpture and Statuary: He do in Jellies and Preserves, and in some sew Confections. A Lad may be bound about Fourth Years of Age, and generally sets up for his self, or enters into the Service of some Gent man, in Quality of Superintendant of his Pastr Work.

SECT. 4.
Of the
Confectioner.

The Confectioner is a sweet-tooth'd Traman: He makes all manner of Sweet-Meats, serves all manner of Fruits, and is the Archiof a Desert: He builds Walls, Castles, and mids of Sweet-Meats and Sugar-Plumbs: He Proteus in his kind; he disguises many Thanhe makes sour Things sweet, and sweet Theour; he covers the Products of Summer, and hottest Season of the Year, with Artificial and Snow, and delights the Eye as much with Arangement of his Pyramids as the Taste with delicious Flavour of his wet and dry Sweet Meats and Snow, and delights the Eye as much with Arangement of his Pyramids as the Taste with delicious Flavour of his wet and dry Sweet Meats and Snow, and delights the Eye as much with Arangement of his Pyramids as the Taste with delicious Flavour of his wet and dry Sweet Meats and Snow, and selections of his wet and dry Sweet Meats and Snow, and selections of his wet and dry Sweet Meats and Snow and Snow and Snow and Snow and Snow are such with Arangement of his Pyramids as the Taste with delicious Flavour of his wet and dry Sweet Meats and Snow and Snow are such with Arangement of his Pyramids as the Taste with delicious Flavour of his wet and dry Sweet Meats and Snow are such with Arangement of his Pyramids as the Taste with the such as t

Confine the spread

urnif orts; ear f lills, s free

TI

rhole nd fe i lefs

The

lated

his ding eatef

ven 3

The

Aly v

de well underflood

The ofe I parames, inthe internal contract of the contract of

y lie glve The the I

ke N ntime her 1 Confectioner; though I never esteem him one of he most useful Members of Society. The Trade s profitable to the Master, and the Journeymen ave from Fifteen to Twenty Shillings a Week.

112

ody

niu Stie

chu

W

de

Co

urte

3164

ent

HIL VIA

[rad ts, P

rchit

id P

He Thin

HT t and

cial l

With with

et-M

mple ection

The Poulterer is Purveyor for the Great; he Sect. s. urnishes their Tables with Fowl and Game of all Of the orts; and has the Secret of making them pay very Poulterer. ear for what they have of him: If they pay their lills, the Nobleman is bit; but if they do not s frequently happens, the Poulterer is bit. thole Mystery of this Trade lies in buying cheap ne nd felling dear; a Secret which may be learned less than seven Years.

The Fishmonger is likewise a Tradesman cal-Sect. 6. lated for the Great and Wealthy: His Profits Of the e without any Bounds, and bear no Proportion Fishmonhis Out-layings. His Knowledge confifts in ger, Fiding out the cheapest Market, and selling at the Sher-Man, eatest Price: This and the Properties of the Fish Hook, oods he deals in may be learned in less than and Netven Years without any notable Genius.

The Fisherman is a laborious useful Trade, perfily well understood. It is fit only for robust

The Fish-Hook-Maker is employed in making ofe Instruments used in Angling, with all the paratus belonging to it, fuch as Rods, Flies, nes, Reels, &c. The Hook-Maker is abunthy ingenious, though trifling; the chief Myy lies in Temper. Journeymen earn from kelve to Fifteen Shillings a Week.

The Net-Maker is another Branch dependant the Fishmonger, for whose Use chiefly they ke Nets; but they make some also for the ntimen, and for other Purposes. It requires her much Strength nor Ingenuity, and the

T 4

CHOCOLATE-MAKER.

-lide solve Trodnik nada stom on , navig sagaW Sacr. 16 ne fells Coffee, but most of them Ass W sessail Of the quors, of which they make large Profits: For Coffee-

SECT. 10. This Tradelman makes Vinegar of WhiteOf the Wine that is spoiled, or brews it of Raisins. This
Vinegar- last Method is the cheapest and most common.
Maker. Some have made Estates by it; but I do not understand they take Apprentices.

SECT. 11. The Chandler's-Shop deals in all Things neces. fary for the Kitchen in small Quantities: He's Of the Chandler- partly Cheefemonger, Oil-Man, Grocer, Diffi-Shop. ler, &c. This last Article brings him the greatest Profit, and at the fame time renders him the most obnoxious Dealer in and about London. In these Shops Maid-Servants and the lower Class of Women learn the first Rudiments of Gin-Drinking, a Practice in which they foon become proficient, and load themselves with Diseases, their Families with Poverty, and their Posterity with Wantand Infamy. The Chandler-Man takes no Apprentices, and I could wish there were no Masters of

Sect. 12. Chocolate is made of Gocoa, the Product of the West-Indies. It is stripped of its Shell, or the Chocolate-ther Husk, and wrought upon a Stone over Maker. Charcoal Fire till it is equally mellow, and the put into Moulds, which shapes it into Cakes. To perfume it they mix it with Venello.

It is a hot laborious Business, but does not require much Ingenuity. Journeymen's Wages from Twelve to Fifteen Shillings a Week, but are not employed much in Summer of They require to Heat to work with, but cold Weather is necessarily to dry it.

Terrence Sirces Corners of manufactures

T

be f

quor

his (

T

learr

Bran

only

Mea

Shee

Wei

long

both

the]

It

no

may Way

fider

T

Nam

Eggs

the .

thefe

liable

lofe

their

they

cider

htab

minT.

Soap

ceffa

Prof

.

is

n.

1

10

Ш

15

eft oft

efe o-

ng,

nt.

ies

and en-

01

0

Tà-

pil

hen To

the

ore

es i

are

uir

led

29

Th

The Coffee-House-Man is a kind of Publican; SECT. 10. he sells Coffee, but most of them sell other Li- Of the quors, of which they make large Profits: For Coffee-his Qualifications I refer to the Vintner's Section. Man.

Wine that is foolled, or brews it of Railles This The Butchers generally require more Skill to SECT. 14. learn their Trade than any other of the Victualing Of the Branches we have mentioned. They must not Butcher. only know how to kill, cut up, and dress their Meat to Advantage, but how to buy a Bullock, Sheep, or Calf, standing: They must judge of his Weight and Fatness by the Eye; and without long Experience are often liable to be deceived in both. Butchers are necessary; yet it is almost the last Trade I should chuse to bind a Lad to. It requires great Strength, and a Disposition no ways inclinable to the Coward: A Lad may be bound about Fourteen or Fifteen. The Wages of a Journeyman is not much more coniderable than that of a common Labourer.

The Cheefemonger's Business is implied in his SECT. 12. Name; he is only a Retailer of Cheese, Butter, Of the Eggs, Bacon, and Hams: His Skill consists in Cheese-the Knowledge of the Prices and Properties of monger. These kind of Goods. It is pretty precarious, and liable to a great many Accidents; their Cheese lose in their Weight, their Hams stink, and their Bacon rusts, notwithstanding all the Care they are able to take; were it not for such Accidents as these, their Trade would be very profitable.

The Oil-Shop is furnished with Oils, Pickles, Sect. 13. Soap, Salt, Hams, and several other Family Ne-Of the cessaries; he is a mere Retailer, has large enough Oil Shop. Profits, but it is worth no Lad's While to slave seven

feven Years in this dirty Shop for any Knowledge he can reap from his Master or his Practice. What I have said on another Occasion is applicable here, and to all other Retail Shops; if a Lad has Stock to set up with, he cannot bestow seven Years of his Nonage better than among those kind of Goods he resolves to deal in when settled; but if a Lad has no such Prospect, some Mechanic Prospection must turn out to much more certain Bread than being Apprentice to Retail Shops of any some

CHAP. LXX.

Of the LINEN-DRAPER, and fundry other Retail Shops.

Sect. I.

Of the

Linen.

Draper.

THE Linen-Draper is a Tradesman of confederable Stock, and a very useful Member of Society; by his retailing of Linen Cloth of a sorts, he employs a vast Number of Hands both in Scotland and Ireland, and vends the Linens of Germany, France, and Holland, which we receive in Return for our Woollen Manusactures exports to some of these Countries.

His Skill consists in a perfect Knowledge of the Linen Manufacture in general, the Different between the different Fabricks, and the Properties of the Linens of all different Countries: He Business, as he is a mere Buyer and Seller of on particular Commodity, is easily acquired; he his Education ought to be genteel, as his Stockin Business entitles him to the first Rank of Trades men. A Youth may be bound to this Trade between Fourteen and Fifteen Years of Age.

Ther

T

ing i

they

of t

600

vario Price

is the

The

great

mode neral

launc Knov

ferve Bread

ter,

as a (

rated

ettin

he R

erve

Trade

as no

exper

out of

of Li

Pou

nuch t, as

auch

vould

ad no

rades

od oh

21

CV

d

of

of

til

TO.

ad.

ort.

moc

500

Kni

(ervi

the

. 101

5 8

onli

+18

f al

bot

ns o

cen

orte

o jui

of the

rend

oper

H

Heri

ocki

rades de be

Ther

There are various forts of Retail Shops, differ-Sect. 2. ing in nothing but in the Names of the Goods Of various they fellin Their Skill confifts in the Knowledge Retail of the Prices, Properties, the Markets for fuch Shops. Goods, and the Extent of the Demand for the various Articles they trade in : Buying at one Price, felling at another, weighing and measuring, is the whole Mystery of the Retailers in general: The greater Number of Articles they fell, the greater Memory and Acuteness is required; but a moderate Share of Wit ferves their Turn in geteral : Sagacity and Occonomy, refraining to aunch out of the Depth of their Stock and Knowledge, are all the Secrets necessary to preerve their Credit, and give them a Chance for Bread. What I have faid in the preceeding Chaper, and often before, I now repeat once for all. as a Caution that can never be too much inculated, that unless a Lad has a rational Prospect of etting up for himself in any of these Branches of he Retail Business, it is more than Madness to erve an Apprenticeship of seven Years: The Trader may find his Account in taking a Lad who as nothing for feven Years, as he faves him the expence of a Servant; but when that Youth is out of his Time, and spent the most precious Part Life, in learning to weigh and measure out a Pound of Sugar or a Yard of Ribbon, he is as much to feek for Bread, or any Way of earning t, as ever. A Lad in such Circumstances had auch better have been bred a Mechanic, which yould have given him a Chance of Living, if he ad no more than his Coat to his Back.

Bufinefs entitles his & & & & *** 30 3

CHAP.

tween kontteen

A Yourb

MERCHANT

eopl

iral ind nce,

quei

tene

e v

radi

rev

icity

lean

gen

and

artec

wher

Info

yin

ity

at h

nspi

e m

y no

rally

nitea

the

tle S

the

eets

M

Leve

irgo

eir c

for

ew

enc

is fu

285

Produce of the Mand; but we lived in a ind of Pen. IXXL trange AcoH12 ey or Afflur

Of the MERCHANT.

SECT. 1. HAVING gone through the several Arts an Of Trade Hardes, and discovered their Dependance in general one upon another, we come now to a larger Field to the Life Spring and Motion of the Trade

to the Life, Spring, and Motion of the Tradin World. The Trades we have been hither speaking of, are confined to one Place, one Ci or Country; but Commerce, the Sphere of the Merchant, extends itself to all the known Work and gives Life and Vigour to the whole Machine Some Tradesmen we have treated of employ seve ral different Branches, some particular Crasts pendant on them; but the Merchant emplo them all, fets the whole Society at work, suppli them with Materials to fabricate their Goods, a vends their Manufactures in the most distant Co ners of the Globe. Other Arts, Crafts and My steries live upon one another, and never add of Sixpence to the aggregate Wealth of the Kingdom but the Merchant draws his honest Gain from the distant Poles, and every Shilling he returns mo than he carried out, adds so much to the N tional Riches and Capital Stock of the Kingdon Wherever he comes, wherever he lives, Weal and Plenty follow him: The Poor is fet work, Manufactures flourish, Poverty is band ed, and Public Credit increases. The Adva tages of Commerce is evident to all Mankind; wifest, the politest Nations on Earth now cou her to their Dominions: The Dutch and are two pregnant Proofs of the Power and A vantages of Traffic. Before we were a Tradi Peop ed for the Ute of the Government by

private

285

MERCHANT.

2000年10日日

hine

feve

ts de

plop

ppli

s, an

d My

ld on

gdom

om th

mo

MERCHAN

eople, we were, it is true, sublifted by the naral Produce of the Island; but we lived in a ind of Penury, a Stranger to Money or Afflunce, inconsiderable in ourselves, and of no Conquence to our Neighbours: Our Manners were ide, our Knowledge of the World triffing; Poteness was a Stranger at our Courts; Ignorance id barbarous Simplicity spread their Empire over whole Island: But we no sooner became a rading People, than the Arts and Sciences began revive, and polithed us out of our ruftic Simicity and Ignorance; the People found out new leans of Supplying their Wants, and the Nation general accumulated Riches at Home, and comanded Respect abroad; a new Scene of Power irted out of Commerce, and the wide Ocean whed the Sovereignty of Imperial Britain; a Dolinion which fome few Years ago was not purely ymerical. There was a Time when our Superiity at Sea was uncontestable, and the Influence at had upon the other Powers of Europe very nspicuous. The Dutch is another Instance of emighty Power of Traffic; they possess a Counnot much larger than Yorkshire, of a Soil nafally barren: The Number of People in the ited Provences are not one Fifth of the Number e Na the Inhabitants of Great Britain; and yet this tle State, but a few Years ago a petty Province Weal the Crown of Spain, can maintain Armies and fet | eets capable of checking the Power of the greatbanil Monarchs on Earth; they fet themselves upon level with Crowner Heads, and many private Adva nd; rgo-Mafters can raife as much Money upon N CON tir own Credit, as the Amount of the Revenues and some Kingdoms in Europe. We have had but nd A ew Days ago a flagrant Instance of the vast In-Tradu ence of Commerce, when Six Millions Sterling Peop s subscribed for the Use of the Government by private private Merchants in lefs than four Hours. The Spain is possessed of the rich Gold and Silve Mines of Mexico and Peru, and the French King governs a large, populous, and rich Kingdom, neither the Kings of these two potent Monarchia nor all their Subjects put together, could raise such a Sum on private Subscription. An Aldermana Landon can undertake for supplying the State with Three or Four Million Sterling, and raise it with in the Circle of his own Acquaintance; a Thin unheard-of in former Ages, and would have be thought Arrogance and Folly even in the Dayse Queen Elizabeth, to have supposed such a Thin practicable. and that

All States and Kingdoms have flourished, an made a Figure in proportion to the Extent of the Commerce. The Carthaginians, though but Society of Merchants, were able to disputed Empire of the World with All-conquering Rom who never could be secure of Universal Sway i Carthage was laid in Ruins. The Venetians, being possessed of the Trade of the East, we able to give Laws to Italy, and dispute Conque with the mighty Ottoman Port; but as foon they were deprived of that lucrative Branch Commerce, by the Discovery of a Passage to East by the Cape of Good Hope, they dwind into their present Insignificancy.

The Trade of England has been much mo -confiderable than at prefent, occasioned by varia Accidents: The Dutch are our Rivals in Tra and have run away with some of the most bent The Public E Reigns of King William and Queen Anne, to sople loaded Trade with many heavy Taxes, and sum; couraged the henest Merchant: Bad Policy, and the Peace that succeeded the Queen's War, and the succeeded the Queen's War, and the Peace that succeeded the Que

enabl

enab

Trat

and i

Com

form

fians

are i

and I

we h

Year

ortu

wher

s the ind th

our P King

o m

vould

Dunc

Th

and a ng of

om t f Tra

les in

land

foods

actor ld at

e Cl

ell-ba d Sco

The

dsea

io lei lei ye

a o

hin

bas

an the

subs

ect

ay ti is, t

We que

oon

nch tool

rindle

offs

enabled France to rob us of a large Share of our Trade: She has fet up her East-India Companies, and by various Schemes has possessed herself of the Commerce of the Spanish West Indies, which we formerly enjoyed. The Danes, Swedes, and Ruffans have put in for their Share of Traffic, and are making large Advances in the Knowledge and Practice of Trade and Navigation. In a word, Years ago. And to compleat our Trading Mif-fortunes, we scarce enjoy one Branch of Trade sthe only Kingdom we deal with upon a Par. nd that is dwindling daily; and were it not for our Plantations, the Ballance against us with other Kingdoms, and the Remittance we are obliged o make to support our Armies and Alliances, would long before now have stripped us of every Rom Dunce of Bullion.

The Trade of Britain may be divided into In- Of our Inand and Foreign: Inland Trade is the transport-land Trade ng of the Commodities of one Part of the Kingom to another, and especially to the grand Mart Trade, the City of London. The chief Artiles imported to London from other Parts of the land are Corn, Coals, Hops, Woollen and Linen loods. Corn and Hops are fold at Bear-Key by actors, termed Corn or Hop Factors; Coals are varie to Clothiers, and fold by the Factors of Black-Trad tell-hall Factory; and Linen Cloth from Ireland bene of Scotland to the Factors for that Commodity. bene a Scotland to the Factors for that Commodity.

These Factors are a Species of Merchants, who Of Factors at by Commission and sell the Goods of other tors.

These factors are a Species of Merchants, who Of Factors at by Commission and sell the Goods of other tors.

These species of Merchants, who Of Factors at by Commission and sell the Goods of other tors.

The species of Merchants, who Of Factors at by Commission and sell the Goods of other tors.

The species of Merchants, who Of Factors at by Commission and sell the Goods of other tors.

The species of Merchants, who Of Factors at by Commission and sell the Goods of other tors.

The species of Merchants, who Of Factors at by Commission and sell the Goods of other tors.

The species of Merchants, who Of Factors at by Commission and sell the Goods of other tors.

The species of Merchants, who Of Factors at by Commission and sell the Goods of other tors.

The species of Merchants, who Of Factors at by Commission and sell the Goods of other tors.

The species of Merchants, who Of Factors at by Commission and sell the Goods of other tors.

The species of Merchants, who Of Factors at by Commission and sell the Goods of other tors.

The species of Merchants, who Of Factors at by Commission and sell the Goods of other tors.

The species of Merchants at by Commission and sell the Goods of other tors.

lar .

guiss

a V

Ve

Cold

App

lery

rels 2

e Fr

ths c

many

and

Butt

rs,

laho

Woo

Ve e

ma,

ame

word

Prov

ping,

hern

and

Penfi.

Levas

e ex

men

o an

Read

h the

twee

eex

as, Si

rts,

law-S

and

othe

three Hundred Quarters of Wheat, or a Malthe as much Malt, to fell at the London Market neither Maltster nor Farmer can convenient come up to Town, therefore they hip the Goods and confign them to a Corn-Factor, wh fells them to the best Advantage, receives the Money, remits it to the Farmer, with an Ac count of the Sales; from whence he deducts Tw and a Half per Cent. or the ordinary Commi fion, for Trouble and Expence. There are Fac tors who deal in Foreign Commodities in the fam Manner; that is, have Goods configned them! Merchants in Foreign Countries, to be fold their Account: These Factors are distinguis ed either by the Countries they deal with, or the Goods most commonly configned to the Most Merchants are Factors for one another this Shape, and reckon it the most certain, thou not the most profitable Part of their Businels.

Of the Foreign

The Foreign Merchant exports the Goods the Growth or Manufacture of this Kingdom! Merchant, the proper Markets, and imports the Commod The Mer ties of other Countries in Exchange. chants are diffinguished one from another either by the Goods they traffic in, or by the Countri wherewith they have the greatest Correspondence Thus a Merchant dealing in Tobacco is termed Tobacco-Merchant, or a Virgina-Merchant: The Dealer in Wines is termed a French or Portug Merchant, or a Wine-Merchant; and fo of others. Some Merchants deal to all the King doms on Earth, and import and export Goods and from the most distant Nations; others confin themselves to some few particular Commodities Some import Wines, others Tobacco, other S gars, some Timber, Iron, Copper, Flax, Hem &c. and export Goods proper for the Markets thefe Countries from whence they have their pa

号 完 号 多

do

uil

or b

hem er i

oug

W Y

ds o

m

nodi

Mer

eithe

ntri

ence

med

Th

rtug

of a

ods

Hem

kets

eir pa ticul

lar Returns. - The best Way then to diguish the several Classes of Merchants, is to a View of our Imports and Exports. We export to Jamaica, and the rest of the Su-Our Ex-Colonies, all manner of Materials for Wear-ports to, Appearel, Houshold Furniture of all forts, and Imlery and Haberdashery Wares, Watches, ports from els and Toys, East-India Goods of all forts, Jamaica. e French Wines, English Malt Liquor, Linen hs of the Growth of Scotland, Ireland, and many, and our Ships generally touch in Ireand take in Provisions, such as Beef, Pork, Butter. The Returns from thence are Rums, rs, Cotton, Indigo, some fine Woods, such lahogany, Lignum Vitæ, &c, and some Dy-Woods, particularly Logwood. Ve export to New England, New York, Pen-The Norma, and the rest of our Northern Colonies, thern Coame Articles mentioned in the last Paragraph; lonies. word, every Article for the Use of Life, ex-Provisions: We have in return, Wood for ping, Corn and other Provisions for the hern Colonies: Some Furs and Skins, Flax, and Flax-Seed from the Provinces of Georgia Pensilvania, and Fish from New England, for Levant Market. e export to Virginia and Maryland every Ar-Virginia mentioned before, and have in return To- and Maryand Pig-Iron. From all the Colonies weland. Ready Money, besides the Goods sent them, h they procure by the Illicite Trade carried King tween our Island and the Spanish Main. eexport to Ireland the Growth of our Plan-Ireland. onfu s, Sugar and Tobacco, East-India Goods of dities er S

its, Silks of the Manufacture of England, law-Silk, the Product of Italy; Broad-Cloths, and Stockings, Gold and Silver Lace, and other Articles of the Product of this Coun-

try;

lar

guil

al

Ve

Cole

App

lery

rels a

e Fr

ths c

many

and

Butt

rs,

laho

Woo

Ve e

ma,

ame

word

Prov

ping,

hern

and

Pensi

evan

e ex

men

o an

Read

h the

etwee

e ex

s, Si

rts,

law-

and

othe

three Hundred Quarters of Wheat, or a Malith as much Malt, to fell at the London Market neither Maltster nor Farmer can convenient come up to Town, therefore they hip the Goods and confign them to a Corn-Factor, wh fells them to the best Advantage, receives Money, remits it to the Farmer, with an A count of the Sales; from whence he deducts To and a Half per Cent. or the ordinary Comm fion, for Trouble and Expence. There are Fa tors who deal in Foreign Commodities in the fam Manner; that is, have Goods configned them Merchants in Foreign Countries, to be fold their Account: These Factors are distinguil ed either by the Countries they deal with, or the Goods most commonly configned to the Most Merchants are Factors for one another this Shape, and reckon it the most certain, thou not the most profitable Part of their Business.

Of the Foreign

The Foreign Merchant exports the Goods the Growth or Manufacture of this Kingdom Merchant, the proper Markets, and imports the Commod ties of other Countries in Exchange. The Me chants are distinguished one from another eith by the Goods they traffic in, or by the Country wherewith they have the greatest Correspondence Thus a Merchant dealing in Tobacco is termed Tobacco-Merchant, or a Virgina-Merchant: The Dealer in Wines is termed a French or Portug Merchant, or a Wine-Merchant; and fo of others. Some Merchants deal to all the King doms on Earth, and import and export Goods and from the most distant Nations; others confu themselves to some few particular Commodities Some import Wines, others Tobacco, other S gars, some Timber, Iron, Copper, Flax, Hem &c. and export Goods proper for the Markets thefe Countries from whence they have their pl ticul 三号号号

do

uiß

or B

hen

er i

oug

S. Service

ds (

om t

Me

eith

ntri

ence

med

: Th

of i

Kin

oods

confu

ditie

er S

Hem

kets

eir pa ticul

lar Returns. - The best Way then to diwish the several Classes of Merchants, is to a View of our Imports and Exports. We export to Jamaica, and the rest of the Su-Our Ex-Colonies, all manner of Materials for Wear-ports to, Appearel, Houshold Furniture of all forts, and Im-lery and Haberdashery Wares, Watches, ports from els and Toys, East-India Goods of all forts, Jamaica. French Wines, English Malt Liquor, Linen hs of the Growth of Scotland, Ireland, and many, and our Ships generally touch in Ireand take in Provisions, such as Beef, Pork, Butter. The Returns from thence are Rums, rs, Cotton, Indigo, some fine Woods, such lahogany, Lignum Vitæ, &c, and some Dy-Woods, particularly Logwood. Ve export to New England, New York, Pen-The Normia, and the rest of our Northern Colonies, thern Coame Articles mentioned in the last Paragraph; lonies. word, every Article for the Use of Life, ex-Provisions: We have in return, Wood for ping, Corn and other Provisions for the hern Colonies: Some Furs and Skins, Flax, and Flax-Seed from the Provinces of Georgia Pensilvania, and Fish from New England, for Levant Market. e export to Virginia and Maryland every Ar-Virginia

mentioned before, and have in return To-and Maryo and Pig-Iron. From all the Colonies we land.
Ready Money, belides the Goods fent them,
h they procure by the Illicite Trade carried
tween our Island and the Spanish Main.
e export to Ireland the Growth of our Plan-Ireland.
s, Sugar and Tobacco, East-India Goods of
tts, Silks of the Manufacture of England,
law-Silk, the Product of Italy; Broad-Cloths,
and Stockings, Gold and Silver Lace, and
other Articles of the Product of this Coun-

try ;

W

Lead

ome

Win

aces

Cards

ewe

Bal

onin

enti on;

ulto

oods

We

n Go

oods

e fe

t the

ive i

anks

oney

We

pods

Sto

ne (

ough

We

ious

h the

nishe

mea.

ines c

ves,

; bu

g, ti

nfelv

Ve 1

try; for which we take nothing from them return but Ready Money, except some Lin Cloth, and Provisions for our Southern Colonie The Ballance paid by Ireland in Exchange Goods, and the Money spent by their Gen and Nobility in England, amount at least to 0 Million Sterling per Annum, which is a great Advantage than we reap from all our of Branches of Commerce; yet we grudge the People the common Privileges of Subjects, fpife their Perfons, and condemn their Count as if it was a Crime to be born in that Kined from whence we derive the greatest Part of Wealth.

Holland ders.

We export to Holland and Flanders some W and Flan-len Goods, Birmingham and Sheffield Goods, Co Lead, Tin, and Lead-Oar; sometimes 0 Butter, Cheefe, and Hides from Ireland; for Leather, Tobacco, and Sugars. From thence have Holland, Cambrick, Paper, Whale-Fin, Whale-Oil, Delft and Earthen-Ware, Th and Thread Laces, and a monstrous Quantit East-India Goods run in upon our Coast by Smugglers. The Dutch have scarce any Expo Commodities peculiar to themselves; the Go of their Commerce is East-India Goods and catched upon the Coast of Britain; with two Articles they purchase all the Product of Earth, and are more Masters of the Ame Wealth than the proud Monarch, whose perty it is.

Germany.

We fend to Germany, some Woollen Go but fewer of late Years than formerly; Lead, Leather, and Tin: And in return Linen Cloths, for our Home Confumption, the Use of our Plantations; and pay a large lance in Ready Money.

nik

e

en

0

th

8,

un

ngd of

W

, Co

t; fo ence

Fin,

Th

antit

It by

Expo

e Gro

and

ith t

ict of

Amer

hose

n Go

ly;

eturn

ption,

large

We export to France scarce any thing but France. ead and Tin, some Tobacco to Dunkirk, and ome Salmon from Scotland; but we import Wine, Brandy, Silks of various Sorts, Cambricks, aces of Thread and of Gold and Silver, Paper, rea ards, and an innumerable Quantity of trifling ewels and Toys; for all which we pay an annuot Ballance of One Million and an Half. In reconing up the Imports from France, I should have entioned Pride, Vanity, Luxury, and Corrupon; but as I could make no Estimate by the uftom-House Books of the Quantity of these oods entered, I chose to leave them out.

We export to Sweden and Denmark some Wool-Sweden Goods, Tobacco, Sugar, and a few East-India and Denle send them Soap and Salt, and some Fish; the Dutch monopolize that Branch oods; but this last Article is daily decaying : mark. ive in return Deal, Iron, Copper, and Oaken-

anks; and pay them a great Ballance in Ready oney.

We fend to the East Country much the same Russia, oods last mentioned, and receive in return Na- and the Stores of all forts, fome Linen Cloth, and East te Goods of the Growth of Persia, brought Country.

ough Russia by Land. We used to send to Spain Woollen Goods of Spain. ious Fabrics, and furnished their Plantations the fame Articles we fend to our own; we hished them with Negross from the Coast of nea. For all which we had in return, some nes of the Growth of Spain, Fruits, Oil, and ves, and a large Remittance in Gold and Sil-

but this Trade has now dwindled to nog, the French have engrossed it wholly to mielves.

We fend to Portugal Lead, Tin, Woollen Portugal. eds, Goods for their Plantations in the Braziles,

rop

ope

umo

g A

c. t eir I

liar

her

mm

e by

all

ich

rienc

As 1

other

wit

Lar

be

at N

al K

y be

ges.

ne N

oug Mer

AYo

Cor

en he

ader,

any j

rk in

out

ziles, and have our Returns in Wines, Of

and Ready Money.

Italy. We fend to Italy, Fish from New Engla and Newfoundland, Lead, Tin, some Wooll Goods, Leather, Tobacco, Sugars, and East-In Goods; and have, in return, some rich Win Currants, Silks wrought and raw, Oils, Oil and Pickles.

Indies. To the East-Indies we fend out some Wool Indies. Goods, Lead, Watches, Clocks, Fire-An Hats; but our chief Export is Silver Bullion: which we receive in Exchange, Gold, Diamor Spices, Drugs, Teas, Porcelain or China-Wasilk wrought and raw, Cotton-Cloths of differ kinds, Salt-Petre, &c. A great Part of the Goods are consumed at Home and in our Patations, and the Remainder is exported to a Countries of Europe; the Return of which manages are consumed as the Return of which manages are consumed to the Remainder is exported to a Countries of Europe; the Return of which manages are consumed as the Return of the Retu

Guinea. To Guiena we fend some Woollen and Lin Goods, Cutlery Ware, Fire-Arms, Swords, C lasses, Toys of Glass and Metal, &c. and red in return Negroes for the Use of our Plantati Gold Dust, and Elephant's Teeth.

Turkey. To Turkey we fend Woollen Goods of all I Lead, Tin, East-India Goods, Sugars, &c. receive in return, Coffee, Silks, Mohair, Car &c. This is a beneficial Branch of Trade; Imports and Exports being near upon a Par.

The Genius From this short View of our Commerce of a Mer-may conceive the Employment of our Merchant. of different Classes; A Merchant ought to Man of an extensive Genius, and his Educated genteel; he must understand not only Good and Merchandize in general, and he a Judevery particular Commodity he deals in, but know Mankind and be acquainted with the

0

rgla

ooll

-Ind Vin

Oil

7001

-An n: . mor

-W liffer of th ur P too

h m

Lin

ds, (

all

E c.

Car

rade

Par.

nt Manners and Customs of all the Trading Naons; he must know their different Products, the operties of their Staple Commodities, their afte in the feveral Sorts of Goods they want, eir principal Marts and Markets, the Seasons oper for buying and felling, the Character and umour of their Traders, their Coins, Weights, d Measures, their particular Manner of keep-Accompts, the Course of their Exchange, the Duties chargeable at their several Ports, in Methods of Entry and Clearance; their peliar Mercantile Customs and Usages, relating her to Payments, or Buying and Selling; the mmon Arts, Tricks, and Frauds, put in prace by the Dealers: In a word, he must be as all acquainted with the Manners and Customs all the Nations he trades with as his own; all sich requires an extensive Genius and great Francisco. her to Payments, or Buying and Selling; the ich requires an extensive Genius and great Exience.

As to his Education, he must understand his Education. other Tongue perfectly, write it gramatically, with Judgment; he must learn all the Trad-languages, French, Dutch, and Portugueze, be able to write them acurately; he has no at Necessity for Greek and Latin, but a superal Knowledge of them is foon acquired, and y be useful to him in obtaining the other Langes. He must understand Geography and e Navigation, must write a fair legible Hand, ought to be a compleat Master of Figures

Merchants Accompts.

A Youth educated in this manner, is fit for Compting-House of any Merchant; and Educated his Time to any eminent Good ader, may earn his Bread in a genteel Manner a July Part of the World. He may serve as but it in any Compting-House at Home, may have the lout Supercargo to any Port, and may settle Merchants Accompts.

onds

rest

lone

He

ittir

r I

hou

mit ake

eref

wn

erli

at

hick

ofit

lls a

eate

H

lone

ium

un

ange

hers

doi

Infi

Class

ort

ofe

food

nfio

nem

ive ligi

Bon

as Factor in any of our Plantations, or other Trading Cities in Europe, if he understands the practical Part of Commerce, writes a good Han understands Accompts, and the trading Langue ges, and has the Character of Integrity and Ar plication; whether he has Money or not he ma live, not only in the Employ of others, but m in time deal for himself to any Extent.

Bankers, though not properly Merchants, SECT. 2. Of a Ban- are so connected with Commerce, that we m with Propriety enough treat of them under the ker.

Head. The Banker is but a Truffee, and I House the Repository of other People's Mone A Merchant, or any other Gentleman possess of a large Sum of Money, does not chuse to ke e P it in his own Hands, but places it for Secur ty in the Custody of some Banker, from who he draws it at such Times and in such Sur as he has daily occasion for. The Banker, w is supposed a Man of a real Foundation of own, knows that in the Course of Business, the different Persons who have lodged Money his Hands, cannot have occasion to demand it once, therefore he ventures to lend out up undoubted Securities, fuch Sums as he thinks can spare from his current Demands, for whence arise the Profits of Banking: As t Example, I have Five Thousand Pounds in G by me; for the Convenience of Payment a Security I lodge this Money in the Hands some noted Banker, who gives me a Receipt ! it; feveral others are in the same Circumstant with me, and the Banker finds himself posses of feveral. Thousands more than will answer! common and daily Draughts made on him, the ould fore he ventures to lend out Four or Five The fand Pound upon the Security of Plate, In

others th

Han

ngua d Ap

e ma t ma

t up

inks

Bond

doing.

onds, or Public Stock, at Five per Gent. Inreft, and thus makes Profit of other People's

loney. He deals likewise in Exchange, that is, in re-Exchange. itting Money from one Place to another; as Exchange. r Example, I owe a Man in Holland One housand Guilders, which I have promised to mit on a certain Day. In Money I cannot ake Payments, because of the Risk by Sea, cresore I apply to a Banker, to whom I pay own the Value of the Thousand Guilders in cring Money, and he gives me a Draught for at Sum upon his Correspondent in Holland, Mone shich I remit to my Creditor. The Banker's offest soft arises from the Price of Exchange, that is, to ke to Price of the Guilders here, which rises and Secur Ils according to the Demand for Bills. If a who teater Number of People want to remit Money of Holland than there are who want to draw the sum of the Holland, then the Banker has a Presion of lium for drawing; if not, he draws upon Particles, tunder Par, which is called the Course of Exconey large; but the Banker never will draw for the sexcept when he is to have a Premium for the sinks. mit on a certain Day. In Money I cannot

Insurers, commonly called Underwriters, are Sect 3. As I Class of Merchants who insure Goods from one Insurers in Cort to another for a certain Premium. Superate of I have a Ship loaded in the River, with soods bound for Spain, I am under some Appresipt Insurers in the Ship may be lost or taken by the nemy, therefore I go to an Insurer, and allow possess were losses or what we can agree upon, for were lighting himself to pay me as many Hundred ounds as I have insured, in Case the Vessel tould be lost or taken by the Enemy.

The

The

296 EXCHANGE-BROKER

The Instrument containing this Obligation, a called a Policy, and those who sign their Name to it, are in the Merchant-Style called Under writers.

m

m

in

in

02

SI

N

pa

Si

01

SI

te

E

ty

fe.

hi

fu

ar

21

M

N

re

to

F

01

T

SECT. 4. Change-Brokers.

Brokers are another, dependant on the Merchants; there are Brokers of various Sorts difference tinguished by the Goods they mostly deal in Their Business is to transact Business for the Merchant; buy up Goods for him; procure him Bills of Exchange, for which he has a Premium called Brokerage. In the City of London in Person can act as a Broker but he that is sworn and has given Security to the Lord-Mayor; the are a very considerable Body of Men and of va Credit; the Word of some of these Brokers will pass upon 'Change for some Hundreds of Thousands; though the Persons who deal with the know them not to be worth as many Hundreds.

SECT. 5. The Pawn-Broker is a Kind of Broker in The Pawn-the Poor, and though esteemed by some not ver Broker. reputable, yet I must do these People that Ju

tice, they are so necessary to the poor labouring Tradesman in this Metropolis, I cannot compressed hend almost how they can live without the Pawr broker: He is reckoned an Usurer, that he takes too much for the Loan of small Sums, and encourages Thieving; but I apprehend the may be such a Thing as a Pawn-broker, with out being chargeable with any of these Crimes As to his being an Usurer, if we consider his merely as a Lender of Money the Charge is true but we must state it in a different Light: First he must serve a Seven Years Apprenticeship to learn his Business, and that is rather too littlet become Judge of the almost infinite Numbers

Goods he is obliged to receive as Pledges: I

n,

ame

nder

Men

s di

1 in

r th

e hir

miun

on n

Worn

the

of val

rs will Thou

ther

reus.

er fo

ot ver at Ju

ourin

Ompre Pawn

hat h

is, an

with

er hin is true : First flhip t little t mber o es : H must have a large Stock of Ready-Money, pay Shop and Warehouse Rent, maintain a Journeyman and Apprentices, employ his whole Time in attending his Bufiness and Customers. Now will any Man in his Senses contend, that a Man in this Situation ought to have no more than legal Interest for his Money? Does not he employ Skill, Time, and necessary Expence, besides his Money? and is it not reasonable he should be paid for that, as well as any other Tradefman? Suppose any Tradesman employs One Thousand or Fifteen Hundred Pounds in Trade, bestows his Skill, Labour, and Attendance, will he be content with Five or Fifteen per Cent. at the Year's End? No, he expects Twenty, or perhaps Twenty-five per Cent; at least, he would not think himfelf an Usurer could he procure it: And I take him and a Pawnbroker of the fame Stock to be in fimilar Circumstances. As to Encouragement of Thieves, a Pawnbroker of Credit is as cautious as any other Man; it is much his Interest to be so, and I do not apprehend that he is liable to more Mistakes than others who have a more reputable Name. The Trade is undoubtedly profitable, and requires a great deal of Judgment and Acuteness to become thoroughly Mafter of it: He must write a plain quick Hand, and ought to be Master of Figures. A Lad may be bound about Fourteen or Fifteen, and when out of his Time may have Twenty Pounds a Year, Bed and Board.



Of the

CHAP. LXXII.

Of the SHIP-BUILDER, and those em. ployed under him.

THE Ship-Builder is like the Architect in House-building, but a much more ingenious Ship-Buil-Business: The Principles of this Art are much more complicated, and the Execution infinitely more difficult. A Ship-Builder, whether he undertakes a Merchant-Man or Man of War, first draws a Plan of the Hulk of the Ship, which Plan must be her true Dimensions every way; and from thence, by the Scale and Compass, is measured every Timber-Plank and Beam that is laid in her from her going into the Stocks till she is launched, We are improving every Day in this useful Art; yet it is our Misfortune, that our Ships of War are much worse built than Ships built in private Yards; the Builders for the Navy of late Years have followed a Plan of Building which Experience might have taught them, does not answer the Properties required in a Ship of War; yet they still go on to blunder in their own Way, and are likely to continue to do fo till Gentlemen are placed at the Head of a certain Board, who shall understand both the Theory and Practice of Navigation.

> A Youth defigned for a Master Ship-Builder must have a solid Judgment and a natural Turn of Mind for this Profession: He must have a good Stock of Money to fet up with, and a strong Constitution to learn the executive Part: He may be

bound about Fifteen Years of Age.

The

le h

M

ca

F

at

Bi

m

ou

a (

hir

10

Er

are

in

Ste

fel

Pa

thi

afte

a]

He

bac

2.

in

US

re

es

2

uft

m

red

her

ed.

rt; Var

ate

ears

nce

the

hey

are

are

hall

Na.

lder

n of

rood

Jon-

y be

The

The Ship-Carpenter is the labouring Work-Sect. 2. man, and to become Master of his Business must Of the learn the Theory as well as Practice: Whether Ship-Carhe works himself, or is employed as a Builder, he penter. ought to be Master of Designing, Figures and Mensuration. When out of his Time he may earn in the Dock-Yards Eighteen or Twenty Shillings a Week; and if he goes to Sea, has from Forty Shillings to Five Pounds a Month. It is a Business that one seldom wants Bread in, either at Home or Abroad.

The Bolt and Anchor Smith is the next Person Sect. 3. to be considered: It is a laborious and profitable Of the Branch of the Smith Trade, but does not require Bolt and over-and-above Ingenuity, at least not so much as Anchormany other smaller Classes of that Business. A Smith. Youth may be bound about Fisteen, and when out of his Time, if a good Fire-Man, may earn a Guinea a Week and upwards.

The Ship-Builder employs Joiners peculiar to Secr. 4. himself, though they differ little from the other Of fundry Joiners but in their being more constantly in his other Employ. He has Carvers likewise, who never Trades. are employed in any other Branch of that Art but in carving the Ornaments upon the Stems and Sterns of Ships. He has Painters peculiar to himself, but they work like the common House-Painter, only are accumstomed more than they to this kind of Work.

The Rope-Maker is the first Person employed Sect. 5.

after the Ship is launched. Rope-Yarn is spun in Of the
a long Walk: The Spinner sastens one End of Rope-Matwo Threads to two Spindles of a Wheel; the kerHemp is turned round his Middle, and he retires
backward from the Wheel, spinning out both his
Threads

Threads as he goes, till he reaches the farther End of the Walk: The Wheel is turned by another Hand. When the Threads are all spun, they are twisted together, and smeared over with Tar. This is a very profitable Trade, requires a large Stock, but not much Ingenuity, either Master or Workman. A Journeyman may earn Fisteen or Twenty Shillings a Week.

Yarn for Sail-Cloth is made of dreffed Hemp, SECT. 6. and foun in the felf-same Manner that Rope-Yarn Of the is foun. The Thread is the direct Length of the Sail Cloth Web, and the House in which it is spun is as long, Maker. and refembles a small Rope-Walk. The Spinners make very good Bread of it, and Women are as much employed as Men. As to the Weaving, it is done the same Way as other Linen Cloth: The Journeymen are paid by the Yard, according to the Fineness of the Sail-Cloth. This Art is but in its Infancy in England; and the Goods no ways equal to that made by the Dutch: English Sail-Cloth, in a Storm, rends from Top to Bottom; but that of the Dutch wears like a Board, feldom rending. What this Difference may arise from is hard to be determined; but it is to be hoped, that in a few Years we may find out the Mystery.

Sect. 7. Of the Sail-Maker.

The Sail-Maker is the next Tradesman for sitting out the Ship: He sews and shapes all the Sails, and is in every respect the Ship's Taylor. It is a very laborious Business, and reasonably prostable: A Journeyman Sail-Maker may earn Twenty Shillings a Week. A Lad may be bound about Fisteen, without any particular Genius or Education.

The

th

to

a 7

her

wh Ma

car

2n

The Block-Maker is employed in making all Sect. 8. the Blocks and Pullies belonging to a Ship. It re-Of the quires no great Ingenuity, nor is there much got Block-by it.

Maker.

The Slop-Shop fells all kind of Shirts, Jackets, Sect. 9. Trouzers, and other Wearing Apperal belonging Of the to Sailors, ready made. It is a Business of great Slop-Shop. Profit, but requires no great Skill to become Mafter of it.

CHAP. LXXIII.

Of the Constitution of the City of LONDON; the Nature and Privileges of the several Incorporated Companies; the Manner of Binding an Apprentice in their Halls, and of taking up the Freedom of the City.

THE Incorporated Companies of the City of London are many; of which I have subjoined a Table shewing their Precedency, Dates of their Charters, and Livery Fine. I must only observe here, that of those Companies there are Twelve who have this special Previlege, that the Lord-Mayor must be Free of one of them, before he can be elected; these are marked in the Table with an Asterism, and are as follow:

- 1. Mercers.
- 2. Grocers.
- 3. Drapers.
- 4. Fishmongers,
- Goldsmiths.
- 6. Skinners.
- 7. Merchant-Taylors.
- 8. Haberdashers.
- 9. Salters.
- 20. Ironmongers.
- 11. Vintners. 100 sould
 - 12. Cloth-Workers.

Before I proceed to the Table of the Companies, it may not be unacceptable to the Reader to take a short View of the Government and Con-

stitution of this great Metropolis.

Government of London.

The Government of the City of London is the Picture in Miniature of the Civil Government of the City of the whole Kingdom of Great Britain: It is go. verned by the Lord-Mayor, who in every thing reprefents his Majesty, and appears in a Rank and Splendor above that of many European Crowned Heads; and by a Court of Aldermen, in Number including the Lord-Mayor Twenty-fix, who refemble in every respect the House of Peers; and by a Common-Council, chofen out of all the Wards of the City by the Inhabitants. These Three constitute the Executive, and, if I may be allowed the Expression, the Legislative Power of this great City.

The City is divided into Twenty-fix Wards, over which there is placed a Magistrate called an Alderman, who enjoys his Office for Life, and is chosen by the Liverymen of that Ward, under whom there is a Deputy, who transacts the most laborious Part of the Alderman's Bunnels in the

Ward.

Out of these Twenty-fix Aldermen the Lord-Mayor is chosen; it generally goes by Rotation, and the Choice falls upon the Senior Alderman next the Chair: Though there are some lastances where the Senior Alderman has been set The Office of Lo-d-Mayor lasts but for one Year : He is elected : jon the 29th of September, but does not officiate till the 29th of October, when he goes in a grand Procession to Westminster-Hall, where he takes the Oaths before the Court of Exchequer, and returns with a great deal of Solemnity, being attended by the several Livery-Companies

Con with gant pany dies. jesty and ever T goes I ha near is no

Adn with Subj the B

by v

gula

You hop linc rive Rep

who Mei The and Free

cife but chul

Me

Companies of the City in their Livery-Gowns, with Streamers, &c. to Guildhall, where an elegant Entertainment is prepared for the Company, and the Evening ends with a Ball for the Ladies. The Lord-Mayor generally invites his Majesty and the Royal Family to this Entertainment, and the Invitation is commonly accepted once in

every Reign.

The State the Lord-Mayor appears in when he goes to Guildhall, or on any public Occasion, as I have observed, resembles Royal Majesty the nearest of any thing possible, and his Appearance is not all Shew, for his Authority is equal to it, by which he is enabled to execute those wise Regulations, which render the City of London the Admiration of Foreigners; since though it is one of the largest Cities on Earth, yet it is governed with the same Ease, and with less Trouble to the Subject, than many petty Villages in other Parts of the World.

By ferving an Apprenticeship of seven Years, a Youth becomes Free of this great City, and may hope one Day to be exalted to the Mayoralty; since we have had many Instances of Men from the lowest Circumstances of Life who have arrived at and filled that Chair with Honour and

Reputation.

n

3

1

R

C

-

1

In

et

or

71=

1,

100

irt

0-

10

ies

There are two Classes of Freemen in this City, Difference who have some different Privileges, that is, Livery-between Men of the City, and those who are Freemen, Livery-There are several Companies who have no Livery, Men and and the Apprentices bound to them can only be Freemen, Freemen of the City, and have a Liberty to exercise their Trade or Profession within its Liberties, but cannot be of the Livery, nor have a Vote in chusing of Magistrates in the City, or Members to represent it in Parliament, which the Livery-Men can.

When

Form of Binding tice.

When a Youth has fixed upon a Trade and indented with a Master, his Relation or Master, acan Appren-cording as they stipulate, must have his Indentures stampt according to Act of Parliament; then the Parent, or other Relation who has the Care of the Youth, with the Master, goes to the Hall of that Company to which the Master belongs, carrying with them the Indentures and the Mafter's Freedom, upon a Court-Day; where the Court of Affistants and the Clerk of the Company generally attend; the Master presents the Indentures and his own Freedom to the Board, and defires that his Apprentice may be entered in the Hall; the Master of the Company asks the Master if he is willing to take that Apprentice, and the Youth if he is willing to serve that Master, and the Parent or other Relation if this is done with his Confent; which Questions being answered in the Assirmative, the Indentures are entered upon paying Six and Eight-pence, and in some Companies a Trifle more or less, and Fees and Poundage out of the Money given with the Apprentice, if any fuch is given.

Then they all three go to Guildhall before the Chamberlain of the City of London, who is Guardian of all Apprentices, and has a Right to fee Justice done between them and their Masters; and there, are asked the same Questions as before, and upon paying a very small Fee are Inrolled, which is the last Step to be taken till the Youth is out

of his Time.

After the Youth has ferved his feven Years faithfully, and defires to take up his Freedom, the Master goes and informs the Court of Ashitants of his Company, that he is fatisfied with his Apprentice's Discharge of his Duty, upon which and paying the Fee he is entered free of the Company; and the same being repeated before

he Ch

ind tal

Allegia

erest a

In th

ntitled

is gre

antage

he Con

They

vo VV

fing c

iny, n

lembe

The .

ve the

e Con

emfelv

ey hav

his F

two o

inted .

es him

nity w

nt on

y is tr

ich ma

inds a

et one

may in

Cour

re in F

a P

e Yea.

unes,

or m

OW III

he Chamberlain, he is entered free of the City, and takes the customary Oaths, such as, that of Allegiance, &c. and an Oath to promote the Interest and Good of the City.

In this manner he obtains his Freedom, and is nitled to all the Privileges of his Company, and his great Metropolis; but to understand the Adantages of the former, we must take a View of

ne Constitution of a City Company.

They are all of them governed by a Master, wo Wardens, and a Court of Assistants, confing of twenty or thirty Persons of the Commy, more or less, according to the Number of

lembers.

e

15

r-

ee

nd i

nd

ich

Juc

ars

m,

ist-

vith

pon

10 9

fore

The Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants we the Disposal of all the Money belonging to Company, fome of which they share among emselves either in Money, or Feasts, of which by have many. Now, a Youth having taken his Freedom, if he is a popular Man, he may two or three Years have the Honour to be apnted Renter-Warden, or Steward, which ines him to the Privilege of treating Half the Franity with an elegant and expensive Entertainnt on Lord-Mayor's Day, for the whole Comy is treated by the two Stewards on that Day, ich may cost them in some Companies thirty ands a-piece. This is the four Privilege, the ef one comes next; if he continues popular, may in a Year or two more be admitted into Court of Affistants, where he may have a te in Profits known only to themselves.

a Person, who has been upon the Livery Years, and should afterwards come to Mismes, there is in most Companies a Pension of or more Pounds a Year paid him, or to his

ow in Case of his Death.

A TABLE of the Incorporated Companies of the City of LONDON: Their Preceedency, Dates of their Charters, Livery-Fines, and their Halls or Places of Meeting.

N. B. Those who have no Dates in the Column of Charters are Companies by Prescription.

Names of the Companies, with their Presendency.	Dates of Charter	Livery Fines.	Their Halls.
1 * Mercers, Anno	1393	2:13:4	Ironmonger-bane.
2 * Grocers,	1345	20:	Poultry.
3 * Drapers,	1439	25:	Throgmorton-street
4 * Fishmongers,	1433	13: 6:8	Thames fireet.
5 Goldsmiths,	1180	20:	Cheapside.
6 * Skinners.	1322	15:	Thames-fireet.
7 * Merchant-Taylors,	1299	20:	Threadneedle-free
8 * Haberdashers,		20:	Maiden lane.
9 * Salters,	1394	20:	111
10 Ironmongers,	1462	15:	Fenchurch street.
II Vintners,	1437	31:13:4	Thames-ftreet.
12 * Cloth-workers,	1482		Tower-Street.
13 Dyers,	1472		Thames Street.
14 Brewers,	1438	6: 13:4	Alder manbury.
15 Leathersellers,	1382	20:	Bishopgate-street.
16 Pewterers,	1474	20:	Lime-street.
17 Barbers and Surgeons,		R	Monkwell-frett.
18 Cutlers,	1417		Thames-freet.
19 Bakers,	1155	The state of the s	Harp-lane, Tham
20 Tallow-Chandlers,		15:	Dowgate-hill.
21 Wax-Chandlers,		5:	Maiden lane, W.
22 Armourers,		10:	Coleman-freet.
23 Girdlers,		10:	Basingball-street
24 Butchers,		2:	Pudding-lane.
25 Sadlers,		10:	Foster-lane.
26 Carpenters,		10:	Near Moorgate.
27 Cordwainers,	1	10:	Diftaff-lane.
28 Painters,		14:	Little Trinity la

Names with

9 Curi o Mass i Plun 2 Inho 3 Foun

Cook Coop Brick

Bowy Fletch Black Joines

Weav Wooli Plaiste Scrive

Fruite Station Broid Uphol Musici

Inftra

Turner Basket-Glazier Horner Farrier

aviors oriner pothe hipwri pectac

oap Ma Glovers

omb. Nelt or F

Names of the Companies, with their Precedency.	Dates of Charters	Livery Fine.	Their Halls.
with their I receiventy.	ter o	l. s. d.	NINE TO THE PARTY OF THE PARTY
o Carriers,	1367		Near Cripplegate.
o Masons,	1410	5:	Bafinghall-ftreet.
Plumbers,	1611	10:	Chequer yard, T. f.
2 Inholders,	1515	10:	Elbow-lane, T. A.
Founders,	1614	the state of the s	Lothbury.
Poulterers,	1503	20:	
Cooks.	1480	10:	Alder Sgate-Areet.
Coopers,	1501	15:	Bafinghall freet.
Bricklayers,	1567	12:	Leadenball-street.
Bowyers,	1620	8:	Some Tavern.
Fletchers,	by P.	10:	St. Mary-Axe.
Blacksmiths,	1471	8:	Lambeth bill.
Joiners,	1570		Friars-lane.
Weavers,	1184		Basingball-street.
Woolmen,	by P.	•	Daysing ours for cons
Plaisterers,	1501	8:	Addle freet, W. ft.
Scriveners,	1616		man jireer, w. jr.
Fruiterers,	1605	5:	Wood-Areet.
Stationers,	1557	20:	Ludgate.
Broiderers,	1561		Gutter-lane.
Upholders,	1627	5:	Leadenhall fireet.
Municians and Munical		4:10:	memerinare livers.
Instrument-Makers,	1604		
Turners,	1604		Thomas Augas
Reflect Malanes	by P	0.	Thames-street.
Basket-Makers, Glaziers	1637		Where they please
			Where they please
dorners,	1638		
m farriers,	1673	5:	
aviors,	by P.		Man C. test
W. oriners or Bir-Mak.	1488		Near Cripplegate.
t. pothecarys,	1606	The second second second second	Black-friars.
in hipwrights,	1605		esen stad
pectacle-Makers.	1630		
pap Makers,	1638		7 1 1
att. Glovers,	1638	5:13:	4 Beech lane.
omb Makers,	1636		was mine S
ry la cher Hat-Makers,	1604	1 5:	Names
A Property of the Control of the Con			LVames

	,		
Names of the Companies, with their Precedency.	Dates of Chartes	Livery Fine.	Their Halls
O' Condon, Tideo	1663	1. s. d.	Ped Cue all
65 Frame-work-knitters,	1622	10:	Red Crofs-firett.
66 Silk-Throwsters,	1631	V	
67 Silk-Men,			
68 Pin-Makers,	1636		
69 Clock-Makers,	1632	N. Carlotte	
70 Gardiners,			
71 Needle-Makers,	1656	3: 6:8	rederion and
72 Tin-Plate Workers	1670	2 231161212	worpotated ava
73 Wheel-Wrights,	1670		dela in balan
74 Diffillers,	1638	13: 6:8	lame of Pare
75 Hat-Band-Makers,	1638		
76 Patten-Makers,	1670	6:	erre les aug
77 Glass-Sellers,	1664	5:	Where they ple
78 Pipe-Makers,	1663	A CYS. TO YEAR	Managara Tribina
79 Coach-Makers,	1677	10:	Noble-Arest.
80 Parish-Clerks,	1611	200	the street and
8: Gold and Silver Wire-	44.11.10	ANGLE STORY	AND MODE OF
Drawers,	1623	5 A. G. B. 1211.55	CHUILTEL BALL
82 Long-bow-Aring-mak.	by P.		ni bout co or et
83	791		
84 Fan-Makers,	1709	14.500	CD-VL622755Mg
85 Wood-Mongers,	1605	Tady to a	do I estrable
86 Starch-Makers,	1620	Consideration	CARL DIED DE NO
87 Fishermen,	1687		Ime removed
88 Carmen,	er ye	to suino	Chrif Hofpital.
89 Tackle-Porters,	1606		ev Selene
90 Ticket-Porters,	1645		
91 Watermen,	1700		Thames-Rrett.
3. Materinens	.,	· Carrier A	GIR HUDAY A



BESID

peca are coun Privi

Incorporate Name great Kings Antion broug ducts were to the and Scient Cimme ved at tion in Time

alone this N Privile King more

the Dimanut

Third's

DESIDES the Incorporated Companies in the Deforegoing Table, whose Charters chiefly recomposed their Privileges as Citizens of London, there are other Great Companies, established on Account of Trade, with many large and exclusive Privileges: As

I. The HAMBURGH-COMPANY.

This Company, which was the first Society of Incorporated Merchants in England, were incorporated in 1296 by Edward the First, under the Name of Merchant-Adventurers. They received great Encouragement from all the succeeding Kings of England; and fixed their Staple at Antwerp, where they fold the English Wool, and brought from thence in Exchange the other Products of Europe and Asia; by which Means they were looked upon at that Time as very ferviceable to the Nation, and in a manner were the Support and Source of the great Wealth of that once opulent City Antwerp; which declined in its Trade immediately upon the English Staple being removed at the Time of the Duke d' Alva's Persecution in the Low Countries: The Merchants at that Time removed their Factory to Hamburgh, and the Walloons coming over, we have learned to manufacture our own Wool, and by that Means alone have arrived to that Figure in Trade which this Nation now makes; but at prefent, as the Privileges of that Company were laid open in King William's Reign, that Company is little more than Nominal.

II. The MERCHANTS OF THE STAPLE.

This Company was erected in Edward the Third's Time: They had their first Factory at Middleburgh in Zealand, and dealt in the Exports

I.D

The Constitution of the

of the Growth of this Kingdom, such as Leather, Hides, Wool, Felts, Lead, Tin, Butter, Cheese, Ec. But they soon removed their Trade to Eng. land, and dropt their Privileges as a Company.

III. The EASTLAND-COMPANY.

The Commodities this Company imports are Bees-Wax, Pot-Ashes, Tallow, Hemp, Flax, Linen, Deal, Naval-Store, and Sturgeon. They had their original Factory at Elbing in Prussia, and were from thence called Merchants of Elbing; but their Trade became afterwards to be divided amongst some of the Hans Towns and Trading Cities on the Baltick.

IV. The AFRICAN-COMPANY.

This Company has appeared in feveral Shapes since the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, when it was first erected. They obtained some Forts and Settlements upon the Coast of Guinea, from whence they import Elephant's Teeth, Gold Dust, some Drugs, and Negroes for our West-India Plantations. The Trade in all Appearance is profitable, but as a Company, whether by Knavery, Ignorance, or Mismanagement, they have always been Losers. Now their Trade is laid open, and private Adventurers make Money by that Branch of Commerce. What the Company does by their Traffic, and the Assistance given them by Parliament for the Support of their Garrisons, is a Secret to themselves.

V. The RUSSIA-COMPANY.

The Russia-Company was first established in 1555, and designed not only as a Trading Company to the Dominions of that vast Empire, but for making new Discoveries to the North;

This People and have

Con Ball

pora

ver in r Silk and

how fine in a But

and

por rath but

pass the

wh ver

the

Thing which was then the Spirit of all Europe. People of all Ranks subscribed to this Company, and they flourished for many Years, but now they have no exclusive Privileges.

VI. The LEVANT, or TURKEY-COMPANY.

This Company is perhaps the most beneficial Company in England, as there is a considerable Ballance in our Favour: They were first incorporated in 1579.

ey ia

g ec

ng

pe

it

ort

on

iold

Ince

they

e is

oney

om-

2 01

thei

di

Com-

Chin

VII. The EAST-INDIA-COMPANY.

The East-India Company generally export Silver Bullion, some Woollen Goods, and bring us in return all the rich Spices of the East, Drugs, Silks, Cottons, some Diamonds, Salt-Petre, Tea, and China; Part of which is confumed at Home, and Part of it sent Abroad, to answer our Ballance with other Countries. It is much disputed how far this Company is beneficial to the Nation. fince they carry out mostly Bullion, and bring us in return, for the most part, only Superfluities: But I believe, in the main, the Company must be found beneficial, fince the Goods they re-export are equal to the Nation to fo much Money, or rather better, fince by them we gain the Freight; but if other Nations go on in their East-India Trade, as they have done for these twenty Years past, our Exports of India Goods must cease, and then the Company must become a public Calamity, fince I know no one Article they import but what ferves to increase our Luxury, and might be very well wanted.

VIII. The Hudson's-Bay-Company.

This Company imports chiefly Furs; for which they export almost all the Necessaries of Life to the Cold Regions, where their Factories are situ-

X 4

ate

fage, so much sought for, is supposed to be, viz. that between the North-East and North-West of America.

IX. The SOUTH-SEA-COMPANY.

This has been a fatal Company to England, yet it is a very powerful Society, and rich in Government Security. They were designed for Trade, and carried on some profitable Branches in the West-Indies, and had the Assente Contract with the King of Spain, by which they had a Right to surnish the Spanish Plantations with Negroes, and to send a Ship annually to La Vera Cruz: But notwithstanding they have been always Beggars, as a Trading Company, and in the Year 1720, were Knaves in all respects, it is hoped they are honester now.

CHAP. LXXIV.

Advice to the Young Apprentice, how to behave during his Apprenticeship, in order to acquire his Business, obtain the Good-Will of his Master, and avoid the many Temptations to which Youth are liable in this great City.

I Shall now suppose the Youth has made Choice of his Education, has signed his Indentures, taken Leave of his Mother, and is fairly settled with his Master; who I shall presume to be a Man of Good-Nature, Sagacity, and Knowledge of his Business: I would have such a Lad to consider that he has made the first Step into the World

in G Hap his to r Pro

the

they

from multiness sleet Marto in

no
the
vani
his
flru
Wh

foot

We T dilig Crir Tin

is m

fler' close make By foon

from ance this that

He

World of Business, and has fixed himself for Life in one certain Sphere of Action, that his future Happiness in this World, and, in some measure, his Hopes of another, depends upon the Use he is to make of the present Time. If Hopes of Bread, Prospect of Wealth, and a Settlement for Life in the World, can have any Weight upon the Mind,

they ought to take place now.

1

t

C

4

W

271

be

be

ble

ice

res,

e a

onthe

orld

As we suppose he has fixed upon his Business from a natural Liking, or Turn of Mind, we must believe he at first takes Delight in his Business; this Liking he must keep up, by often reflecting what an Advantage it will be to become Mafter of it: The greater Affection he discovers to it, the greater Application he gives to it, the fooner his Labour will be over; for a Tradefman no sooner becomes possessed of the Mystery of the Craft, than the uneasy laborious Part of it vanishes: The ready and expert Workman does his Business with Pleasure; he scarce seels the Infruments he uses; every thing goes on smoothly: Whereas the Bungler works, toils, and struggles, is more oppressed with his own Ignorance, than the Weight of any thing elfe.

To obtain his Master's Good-Will, he must be diligent in his Business, and consider that it is a Crime against Moral Honesty to trisse away his Time, when he should be employed in his Master's Work; he ought to be diligent, and apply closer in his Absence than in his Presence, and make Conscience of the Discharge of his Duty. By this Conduct he not only acquires his Trade sooner, and promotes his Master's Interest, but from it he may expect the Protection and Assistance of Divine Providence in his future Life; for this Reason also he must be faithful in every thing that is entrusted to his Care or Management: He should look upon his Master as his Parent,

and

Father and Mother. The Character of Honesty and Integrity, which this is the Time to acquire, will contribute more to his Success in Business and his real Peace of Mind, than every other Qualification: Art and Ingenuity without Honesty can be of no Use; all Mankind shun the Villain, and chuse rather to deal with the Bungler than the designing crafty Knave, though ever so expert in his Business. Honesty is a Stock, sets up the Tradesman without Money, procures him Respect even in Poverty, and a Friend in a Coun-

try where he has no Relations.

The Apprentice, who would live in Peace with his Master and Family, must interfere as little as possible in the domestic Concerns of his House: He must keep close to his Business, and mind nothing else; he must avoid tattling between Servants, or carrying Stories between Husband and Wife. He ought to be ready to do his Mistres all the good Offices in his Power, and if he has any Complaints to make of her, let him endeayour to have them taken notice of by the Mafter himself, without making the Complaint. must keep his Master's Secrets, both in relation to his Craft and Dealings, and to the private Alfairs of his Family: He must carry no Tales to his Neighbour's House, or entertain his Friends at the Expence of his Mafter and Miffress's Reputation.

He ought to take his Master's Advice and reafonable Correction, with the same Submission as if he was his Father: He must consider him in the Place of a Parent, and that what he says must be

for his Good and Advantage.

A Lad grown to fome Years must carefully avoid idle Company and Ale-Houses; the Time he spends there must be stolen from his Master,

10

15

0

B

C

R

R

Q

le

R

h

pr

th

to

E

m

hir

He

dif

lati

of

fha

wh

ma

In I

ly 1

con

que

at :

upo

tor

to

Tin

or encroach upon those Hours necessary for Rest. Late Hours, though he should have an Opportunity to keep them without his Master's Knowledge, destroy his Health, and give him a Habit of Drinking, and a Love of Company, the great Bane of all Tradesmen. That Time his Master can spare him, or can be taken from his Hours of Rest, he ought to employ in Learning to Write, Read, Cast Accompts, Drawing, or any other Qualification suitable to his Station. The Knowledge he reaps will afford, while he lives, pleasant Restections, resulting from the Consciousness of having employed his Time to useful Purposes.

1

25

. .

0-

r-

nd

es

has

ca-

iter

He

tion

Af-

es to

ends

Re-

rea-

as if

n the

ift be

efully

Time

after,

Women is another ftrong Temptation to Apprentices to go aftray. The Blood runs warm in their young Veins, and they are naturally prone to gratify the new-grown Appetite. Against this Evil the young Apprentice must exert all the Force of Reason, Interest, and Religion; he must consider, he risks his Health, and plunges himself into a See of Diseases when he embraces a common Woman; not only endangers his Health but his Morals; their Arts, their Blandiffiments, and Snares are such, that sooner or later, they tempt their Votaries from one Degree of Vice to another, till Ruin, Diseases, and a shameful End finishes their Catastrophe. As to what is called lawful Love, courting a Woman to make a Wife of, that Defire ought to be checked in the Bud; for an Apprentice is never compleatly miserable till he has got a Wise: He ought to conlider Marriage as a Matter of the last Consequence to his Peace, not to be undertaken rashly at any Age, but on no Account to be entered upon till he is settled in a Way of providing for a Family; let him confider if he has nothing to depend on but his Trade when out of his Time; that he ought to live fome time lingle,

to

€0

ou

tel

tru

in

lau

the

Wi

bu

in

and

vid

ma

M

En

Suc

or,

fer

Go

into fuch a chargeable State: If he cannot fave when fingle, how can he propose to maintain a Family upon his Wages? What a dreadful Thing is it for a Man to see a Wise and Children in Want, and he unable to support them? It is worse than Death to an honest Man, and therefore ought to be maturely weighed before we reduce ourselves to that Dilemma.

Great Care ought to be taken in the Choice of Company: Idle, profligate Fellows ought to be shunned: We soon pertake of the Manners of those we converse with: Their Vices, by being frequent, become familiar to us, and by Degrees steal insensibly upon our Minds and convert us

into one of themselves.

Above all, Gaming Company ought to be avoided; even Gaming for Amusement is pernicious to the Mind of Youth, the Habit foon grows ungovernable, and the Itch of Gain, too prevalent in most Natures draws, us on by degrees to love Gaming for the Sake of Money, which we fermerly loved only for Diversion; and when that Spirit once possess us all Sense of Honesty is lost, we are uneafy when we are not engaged in Play, fuffer all the Tortures of the Unhappy when Fortune has been unfavourable, and to repair the Breach made by our Folly, run all the Lengths that Craft, Defpair, and Villany can fuggest: Therefore the young Apprentice who values his Integrity, his Peace of Mind, his Reputation in the World, and Happiness hereafter, must shun every Temptation to Play, and find out some other Amusement to pass away his idle Hours than those Games that are reckoned the most innocent.

Reverence for Religion, and a confcious Difcharge of the Duties of it, I place last; not as contributing Z

.

00

n

is

.

re

of be

of

ng

us

d-

to

in

SW

01-

nat off, ay, orthe this in in nun ours in-

Dif-

t as

contributing the least to our Happiness, but that in it all other Confiderations are centered. Without it all our Endeavours are in vain, all our Attempts fruitless: It is this alone that gives us a true Relish of Life, and the rational Enjoyments in it. It is too much the Fashion now-a-days to laugh at Religion, and even to be ashamed of Acts of Devotion; but Mode or Fashion cannot quell the Checks of an enlightened Conscience, nor will be allowed as a good Plea at the Grand Tribunal. Let the young Apprentice then be conflant in his Devotions to the Supream Being, live in a constant Fear of offending against his Laws, and in a thorough Dependance on his Divine Providence; and however unfashionable the Practice may be, he must reap from it that Content of Mind, that fublime Satisfaction, which no earthly Enjoyment can afford him; may rationally expect Success to attend his Endeavours in this World; or, if he is disappointed in these, he may with Asfurance conclude, all Things are ordered for his Good,



APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

Of fundry Trades omitted in their proper Place, or that could not be ranged under any General Head.

SECT. 1.

Of the

Flax
Dreffer.

Flax after Importation, and makes it ready for the Spinners, by combing it on Hecles of different Degrees of Fineness, according the Nature of the Flax, or the Uses it is designed for. There are but sew in and about London, who follow this Branch, such as do barely make a Living by it: Their Apprentices do not require over and above much Strength or Ingenuity; the Wages of a Journeyman is from Nine to Fisteen Shillings a Week.

SECT. 2. This Tradesman is a Wholesale Dealer in Coals, Coal-which he buys for his own Use at the Pool, and Crimps or sells them again in large Quantities in the City Factors. or Suburbs, or he sells whole Ship Loads by Commission from the Proprietors of Collieries, at Newcastle, &c. They take Apprentices, which they bring up in the Compting House, like other

they bring up in the Compting-House, like other Factors and Merchants, and give a Clerk or Book-Keeper, from Thirty to Fifty Pounds a Year.

The

Ma

Plac

whienal Hut

Liv.

ryin

heav

is a Fift time

App

ierv

Wh

tion

vy I

Som

able

with

lou

Lab

carr

inco

ing

duc

tron

is e

Cou

Cro

T

The Coal Meeters appointed by the Lord-Szcr. 3. Mayor of London, or who rather buy their Coal-Places of him, have the Privilege of measuring Metters. all the Coals fold in the City of London, for which they are allowed handsome Fees, which enable them to give from a Thousand to Fifteen Hundred Pounds for their Places; there are twelve of them in all, who make a very good Living.

This is a Class of Labourers employed in car-Scet. 4. rying the Coals from the Lighters to Shoar, and Of the heaving them out of one Vessel into another; it Coalis a laborious dirty Business, and they make from Heaver. Fifteen Shillings to a Guinea a Week, and sometimes more if they are diligent; but they take no Apprentices, tho' there are some Rules to be observed in being admitted to heave Coals at some Whars.

The Business of a Carman needs no Explana-Sect. 5. tion, it requires strong robust Lads, to carry hea- Of Carry Burthens, in loading and unloading their Carts. men. Some Carmen, especially in the City, who are able to keep a Cart and Carroon, or Number, with two Horses, make a very honest Livelihood: they sometimes take Apprentices, but I think the Journeymen of this Branch are no better than Labourers, and earn no more Wages than he who carries the Hod.

.

)

ľ

1

d

y

.

it

h

er.

10

3

10

They are a City-Fellowship, and were once incorporated with the Feuelers, but they throwing up their Charter, the Carmen were again reduced to a Fellowship, which differs nothing from an Incorporated Company, but that the one is established by the Lord-Mayor and Common-Council, and the other by Charter from the Crown.

There

APPENDIX.

SECT. 6. Of Porters

There are various Kinds of Porters, fome who are meer Labourers, and carry all Manner of heavy Burthens, and are chiefly employed in loading and unloading Carts and Waggons; but the Porters who have the Honour to be a City Fraternity, are divided into two Classes; First, Tackle Porters, who are employed about the Keys and Wharfs, and affift in loading and unloading the Shipping; and Ticket Porters, who are diffinguished by Pewter or Silver Badges with their Name upon it, hanging to their Breafts or Aprons: These must be Free of the City, and give two Sureties in an Hundred Pounds for their Honesty; they are generally employed about Merchants Cellars, by Ware-House Men and Shopkeepers of large Dealings, to carry Goods to their Customers; they ply about Bankers, and are entrusted with large Sums of Money, and make good Bread about the Inns of Court: They are not fo much employed in carrying Burthens, as in going of Errands, and in all Shapes make more Money than most common Tradesmen; but I do not understand that any Class of this Worshipful Company take Apprentices,

ERFETS.

Pewter is a mixed Metal made up of a Propor-Of Peac- tion of Tin and Lead; they are of Kin to the Founder, as all their Work is cast in a Mould, and a Turner, as it is mostly turned in a Lathe peculiar to themselves. After the Plate, Dith, or other Vessel is cast and turned, it is then plamished with a Hammer, whose Face is nicely polished, and of Case-hardened Steel. This is by much the most laborious Part of the Work, It is an ingenious Bufiness and abundantly profitable, but very unhealthful, because of the Fume of the Metal, which foon renders them Paralytic; Journeymen earn from Fifteen Shillings to a Guinea a Week.

This

7

elfe,

it is

ry p

whe

The

Gui

7

and a

his N

Woo

empl

Book

name

fome

ough

of w lour!

tion,

nera!

Wee

Par rawi

ellu

uires

the

fitr

eaft,

nd v

Th

2 .

nefs

gs a eir (

Pref

APPENDIX.

1

r

d

r

·-)-

ir

re

re

as ke

1;

his

or-

the

ıld.

the

ith,

pla-

cely is is

ork.

pre-

the

hem

Shil-

This

321 4

This is a Class of Founders who do nothing Sect. 2. else, but cast Letters or Types for the Printers; Of the it is an ingenious and laborious Business, and ve-Letter-ry profitable to the Master, especially at present, Founder. when the Business is but in two or three Hands; The Journeymen earn from Fifteen Shillings to a Guinea a Week.

This Tradesman is a Species of the Engraver, Ster. 9. and differs from the Copper-Plate Printer, but in Of the his Materials. The one cuts his Designs upon Wood-Cut-Wood, and the other upon Copper; they are ter. employed in cutting Wooden Cuts for School-Books, and Heads, Tail-pieces, and other Ornaments for the Printers; they ought to have some Notion of Drawing, and to compleat them, ought to have the Genius and Qualifications spoke of when treating of Engravers. Their Wages as Journeymen frequently depend on their Application, as they are paid by the Piece; they generally earn from a Guinea to Thirty Shillings a Week.

Parchment is made of Sheep Skins extended and SECT. 10.

Tawn to a proper Thinness when Green, and Of ParchVellum in the same Manner of Calf Skin; it re-ment and

wires neither much Strength or Ingenuity, nor Vellumthere much Profit and ending it, and very little Makers.

It manufactured in 10wn, if any; so little at

ast, that after the strictest Enquiry, 1 cannot

and what Wages is given a Journeyman.

This is only mentioned as a City Fraternity, not SECT. 11.

a Trade which takes Apprentices; their Bu-Parish

ness is to make up an Account of the Christen-Clerks.

gs and Deaths from Parochial Accounts sent to

eir Office in Wood-Street, which they print at

Press of their own, and distribute to House
Keepers

keepers in their respective Parishes, for a Shilling

SECT. 12. This is only a nominal Company of the City of Seri- it was formerly made up of Notary Publics, but weners. their Company is now vanished.

SECT. 13. This is a Tradesman composed of the Smith Of Loom- Joiner and Carpenter; he is employed in making Makers. Weaving Looms, Throwing Engines for Sill Throwsters, and several Engines for Mechanic Uses: To invent these Engines would require great Ingenuity, but as that is already done, i requires no great Head-piece to execute them, a the Principles whereon they are constructed are commonly known; a Youth designed to be bound to this Trade ought to be pretty robust and about Fifteen Years of Age; when out of his Time, he earns from Ten to Fifteen Shillings a Week.

SECT. 14. This is a Branch of the Smith's Business, and Of Stock-abundantly ingenious; the greatest Difficulty ing-Frame in tempering the large Spring, upon which the Makers. Work moves; it is very profitable to the Masse and in but few Hands, and the Journeymen can the common Wages of a Smith.

Secr. 15. There is another Class of Smiths employed of Corn in making Mills for the Corn-Chandlers, and and Coffee- Mills, tho' fometimes the Jack-Smit Mill Ma- undertakes this Work; there is no great Myster in the Trade, and the Strength requisite, and the Wages given, differ nothing from the other Classes of working Smiths.

SECT. 16. These two Tradesmen are better understood of Mill. in the Country than in the City, tho' there a swright, some who live in the City, and are concerned and Mill-

ea Sh

ge

a

th

th

rec Thuse

to

of fine a V

Stree Class of July the last

plog

7

Part ner, ther mad

of a Wee

Wes

No

bu

uth

king

Sill

anic quir

e, i

i ar

abou

e, h

, an

ilty

ch th

Maste

n ear

ploye

rs, an -Smit

Myster

and th

derito

erned

Mil

.

Mills in the Country. The Mill-Wright is an ingenious and laborious Business, in which there is a great Variety, according to the different Principles upon which the Mill is constructed, but the Wages given to Journeymen is no more than that of a common Carpenter. A working Miller earns about Ten Shillings a Week.

The Lighter Builders differ nothing from the SECT. 17. Ship Builder, but that the one confines himself Lighter to Ships, and the other to Lighters, and does not require so much Art or Ingenuity: As the chief Thing to be considered in these unwieldly Vessels used for unloading Ships are, to carry Goods up the River, is Strength, it requires as much of that as any Branch in the Carpentery Business; and the Wages is about Fifteen Shillings a Week, and constant Employment.

This Trade requires more Ingenuity and less Sect. 18. Strength than the former; there are several Of the Classes of them, differing only by different Species Boat-of Boats they are most employed in building; Builders, the Wages of a Journeyman is the same as that last mentioned; and they are as constantly employed, neither Masters nor Working Hands being overstocked.

This is a Branch which requires very slender Sect. 19. Parts to become Master of; he is partly a Tur-Of the ner, and buys his Glass from the Glass-House; Hour-there are not many of them, nor much to be Glass made by those who are employed; the Wages Maker. of a Journeyman is Ten or Twelve Shillings a Week.

This Class of Men are the Source of the SECT. 20. Wealth, and the Support of the Freedom of Of Sailors Y 2. Great- and May-

riners.

Great-Britain : Without them we had been, as formerly, a Prey to every petty Invader; and the flourishing Empire of Great-Britain would be of no more confequence in Europe, than the petty Republick of Lucca in Italy. They make us dreaded abroad, and enable us to live in Plenty. nay in Luxury at Home. Every Man bred to the Sea is a Benefactor to his Country, and adds new Strength and Riches to the Kingdom every Voyage he makes. Nothernathand of to done id

To make a common practical Sailor, requires no more than a natural Inclination to the Sea, and a flurdy healthy Constitution; but to make a Mariner, and one fit to manage a Ship, requires a good Deal of Sagacity; they must have a Genius for Figures, without which, it is impossible to learn the Theory of Navigation, and to compleat them, ought to be taught Geography in all its Branches, and Aftronomy; and ought to have fome Knowledge of Drawing. This would enable them to give us the Bearings of Capes, and Head-Lands, with greater Propriety than's commonly done; and by their Means we might be fully supplied with Draughts of Foreign Curiofities, which Travellers frequently omit: This might ferve much to their own Amusement, when Windbound in a Port, and enlarge the Means of Knowledge to the rest of Mankind.

I am forry to observe so little Care taken of the Education of our Youth, defigned for the Sea; mean fuch as have a Prospect of commanding Ships, either in the Government or Merchant Ser vice: The Element on which they live, render them rough and boisterous, which makes a po lite Education more necessary to give them a early Byass. Was a polite Behaviour joined to the honest Sincerity and focial Disposition which remarkable in the English Sailors, I think the

Woul

NIC

If:

ni

to

Se

pc

gre

the Fi

CO for

me

M

Cr

10

dar

ma

cha lef

tot

la

lor

mo

any

of

Po

pro

the

me

bef

oth

dre

Sor

Sor

Th

nd

be

et-

us

ty,

he

ew

oy-

ires

Sea,

ake

tires

Ge-

fible

om-

y in

tight

This

riety

we

reign

mit:

nent,

the the

nd.

of the

inding

at Sei-

ender

a po-

em al

to tha

nich I

z the

Woul

would not only be the most useful Men in the Island, but by much the most agreeable Companions: For this Reason, I would recommend it to Parents, who are to breed their Sons to the Sea, to give them an early Taste of Letters, especially the European Tongue, which will be of great Service to their Bufiness, as well as polish their Manners; make them thorough Mafters of Figures, Navigation, and in general a smattering of every Branch of the Mathematicks; keep them constantly at Drawing, and if they were taught fome Musick it might prove an agreeable Amusement to those who are so many Hours, nay Months, debarred all Society but their Ships Crew. If I were not afraid of being laughed at, I should recommend three or four Months Attendance at the Dancing School: Why a Gentleman who is intrufted with a Cargo worth the Purchase of a Barony in the Country should have a les genteel Education, than the Squire with his found unthinking Face, is a Mystery to me; and I am perfuaded, that confidering how much Sailors are removed from Conversation, they have more need of the Advantages of Education than any other Class of Men whatsoever. The Wages of a Sailor is from Twenty Shillings to Three Pounds a Month, and Masters and Commanders proportionably higher, and differs according to the Burthen of the Veffels they are on Board.

There are various Classes of Musical Instru-Sect. 21. ment-Makers, some make Organs, which is the Of the best Branch, others Spinets and Harpsicords, and Musick-others Violins and Flutes; the latter is of Kin-Instrument dred to the Turner. Violins and Flutes of all Maker and Sorts, are sold mostly in Musick Shops, where Musical-Songs, Sonnets &c. are set to Musick or sold. Shop. The Organ and Spinet-Maker require a tolera-

Y 3

ble

ble Genius and fome Strength, and earn from a Guinea to Thirty Shillings a Week; and the Violin and Spinet-Makers, not much short of that, if they are employed. The Masters of Musick-Shops are supposed to understand Musick and Composition, but few of them do more than the Names of the most noted Masters, which they have learned by Rote, and can scarce hum a Tune in proper Time; but if they knew a little more before they fet up the Trade, both of the Theory and Practice of Munck, they would have a better Chance to thrive: If they take Apprentices it is only to keep Shop, not to learn them any Thing relating to Musick, and if they want a Book-Keeper, they may give from Twelve to Twenty Pounds a Year, and Board.

1

13

ti

fe

I

H

T by

T

C

be

if

te

A

W

m

in

Th

it

W

fro

par

This is a Class of Carpenters, or rather Join-SECT. 22. ers, who make only Handles for Planes, used Of the by the several Branches of Carpentry and Joinery Plane . Maker. Bufiness; it requires no great Genius, but a moderate Shew of Strength; a Lad may be bound about Fourteen, and his Wages, when out of his Time, that common to other Joiners.

Of the Tobacco. Pipe-Maker.

Language and a figure of

diam'r ann ann ann SECT. 23. In a Country where there are so many Smoakers, a Description of the Tobacco-Pipe is needless; it is made of a fine Clay, wrought very fine and formed upon a Mould to the Shape we fee it dried, and then baked in a Furnace; the Art has no great Miffery in it, and is more dirty than laborious, and but moderately profitable; 2 Journeyman earns from Ten to Fifteen Shillings a Week, and the few that are of them pretty constantly employed; Fourteen or Fifteen B Time enough to bind a Lad, because the' the Pipe-Making is not immoderately laborious, yet their con City, was at a first who who has he

their Strength is tried in carrying Pipes to the publick Houses in the City and Suburbs.

2

he

of ck

ian

a

tle

the uld

Aparn

hey

om

.

oin-

used

mo-

ound

f his

oak-

reed-

fine ee it

Art

dirty

le; a

llings

retty

n 15

, the

, yet

their

This is a Tradesman compounded of the Smith Sect. 24. and Brazier, the Smith makes the Beams, which Beam and is the nicest Part of the Branch; and the Brazier Scale-the small Scales which are adjusted to the Beam; Maker. they sell and make Weights of all Sorts, and the sew that keep Shops of them make a very good Appearance, and give their Journeymen from Twelve to Twenty Shillings a Week.

This is a Branch of the Carpenter Business, Sect. 25. and very laborious, but requires only a steady Of the Hand; their Wages is from Half a Crown to Sarvyer. Three Shillings a Day, and more if they are paid by the Piece.

to statements. To the Casterant of

The Watermen's Business is to ply in small Sect. 26. Boats upon the River Thames, it is a laborious Of the Trade, and requires great Strength, and a robust Water. Constitution; a Lad ought to be at least Fourteen man. before he is bound; when he is out of his Time, if he can purchase a Boat, which Twelve or Fisteen Pounds will do, he may earn with moderate Application from a Guinea to Thirty Shillings a Week.

This Class of Sailors are joined with the Water-Sect. 27. men in one Company, and have with them the Of Light-inclusive Priviledge of plying upon the River er-Men. Thames for Carriage of Goods and Passengers; it requires as much Strength, if not more than a Waterman; and the Wages of a Journeyman is from Twelve to Fifteen Shillings a Week.

This is only mentioned as the Name of a Com-Sect. 28.

pany of the City, not as a Trade, who take Ap-Of WoodY 4 prentices; Mongers.

distribution of the state of th

APPENDIX

prentices; their Buliness is to deal in Fuel, for the Use of Bakers and private Families.

SECT. 29. Of the Diamond-Cutter. and Lapidary.

The Diamond Cutter is employed in cutting these costly Gems into what Figure the Jeweller pleases; it is done by the Help of an Engine and Diamond Powder; the Mechanic Part of cutting requires little Art, that depends upon the Engine entirely; but his Skill confifts in determining the Manner of cutting the Diamond, fo as to conceal its Flaws if it has any, giving it its full Lustre, and cutting it in such Manner as it may make the greatest Shew. The Lapidary differs from him only in this, that he cuts Stones of less Value, and no Diamonds; he works with an Engine, constructed on the same Principles with the Diamond-Cutter, and like him uses mostly the Powder of Diamonds for cutting or fawing his Stones, and polithes with Emry and Putty: Neither Branches are over and above laborious; tho' tolerably profitable to the Master; a Lad may be bound about Thirteen, and when out of his Time, can earn from Fifteen Shillings to a Guinea a Week, and more if he is in the Seal-Cutting Way; which Lapidaries frequently are concerned in, and execute their Work by the Help of an Engine peculiar to that Branch.

SECT. 30. Of the Chimney-Sweeper.

The proper Bufiness of this black Fraternity is expressed by their Name, and may be seen in their Face; it is true they all take Apprentices, and the younger they are the better fit to climb up the Chimneys; but I would not recommend my Friend to breed his Son to this Trade, tho I know some Masters who live comfortably. I think this Branch is chiefly occupied by unhappy Parish Children, and may for ought I know, be the greatest Nursery for Tyburn of any Trade in England,

This

an Ec

th

w

en

bu

no

25

L

m

ti

di T

bi

k

11

2

n

or

ng

er

nd

n-

n-

as

ull

eis

els In-

the

the

his lei-

ls ;

of

o a eal-

are

the

y is

1 111

ces,

imb

tho

NI I

ippy

, be

e in

1 is

This Workman is a Dependant on the Cutler, Sect.31. and is employed in nothing but grinding down the Knife-Edges after he has forged it: Most Cutlers have Grinder. this done in their Houses, but there are a few, who do their Work at Home at so much a Dozen; it requires no great Strength, and there are but sew Apprentices or Journeymen.

The Innholder is a Branch of Business under-Sect. 32. stood as well n the Country as in Town; I do Of the not know that any of them take Apprentices, but Innholder. as it is a City Company, I afford them these few Lines by the bye.

The Perfumer fells all Sorts of Washes, Po-Sect. 33. matums, Soap, Powder, Essences, and some-Perfumer. times Snuff and Tobacco, and is a tolerable dirty Business in making up their Ointments: They seldom take Apprentices, but employ Labourers for the laborious Part of their Work; they make a genteel Figure enough in Shopkeeping.

They are employed in stamping Stuffs for Sect. 34. Houshold Furniture, which is done by Heat, and Printer of a Brass Roller, charged with the designed Figures; Stuffs. it is a hot laborious Business, abundantly profitable to the Master; the Journeymen earn from Twelve to Fisteen Shillings a Week.

The last Trade I shall mention is the Under-Sect 35. taker, a Set of Men who live by Death, and Of the never care to appear but at the End of a Man's Under-Life, they may then properly enough serve to taker. bring up the Rear of our Trades; their Business is to watch Death, and to surnish out the Fune-ral Solemnity, with as much Pomp and seigned Sorrow, as the Heirs or Successor of the Deceased chuse

200

00%

8 Was dord on the

0 11 9 | 001 61 05

803 E 001

postmicos.

8 state | cooperations | south on

6 00 8

chuse to purchase: They are a hard-hearted Generation, and require more Money than Brains to conduct their Buliness; I know no one Qualification peculiarly necessary to them, except it is a steady, demure, and melancholy Countenance at Command: I do not know, that they take Apprentices in their Capacity as Undertakers, for they are generally Carpenters, or Herald-Painters besides; and they only employ, as Journeymen, a Set of Men whom they have picked up, possessed of a sober Countenance, and a solemn melancholly Face, whom they pay at so much a Jobb.



Armou**r**c Actorney

Banker

Arrow Maker

s i ha madasa

Bilket Maker, 51 Bellows Maker Brd Cage Maker

Blue Makers

lock Makers

Augite Makers

Ronkfeller 47

Book binders 45

Black-finish, fee Soni

Names of Teader is a free even for the geting used Werking,

le-

to

s a

p-

for

in-

ey-

ip,

nn

1 2

Bar

SIE

-60.

N. B. The Numbers annuxed to the Names in the first Column denotes the Company to which that Trade belongs, and by recurring to that Number in the Table of Incorporated Companies, Page 306, the Reader will find under what Name that Trade is incorporated. If no Number is annuxed, it denotes that Trade to have Liberty to Bind and make Free with any of the Companies, as not being particularly bound to any. The Letter L. annexed to them, denotes the Company, to which that Trade belongs, to be a Livery-Company. Where the Letter I. is not annexed, it denotes that such Tradesmen are only Freemen, and have no Vote at Elections of Members of Parliament, or Magistrates for the City.

Names of Trades.	Sums g'- ven with an Appren- tice.			See Page
Anchor Smith, 40. L.	f.o to 10	f. 500 to 2000	uncertain	299
Anvile Smith, 40 L.	5 to 20		6 to 8	181
Apothecary, 58. L.	2010200	50 to 200	uncertain	63
Appraiser		50 to 2000	11	175
Architect	AND AND AND AND AND ADDRESS OF THE A			154
Armourer, 22. L.	15 to 20	50 or upav	6 to 8	241
Attorney	20 to 200	100 to 1000	uncertain	69
Arrow Maker, 39. L. B.				241
Baker, 19. L.	5 to 20	100 to 500	uncertain	275
Back Maker	5 to 10	50 to 300	6 10 6	264
Barber, 17. L.	to 20	10 to 200	6 to 8	203
Banker	50 10300	20000 ad lib.	uncertain	294
Basket Maker, 52	5 to 10	50 to 200	6 to 8	244
Bellows Maker	5 10 10	10 to 100	6 to 8	244
Bird-Cage Maker	5 to 20	50 to 300	6 to 8	245
Black-fmith, fee Smith			6108	
Blue Makers,	5 to 20	100 to 500	6 10 8	262
Block Makers,	5 to 20	200 10 500	6 to 8	301
Beugle Makers,		to 10	6 to 8	151
Bookfeller, 47. L.	20 10100	500 to 5000	8 to 8	128
Bookbinder, 47. L.	5 10 20	20 10 100	6 10 9	135

332 22 1			I E Q	/			
to supply from the	And the second second	-	Sums ne				See
a frankisaW far de sij da	ven w			up as	Worki	n.	
Names of Trades.	tice.	C11-	Mafter	1200	-Ey (9)	18.65	Page
Boat Builder,	f. 5 to	10	100 to	300	6 20	7	323
Bodice Maker,			10 10	50	7 to	8	226
Bowyers, 38. L.							241
Box Maker,	5 10	10	20 10	100	6 to	8	255
Bolt Smith, fee Smith		1			- 102.32	1	
Brazier, 22. L.	5 10	20	100 to	1000	6 10	9	177
Brazier's Shop, fee Braz					36.8	ton	
Brick Maker,	- 50		100 to	500	6 to	6	169
Bricklayer, 37. L.	5 10	20	100 to	1000	6 10	6	158
Bit Maker, 57. L.	10	5			6 to	100	235
Bridle Cutter,	5 10	10	50 to	200	6 to	8 .	236
Brewer, 15. L.	5010	200	2000 to 1	2000	uncert	air.	265
Brush Maker,	5 to	10	50.to	200	6 10	8	257
Broom Maker.			10 10	500	6 10	9	257
Broker of Pawns,	5 to	20	500 to	2000	uncert	ain	296
Broker on 'Change,					1,51	4	296
Brecches Maker,	5 to	10	50 to	200	6.10	8	296
Burnisher,	Sto	177			6 10	8	144
Buckram Sriffener,	5 to		50 to	200	6 to	8	176
Button Maker of Mohair,			5010	1000	5 10	8	220
of Silver & Gold,	5 10	10	10	50	6 to	S	151
Button-mould Maker,		5	Io to			8	319
Button Ring Maker.			5 to		6 to	8	151
Buckle Maker for Shoes,	1 5 10	10	10 10	the second second	6 to		219
for Coaches,				10	6 to		233
Butcher, 24. L.	I to	10	2010	100	uncert	tuin	281
Bone-lace Maker.	5 10		50 10	200	6 10	8	150
Bell Hanger,				- H			176
200 8 18 1864						14.0	
Carmen, 89.	to	5	1 60 to	100	uncer	tain	1319
Calico Printer	20 to		1		6 to		116
Cabinet Maker	10 to		200 to				171
Calendar			The second secon		uncer	N. 17 Table 20	
Caul Makers,				100	11 0 11		1206
Carver of Houses,	loto	20	100 10	500	6 to	5.	164
of Chairs,	10 to			200	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		172
of Ship-work,	And the second	10		200			
of Frames,	5 ta			100		10 200	174
of Coaches,	5 10			100		10000	230
Cap Makers,	5 to		1	100	1		210
	The state of the s				1	-	116
Card Makers,	10 10	20	1 .001	200	0 00	0	1

the T	RAL	ES.	38	33
to the supple sufficient in		Sums necessary		See
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	ven with	to fet up as	Working.	e H
Names of Trudes	anAppren-	Master,	1 12 12 12 12 12 14	Page
Care Whelers,	10 to 20	100 to 500	6 10 6 2	76
Carpenter of Houses, 26 1	0 to 20	50 10 500	2 2 2 2	59
of Ships,	1010 20	1000000000		:99
Cariet M. ker,	5 10 10	50 10 100	(0)	45
Carpet Weaver,	\$ 10 20	50 10 500	6 10 8 2	
Chandler Shop,) , , , ,		80
'Change Broker,		18 991	gade Praire	
Chymilt,	20 to 100	500 to 1000		
Coud's Coat Maker,	5 to 30	to 100	6 10 9	
Chafer,	5 10 10	20 10 100	6 10-8	
Chimney Sweeper,	10	20 10 100		328
Chirurgical Inttrum. Ma.	- to +c	50 40 200	6 10 8	2000
	5 to 50	50 to 200	71010	
Cheefemongers,		100 to 500	7 10 8	- 200
China Shop, Chocolate Maker,	5 10100	500 102000		1000
Clock M. fee Watch M.	5 to 10	50 to 200	6109	9/5/
	1.5 45 40			
Clay Figure Makers,	10 to 20	100 to 200		139
Cloth Workers, 12. L.	0 to 2:	500 to2000		201
Clog Makers,	5 10 10	50 10 200	6 10 9	
Coach Makers, 79. L.	50 1010C	500 to3000		229
Harnels Makers,	5 to 20	10010 200	The second secon	233
Carvers.	10 to 20	50.10 200	6108	
Buckle Makers,	to 5	5 to 10	6108	1 5 5
Wheelers,	5 to 10	100 to 200	6 10 8	
- Leather Currier 29. L	10 to 20	2 0 101000	6 10 8	
Collar Makers,	5 to 10	50 to 200	6 to 8	247
Comb Makers, 73.	5 to IC			210
Coopers, 36. L	10 10 20	200 to 500		243
Copper Smiths, 22. L.	10 to 20	100 101000	6 to 6	264
Counfeilor at Law,			100 100	73
Coffee Man.	1 60140			281
Colour Shops,	5 to 20	200 101000	7 10 8	105
Conveyancer, Out of the	50 10100		uncertain	79
Cork Cutter,	5 10 10	50 to 100	6 to 8	250
Cook, 35 L. oos Wos	10 10 20			276
Caler, 18 L.	5 to 20	50 10 200	THE RESERVE THE PARTY OF THE PA	238
of Swords, 18 L	5 to 20	100 10 500	6 to 8	239
Confectioner,	10 10 40	100 to 30	William St.	278
D. 1001 007		.80-10	160 W 10 major	intrinsia Bra
Divines as d loor as of		Ċ	Makers	24
Distillers, 74. Lie of co	1270 50	300 105000		265
	Mary All All			,

334 21 1	n b			
me meetfary House of a conference of the Markenge of the conference of the conferenc	ven with		Hours of Working.	Sec I
Names of Trades.	anAppren tice.	Maner.		Page
Diamond Cutter,	5 to 20	100 to 200	6 to 8	328
Doctor of the Civil Law,		in a country of	Lacita? e	80
Drugists,	20 10100	500 102000	uncertain	62
Dry Salters,	10 to 20	100 to 500	7 to 8	262
Dyers of all forts,	10 10 20	100 10 500	6 to 8	261
Drapers, see Woollen D		155	vers. Ga. ers in We	
Earthern Ware Shop,	5 to 20	100 to 300	7 10 8	188
Embroiderers, 48. L.	5 to To	50 to 200	6 to 8	152
Enameler,	10 to 20	50 to 100	6 to 8	187
Engine Maker,	10 to 20	500 to 2000	6 to 8	248
Engravers of Seals, &c.	5 to 20	10 10	6 to 8	109
of Copper Plates,	10 to 20	50 10 100	6 to 8	111
Edge-Tool Makers, F.	5 to 10	50 to 100	6 to 8	240
Factors of Coals,	50 to 100	CO001 01 00001	uncertain	318
Fan Makers, 84	5 10 10	20 to 100	6 10 8	211
Fan Painters,	5 to 20		6 10 6	211
Farriers, 55. L.	to s	50 to 100	5 to 8	237
Flatters, see Wire Draw.				148
Floor cloth Painter, see P.			Z. 1346 (02)	145
File Maker, see Smith.		1 2223	2.3(1) 51.3	182
Fine Drawer,	5 to 10		6 to 8	199
Fishmonger, 4. L.	10 to 20	100 to 1000	uncertain	279
Fisher-man, 87.		50 to 100	uncertain	279
Fish-hook Makers,	5 to 10	20 10 100	6 to 8	279
Founders of Grares, 33. L.	10 to 20	50 to 500	6 108	178
of Coach Tyre,				231
of Sadiers Tyre,			3 513.2-191	236
of Printing Letters.		10.181.0	Epototo 4.	321
of Bells, &c.			101% 54-	321
Fullers, and opination	10 3	The second secon	6 to 8	201
Fruiterers, 75 L.	510 10	50 10 500	4 to 8	274
Fringe and Frog Makers,	0000		6 to 8	152
Frame Makers,	5 to 10	50 to 100	6 to 8	322
Fletchers, see Arrow M.	1 1000	181	2 1311	18.0
Flax Dreffer,	5 to 10	20 to 50	6 ta 6	318
Felt Maker, see Hatter,		870 12 0	CC IOL -	
Furrier, see Skinner,	10010			
Fellmongers,	510 20	500102000	Daylight	222

318

병원이 있는 데 이 경기는 사람이 되어 있었다. 원리를 위한 것이라면 살아가 되었다고 하게 없었다. [4]	ven with an Appren-	to fet up as Mafter.		See Page
G.	tice.			6
Gardener, 70.	5 10 10	100 to 500	Daylight	
Gate Smith, fee Smith,		1 . 4 . 4 . 3 . 4 . 1	sartone	165
Glass Grinder,	to 5	50 10 100	6 to 8	172
Glass Sellers, 77. L.	10 to 20	100 to 500	6 to 8	163
Glaziers, 53. L.	10 to 20	100 to 500	6 to 8	163
Glovers, 62. L.	5 10 10	50 to 500	6 10 900	
Gilders in Wood,	5 to 10	50 10 200	6 to 8	107
in Metal,	5 to 10	50 to 100	6 to 8	
Goldsmith, 5. L.	20 to 50	500 103000	6 to 8	
Gold-Finders,	0.6 - 63.10	50 to 100	6 to 8	146
Gold-Beaters,	5 to 10	50 to 200	6 10 8	147
Grocer, z. L.	20 10 100	500 to 2000	7 10 10	188
Gun Smith,	10 to 20	100 101000	5 10 9	242
Gold and Silver Wire-			RA TOO TH	abd
drawer, see Wire-drawer.			1	
Girdlers, 23.	Sing Tax		eQ lo ero	222
Girth Weavers,	to 5	20 to 50	6 to 8	237
Glass Blowers,			- storack?	163
Globe Makers, See Mathe-			199-193	1254
matical Instrument Mak			G 499 216	nid %
Grinders of Knives, &c.	10 5	1.00	6 109	328
Glass Frame Makers, H.	5 to 10	10 to 20		174
Haberdashers, S. L.	10 to 50	100 102000	7 10 8	199
Hair Merchant,	10 to 20	100 10 2000		205
Hatband Maker, 75.			all soor	221
Hatter, 64. L. Herald Painter fee Painter	5 to 10	100 101000	9 to 12	
Holfter-Cafe Maker,	5 10 10	50 to 100	6 to 8	226
Hoop Petricoat Maker,	5 to 20	20 to 100		
Horners, 54.	5 to 10	100 to 500		The second secon
Hot Pressers,	5 to 16	50 to 100		
Hour glass Maker	10 5	20 to 50	The New York of the Control of the C	all
Hoffer's Shop.	20 10 200			
1,	1.0.0200	500 10 5000	a Maker	msi H
Jewellers,	20 to200	100 105000	6 10 8	tras
Joinors, 41. L.	10 10 20			160
for Ship Work,		Transfer Transfer	The second secon	299
Infurer, or Under Writer	50 to 100	unlimited.	r, lee 8 c	295
Ironmonger, 10, L.	30 10100			
lanholder, 32. L.				1329
	Sales Market States			

Ser. Marie San Commission	ven with	Sums necessary to fet up as	Honrs of Working.	Sec
Names of Irades.	an Appren-	Master.	3	Page
Jack-Smith, fee Smith.				c
Iron Cooper,	5 10 10	50 to 100	6 to 8	265
L.				,
Lace-Man.	50 10100	1000 to 10000	7 to 8	146
Last Maker,	5 to 10		6 109	218
Lapidary,	5 to 20	50 to 500	6 to 8	327
Land-Surveyor,				275
Leather Dresser,	5 to 10	500 to 2000	A STATE OF THE REAL PROPERTY O	217
Leather Cutter,	5 to 20			217
Leather Seller, 15. L.	20 to 50		- 0	217
Letter Founder,	10 to 20	500 to2000	6 10 8	321
Lighter Builder,	5 to 10	200 to 1000		323
Linen Draper,	20 to 100	1000 10 5000	8 to dark	283
Lock-smith, fee Smith,			95. OHO, 1	166
Long-bow-string Mak. 82				241
Loom Maker,	5 10 10	50 10 200	6109	322
Loriners, fee Bit Maker,				
Livery LaceW. See Weav.				153
Mason, 30. L.	5 to 10	100 to 500	6 10 6	157
Mantua Maker.	5 to 20	20 10 100	7 to 8	227
Mathematical Instru. M.	2010 50	100101000	7 to 8	253
Maltster,		50 105000		267
Merchant of Timber,	50 to: 00		uncertain	167
- of all Denominations,	50 10300	unlimited.	uncertain	286
Metal Gilders, fee Gilders				
Milliners,	5 to 20	100 101000	7 to 7	206
Mill Maker,	5 10 10	50 to 100	5 to 5	322
Millers,	to 5	100 to 300	The second second second second second	322
Mill Wrights,	5 10 10	50 to 200	A SECTION OF THE PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY.	322
Mercer, 1. L.	5010200	1000 to 10000	8 to 8	197
Musicians, 50. L.				89
Mesical Instru. M. 50. L.	10 to 20		The state of the s	325
Mufick Shop,		50 to 500	S to 8	325
Money Scriveners,	50 to 200	uncertain.	uncertain	79
Merchant T. fee Taylors				
Mariner, fee Sailor,				
Mop Maker, N.	i.	1010 50	6 to 8	258
Net Maker,	5 10 20	100 to 500	8 to dark	270
Needle Makers, 79.	10 5		6 to 8	25

the T			. 3	37
		Sums necessary	Hours of	See
	ven with	to fet up as Mafter.	Working.	פר
	ice.			Page
Notary Publicks,	50 to 100			82
	10 to 20	500 to 1000		275
O I				
Orrice Weaver.	5 to 20	100 to 1000	6 to 8	149
Optical Instrument Mak.		500 to1000	6 to 8	253
Oil Shop.	40 to 70	500 10 1000	7 to 10	281
P			Turi Mi	63.7
Packers,	10 to 20	200 to 500	uncertain	201
Palifado Smith, fee Smith				9 m
Painters, properly so, 28. L.	50 to 100		Daylight	
of Drapery,	10 to 20		Daylight	TOL
- of Coats of Arms,	10 10 20		Daylight	IOZ
- of Coaches,	10 to 20		Daylight	102
- of Houses,	5 to 10	to 100	/ 0	1.03
- of Floor Cloths	5 to 10	50 to 200		245
of Ships,	5 10 20		by Tydes.	299
of Fans,	5 10 10		Daylight	211
Pamphlet Sellers,	5 to 20			135
Paper-hanging Printer,	10 to 20	100 to 200	6 to 8	124
Paper Maker,				126
Parchment Maker,	to 5	50 to 100	6 10 9	32E
Parish Clerks,	Cil di Sil		Land Land St.	321
Paftry Cook,	10 to 20		A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	
Patten Maker, 76. L.	5 10 10			220
Paviour, 56.	10 5	the state of the state of the state of	6 to 6	169
Pawn Broker,	10 10 20		uncertain	
Pattern Drawer,	5 10 10	to 100	7 to 8	115
Physician,	- 40 10	F00 41000	6	37
Printer of Books, 47. Pipe Maker, 78.	5 to 40			120
Printer of Callico, fee C.P	10 5	20 to 50	5 to 8	326
Printer of Stuffs,	Book - De	100 to 100	640	1000
Print Seller,	10 to 10	100 to 500		CHARLEST CONTRACT OF
Plaisterer, 44. L.	5 to 10		1 3 5 5	
Plaister of Paris Figure M	. 10 to 2		The state of the s	The second second
Plumber, 31. L.	10 to 2	THE RESERVE OF STREET STREET, SAN ASSESSMENT OF STREET	C. S. Williams St. St. St. St.	
Plane Maker, 26. L.	5 to 1			THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE
Printer's Smith, fee Smith	3.0	30.0 100	1000	120
Piece Broker,		50 to 200		202
Pin Maker, 78.	5 to 1		The second section of the second section is	
Peruke Maker, Jee Barbe	, 3.0	30.0 200	6 10 9	1250
Potters,		1 000 to 4000	6 100	184
	1 3.0	7	, 0 .0 9	1104

See Page 65

	Sums gi-	Sums necessary	Hours of	
Tampao Mary en en en en	ven with	to fet up as	Working.	
Names of Trades	tice.	Mafter.	To sarres	
Poulterer, 34.	5 10 10	20 to 200	The second of the second of	
Pump Maker,	5 to 20	50 to 200	Committee of the Commit	
Porters, 90.		A	uncertain	
Pewterer, 16. L.	20 to 40	300 to 1000	6 to 8	-
Proctor of the Civil Law,		and the sales	alivo Am	
Perfumer,		100 to 200	7 108	
.8 Q.	13 0		OA ,8198	3
Quiker,	to 5	to 100	6 10 8	
R.	01 917	Suparried a	restaur§ n	
Rag Man,		100102000	A	
Refiner,	10 to 20	500 to2000	The same of the sa	1
Rivetter of Saddles,	to 5	to 23		1
Rope Maker,	5 to 10	200 101000		
Robe Maker,	5 to 10	50 to 100	6 10 8	-
S.	7.5		p Maker	
Sadler, 25.	20 to 30	50 10 500	6 10 8	1
Sailor,			6.278	-
Sail-Cloth Maker.	5 to 10	100 102000	6108	1
Sail Maker,	5 to 10	500 101000	6 10 8	1
Saw Maker, 40. I.,	5 to 10	100 to 200		1
Sawyer,	5 to 10	1000	6 ta 6	1
Saleimen,	5 to 10	100 101000	7 to dark	
Screen Maker,	5 to 20	50 10 500		1
Screw Maker, 40. L.	5 10 10	20 10 50	6 to 8	١
Scrivener, 45. L.			1 000	١
Setter, see Scourer.	101-143	2723	bid xed-	1
Scale Maker,	10 to 20		6 to 8	1
Scourer,	5 to 10		6109	1
Sergeant at Law,			1	-
Seed Shop,	10 10 20	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR		
Shoe-Maker, 26. L.	5 to 20			
Shagreen-Cale Maker,	10 10 20			
Ship Builder, 59.	10 10 50			
Carpenter,	10 10 50		by Tydes.	
Silk Man, 77.	20 to 100	unlimited.	Shops	
Silk Throwster,	to 5	400 103000	6 10 9	0.8
Silk Spinster,		1	6 10 9	1 A
Slop Shop,	10 5	A MARK	per lylerd	N. N. S.
Spinner of Gold Slely.	5 to 10	50 to -200	6 to dark	-
of Yarn for Sail cloth.		10	6 to dark	į.
Smithfor Grates, 40. L.			6.10 8	200

ilicopes pan iruitatiuco ayarc pap uff garrivee uff uco cinni

pefficient in the pefficient i

	the TR	AD	E S.	3	39
	e esporting sales and rail		Sums necessary	Honrs of	See
	A Transfer William of Tay of	an Appren-	to fet up as Master.	Working.	e P
	Names of Irades.	tice.	1.7	130 camping	Page
	mith for Locks, 40. L.	5 to 10	20 to 50	6 10 8	166
7	for Jacks, 40, L.	10 to 20	50 to 200		179
0	mith for Palifados, 40. L.	5 to 10	100 10 500	6 to 8	165
0	for Anchors and Bolts,	5 to 10	100 to 500		299
0	for Anvils, 40. L.	to 5	20 to 100		181
9	for Files, 40. L.	io 5	50 to 100		182
une:	- Saws, 40. L.	10 5	50 to 100	6 to 8	182
3	for Spring Curtains, ib.			.120	176
4143	-for Printer's Work, ib.	5 to 10	20 to 50	6 to 8	176
S	-for Coach Tyre, 40.L.	5 to 10	100 to 500	6 to 8	232
45	for Guns, 40. L.	5 to 20	500 to 1000	6 to 8	242
35	ilicitor in Chancery,			ob to tags	77
99	ectacle Maker, 40			"ADDIVIAL D	253
02	pangle and Beugle Mak.		5 to 10	Sales and American Control of Street Street Street	151
113	irup Maker,	5 10 10		6 to 8	235
33	ationer, 47. L.	20 to 30		7 to 8	126
23	atuary, ucco Worker,	1010 50		6 to 8	136
100	ay-Maker,	10 to 20 5 to 10			141
300 182	arch Maker, 86.	310 10	500 to 1000		224
	up Boiler, 71.	100 10200			
32° 20	off Shop,	5 to 10	the state of the s		1
175	gar Baker,	50 to 100			
182	rveyor of Land,	30.0.00	1.000	w Maker	275
322	igeon, 17.	20 10100		uncertain	
Snu	off-Box Maker,	5 to 10		6 to 8	
327	cking Weaver, 65. L.	5 to 10		6 198	214
201	inner, 6. L.	10 to 50			
73	T.			eaur ace	
275	pestry Weavers,	5 to 20	100/02000		
218	ylor, 7. L.	5 to 10			
255		10 to 20			
298	nner,	5 10 10			
299	ilei Maker.	e me		16.14.8	152
260	a Shop,	H Legist	300 to1000		1 00
260	read Man,	10 to 50	500 to 1000		213
26		1 to 5	10 20		
130	mber Merchant,	50 10100		Shop	167
7 14	1 - Man, 72 - 03 May	10 to 20	100 to 500	6109	153
1 30	o cezer Maker,	5 10 20		6 10 8	144
30018	mer, 51. Lor 6107	5 10 20	50 to 500	16109	243

Names of Trades.	Sums gi- ven with an Appren- tice.		Houts of Working,
Turner of Ivory,	5 to 20	50 to 500	6 109
of Silver, &c.	5 10 20	50 to 500	6 109
Tree Maker for Saddles,	5 to 10	20 to 50	6 10 8
Tobaconift,	30 10100	100 105000	
Tyre-Woman,			
Trunk Maker, U.	5 10 10	200 to 500	6 to 8
Upholder, 49. L.	20 to 50	100 101000	6 10 8
Undertaker,		50 to 500	Calculation of the Control of the Co
Vintner, 11. L.		100 to 500	
Vellum Maker,		10 10 20	
Vinegar Maker, W.		unlimited.	ф 16 р Изган
Wax Chandler, 21. L.	10 to 20	100 to 500	uncertain
Wax Figure Maker,	10 10 20	50 to 200	
Watch Maker, 69.	10 to 30	50 to 100	
- Movement Maker,	\$ to 10	10 to 20	
Spring Maker,	5 to 10	to 50	
Chain Maker,	our tax	to 5	
- Cafe, Cap, &c. M.		20 to 50	
- Finisher,	5 to 20		
Waterman,	for the earl	15 10 20	
Weavers in general,	5 to 20	100 to 500	
Whip Maker,	5 to 10		
Whalebone-Man,		100 to 500	
Wire-Drawer,	5 to 20		
Wool Stapler,	50 to 100	1000 to 10000	
Wool Comber,	5 to 10		
Card Makers,	5 to 10		
Woolfied Man,		100 to 200	
Wine Cooper,	10 10 50	100 to 500	
Wood Cutter, Wood Monger,	5 to 10		
Woollen Draper,	50 to 200	1000 to5000	8 to dark

